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REPORT

1898 - 1904

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1898. - 1904

7 vol. in 1

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

To His Honor the Honorable Sir OLIVER MOWAT, G.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

As required by law, I submit for the information of your Honor and the Legislative Assembly, a report of the management of the Crown Lands of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

CROWN LANDS.

The area of Crown Lands sold during the year was 50,231 acres, aggregating in value \$60,353.87. The collections on account of these and sales of former years amounted to \$42,602.87. There was also leased as mining land under the leasing clauses of the Mines Act, 48,911 acres, on which and on lands previously leased, rent amounting to \$68,944 60 was collected. (See Appendix No. 3, page 5.)

The total collections on account of Crown Lands sold and leased was \$106,547.47. (See Appendix No. 3, page 5.)

The principal part of the revenue derived from Crown Lands has been received from mining sales and leases. The area sold for farming purposes has been relatively small, but this has not been due to any scarcity of good agricultural land available in the Province. It has happened in recent years that attention has been directed mainly to the prairies of the Northwest, and the all too limited influx of immigration has flowed entirely in that direction. Numbers of our own people in search of new homes have also gone to that region. Previous to the opening of the Great Northwest, farmers in Ontario who desired to enlarge their holdings or find homes for their sons naturally turned their eyes

to the newer parts of their own Province, and thus the flower of our population, the young men brought up on the farm, were not lost to us but transferred their strength and experience from the older to the newer parts of the Province. This is not the case now. The advantages of the prairie country are kept continually before our people. Agents of the Governments and transportation companies interested in the Great Northwest are ever on the alert. Literature is distributed, correspondence entered into, the people are visited in their own homes and descriptions and inducements presented to them which for the time eliminate every difficulty and open up to their vision an endless vista of wheat fields ready for the reaper. It is therefore no wonder that the broad river of settlers has flowed to the West while we have received but a few straggling streams. This ought not to be so, if our people would bear in mind that Ontario has plenty of good land available at prices much below what they will have to pay in the Northwest; that these lands are easy of access and close to their old homes, with better markets for everything they can grow; that they are easily cleared and that the timber which will have to be removed is saleable almost everywhere, the proceeds of which will assist in tiding over the early pioneer period. They have, too, an unlimited supply of fuel for the mere taking of it, and plenty of pure water on almost every lot, and there are other advantages incident to living in a wooded country which need not be dwelt upon.

There are large areas of wild land suitable for agriculture near the centres of population in the Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts; while in the District of Northern Nipissing, north and west of Lake Temiscamingue and adjacent to it in Algoma there is found to be thousands of square miles of as good land as there is anywhere in Ontario. From the explorations made towards James Bay in the years 1896 and 1898 by Mr. Niven, O.L.S., whose report is to be found in Appendix No. 26, and from information received from Hudson Bay Company's officers and others who have travelled that immense territory, it is estimated that between the eastern boundary of the Province and Missanabie river there is a block of land 175 to 200 miles in length and from 50 to 120 miles in breadth, say 13,000 square miles or 8,320,000 acres, 75 per cent of which is good for agricultural purposes. The prosperous settlements in the Rainy River District at Dryden and on the banks of the beautiful river which gives the District its name, are evidences of the success which attends settlement there. The territory lying west of Port Arthur also contains thriving settlements with large areas of good unoccupied land lying contiguous thereto. In Algoma District, in the country surrounding Sudbury on the main line of the C. P. R., as well as on the Algoma Branch east of and surrounding Sault Ste Marie, are large settlements with plenty of first class land still available. In the territory extending east from Sudbury to Mattawa there are excellent tracts of land yet to be taken up. The new settlement at Lake Temiscamingue is flourishing, and this region only lacks better facilities of travel to be one of the most prosperous and important sections of the Province. Thirty six townships containing an area of 900 square miles have been laid out, all of which is suitable for settlement. Comparatively few people have settled there yet, although those who are there have abundant crops and are rapidly becoming comfortably off. These lands are sold at 50 cents per acre on easy terms of payment.

WATER POWERS.

Regulations for the disposal of water privileges, pursuant to the provisions of 61 Victoria, chap. 8, were adopted by Order-in-Council of 21st June, 1898. These regulations provide for leasing such powers and land adjacent, instead of alienating them absolutely, as was formerly done, and with such conditions attached as will secure their development within a specified time, in default of which they revert to the Crown.

The recent developments in electrical science, and particularly in the transmission of electrical energy through long distances, has given an importance and value to water powers, especially to those not too remote from centres of population and manufacture, which they did not formerly possess. This Province is singularly well endowed by nature with the means of power in the numberless falls and cascades which abound on the rivers and streams of the newer parts of Ontario, capable of producing in the aggregate an enormous, almost incalculable, amount of energy. These water powers constitute, in fact, one of the great undeveloped resources of the Crown domain, and promise to form in the not distant future a highly important factor in the progress and prosperity of the Province, as well as to make a sensible contribution to the public revenue. Situated in the newer districts, and surrounded by raw material for a variety of industries, such as pulp and paper mills, saw-mills, sash and door factories and other wood-working establishments, and in the mining regions by bodies of gold, copper, nickel and iron ore, the cheap power which they will provide must greatly stimulate the development of manufacturing and mineral industries, which in turn will afford a remunerative home market for the products of the farm. Electric railways can be operated, too, by power from these falls, and thus means of transportation and communication provided in districts where an ordinary railway would be an expensive and premature undertaking. Light can also be supplied to the inhabitants of adjacent towns and villages, rendering life there more comfortable and attractive. It is evident that the public interest demands the speedy utilization of all such water powers where they can be profitably turned to account, and the above-mentioned regulations have been framed with a view to bring this about. A number of applications have been made for water powers under these regulations, and the policy of the Department, so far, has been to fix the annual rental at a moderate sum and thus secure the establishment of new industries, rather than to obtain the highest possible return which the privilege might be made to yield.

MINING.

During the year there has been great interest taken in the mining lands of the Province. The discovery of bodies of corundum-bearing rock in the east has created new interest. Pending consideration as to the best means of development in the interest of the Province, the corundum belt has been withdrawn from sale or location. The increased value of copper has stimulated the search for that mineral. Considerable capital has been invested in exploration and development, notably on Michipicoton Island, where a large force of men is at present engaged in developing and opening up the copper mines there which have been shut down for years.

The interest in gold mining has continued unabated. The production of gold bullion in the Province during the year was 16,075 ounces, worth \$271,906.48, not including the output of one mine for which returns have not yet been received. Compared with 1897 it is by weight 4,663 ounces and by value \$81,662.48 more than in that year, and there appears to be no doubt that the present year will see a much larger increase.

The mines in the Sudbury District produced during the year in the form of matte the equivalent of 8,373,560 pounds of fine copper and 5,567,690 pounds of fine nickel, which, valued at the selling prices at the works, represents \$268,080 worth of the former metal and \$514,220 of the latter. All of the matte is shipped out of the country to the refining works in New Jersey.

The pig iron product of the Province was 48,253½ tons of 2,000 pounds, valued at the smelting works at \$530,789.

CLERGY LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 834 acres, aggregating in value \$518.25. The amount collected on account of these and former sales was \$2,507.03. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 3½ acres, with a value of \$103.00. The amount collected on account of these and former sales was \$9,535.27. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 212 acres, aggregating in value \$230.10. The collections on account of these and former sales amounted to \$576.32. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

RAILWAY LANDS.

The collections on lands sold under the Railway Aid Act of 1889, 52 Victoria, chapter 35, were \$53.99. See Appendix 3, page 5.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Of these lands there were sold and leased 6,885½ acres, aggregating in value \$5,714.51, on which and on former sales there was collected, \$8,191.81. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections of the Department on account of all sources of revenue were \$1,112,582.16. See Appendix No. 4, page 6.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Department were \$311,348.45. Included in this expenditure are the following: Mining Schools, \$9,935; Payments out of Iron Mining F. 2 606; Mining Roads, \$13,253.23; Mining Explorations, \$4,318.73; Diamond \$3,249.58; Refunds, \$24,910.98.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The total revenue from Woods and Forests for the year 1898 amounted to \$981,-186.45. Of this, \$159,698.74 was on account of bonus and \$65,053.37 on account of ground rent, leaving the net revenue from timber dues, etc., \$756,434.34. See Appendix No. 4, page 6.

There is a decrease in the revenue of this service as compared with last year of \$345,953.63. Of this, \$325,620.22 is in Crown dues, \$31,220.16 in bonus, while there is an increase in ground rents of \$10,886.75. As explained in my last report, the revenue from timber dues for the year 1897 was abnormally large, the sales of lumber having been stimulated by the special situation then existing, that is, the desire to reach the American market before the \$2 import duty took effect.

In my last report I referred to the acute feeling which then existed in Ontario in consequence of the re-imposition by the United States of an import duty of \$2 per thousand feet on Canadian lumber with the provision that any export duty imposed by any country on logs passing into the United States should be added to the import duty on lumber imported from such country, the effect of which in our case, should the export duty of \$2 per thousand on Canadian logs have been re-imposed, would be to increase automatically the duty on Canadian sawn lumber to \$4 per thousand. I pointed out that under these circumstances the Government of this Province had been looked to to relieve the unfair situation so far as Ontario was concerned. I intimated that the Legislature would be asked to approve regulations dealing with the situation, pending which provision had been made for the exclusion of alien labor from our lumber woods and for the prohibition of the importation of supplies, and that an officer had been appointed to enforce such exclusion. I also stated that steps had been taken to prevent any increased cutting for export under authority of existing licenses by warning the timber licensees and others that such abnormal cutting might call for some action in the premises. Briefly, this was the position of affairs at the date of my last report.

It was feared by some that the intimation as to excessive cutting would not have the desired effect but would rather have a tendency to increase the cut, and various estimates and speculations as to what the export of logs would be were indulged in. Five hundred millions of feet board measure seemed to be the favorite estimate of the volume of export. The Department had from time to time obtained information from its rangers and the lumbermen themselves as to the probable cut of logs for export, and these figures indicated a probable cut for this purpose of from 156 to 160 millions. The actual export of logs cut last winter was, in round figures, 211 millions, being 289 millions less than 500, the unofficial estimate, and 51 millions more than was anticipated by the Department. It is a fact which attests the accuracy of the Department's estimate that the parties who were cutting for export at the time the estimate was made exported only fifteen millions more than was anticipated, the balance of the excess, 36 millions, arising through Canadians who had always sawn in Canada being offered prices for their logs which induced them

to sell for export rather than saw into lumber here. But the fact remains that no such abnormal cut for export as was predicted took place. The Alien Labor Regulations were stringently enforced, in consequence of which supplies purchased after the passing of the regulations were bought in Canada, and the labor, with the exceptions provided for in the regulations, was entirely Canadian. Subsequent to the issue of my last report the Legislature approved regulations requiring that after the 30th of April following the date thereof all saw logs cut on licensed lands of the Crown must be sawn in Canada, with the exception of one or two small areas in the District of Algoma. These regulations have been given effect to by embodying them in all renewals of timber licenses for the current season, with penalties of forfeiture of license, etc., should they not be observed. Steps will be taken to see that the conditions are rigidly observed, although it is not anticipated that there will be any attempt to violate what is now the law of the Province. It may be interesting to note here that this is not the first occasion on which regulations affecting the export of logs have been passed. In the Crown Timber Regulations of 1851 it was provided that all saw logs exported from the Province should be charged dues at double the ordinary rates. This regulation was abrogated by the passing of the Reciprocity Treaty, which provided for free interchange of raw materials between the two countries. The Statute under which the regulations were passed was incorporated in the Statutes of Ontario at Confederation and is, of course, beyond the reach of any disallowance. The Province has therefore the power to fix discriminating rates against logs exported if that should appear to be in the public interest.

The effect of the prohibition of export has been to materially reduce the cut of saw-logs this present winter, and so far as can now be seen there will be from one hundred and sixty to two hundred million feet less taken out than was taken out last winter. The falling off, of course, is in the operation of American limit holders, few of whom are cutting this winter. The export next year will probably not be more than from forty to fifty millions, made up of some fifteen millions cut on the areas excepted from the prohibitory regulations and quantities cut under authority of last year's licenses which were stuck in the streams and in the bush. There will be some fifty millions taken out this winter by parties who formerly exported. These fifty millions will have to be sawn in Canada by contract, either at the existing mills or others to be erected. The lumber trade appears to be in a healthy condition, as prices have stiffened and the demand has been very active. Whatever may have been feared as to the result of the action of Ontario, no bad effect has been visible, and the trade now appears to be almost a unit in favor of maintaining the *status quo* in Ontario until at any rate terms equal and satisfactory to both countries are arrived at. The Ontario lumbermen have come to regard the position with a feeling that the future is with us in respect to raw forest materials. We possess large quantities of white pine which is daily growing more valuable, and it would appear from information in possession of the Department, that the Hudson's Bay slope,—a few years ago regarded as being destitute of timber of commercial worth—has immense forests of spruce, which timber is daily increasing in value, and it may well be that that region will in the end prove our most valuable timber pos-

session. Bearing this in mind, and remembering the ability of our merchants to exploit markets afar when those nearer at home are denied us, the people of Ontario need not fear any stagnation of their timber industries.

FIRE RANGING.

The fire ranging service continues to give satisfaction to all the timber licensees as well as to the Department. It was taken advantage of more largely than ever last season. One hundred and ninety-five fire rangers were on duty on licensed lands, and I am glad to be able to state that very few fires, and those of very small importance, occurred in the territory supervised. In the pineries of the Crown north and west of Temiscamingue and in the Rainy River District some eleven fire rangers were placed on duty. Their presence in the territory has had an excellent effect, as they were constantly coming into contact with prospectors and travellers whom they cautioned, and in whom they inculcated a spirit of care in the handling of fire, and not a single fire of any magnitude occurred in the territory of which they had charge.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following surveys of townships have been carried out this year :

In the District of Nipissing the townships of Aylmer, Creelman, Hutton, Mackelcan, McCarthy, Parkin, Tilton and Secord have been sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Rainy River the townships of Burriss, Burk, Kingsford, Mather, Melgund and Southworth have been sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each. A meridian line, being the boundary between the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma, which was run in 1896 to a point one hundred and twenty miles due north of the north-east angle of the township of Lumsden, was continued by Mr. O.L.S. Niven to a point near Moose Factory on James' Bay, 300 miles from the north-east angle of the township of Lumsden, being 180 miles run this year. The whole line from its initial point on Lake Huron, a little west of the mouth of the French river to the above mentioned point near Moose Factory, runs a distance of 353 miles. In the District of Algoma a meridian line, extending from the north-east angle of the township of Hodgins to a point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, about three miles east of Dalton station, a distance of ninety-two miles, was run by Mr. O.L.S. T. B. Speight. Several other minor surveys have been performed during the year. The returns of the above named surveys, so far as they have been received in the Department, have been examined and closed. The particulars of the surveys will be found in Appendices Nos. 16 to 26 inclusive, pages 36 to 56 inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Department has during the year, on the petitions respectively of the municipalities of Port Carling, Rochester, Pelham, Mariposa, Arthur and Ross, issued instructions for survey of the village lots of the Bailey estate in the town plot of Port Carling ; the road allowance between the sixth and seventh concessions of the township of Roches-

ter in part ; the road allowance between lot number twenty in the seventh concession and lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, north of the Middle Road, in the said township ; the road allowance between lots numbers two and three in the fifth concession of the township of Pelham ; portion of the line between concessions C and D in the township of Mariposa ; the road allowance between lots numbers three and four in the third and fourth concessions of the township of Arthur, also the side road allowance between lots numbers eighteen and nineteen in the eleventh and twelfth concessions of the same township ; the blind line between the eleventh and twelfth concessions from lot number seventeen to lot number twenty, both inclusive, in the same township ; part of the first concession west of Muskrat Lake in the township of Ross, also portions of concession line between ranges five and six in the same township. The following municipal surveys have been confirmed during the year under the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, cap. 181, s. 14, sub-s. 4, such surveys so confirmed being final and conclusive upon all parties : Part of the town line between the townships of Ross and Westmeath lying westerly of Muskrat Lake ; the road allowance between lots numbers fourteen and fifteen in the second concession of the township of North Grimsby ; the road allowance between the second range north of the Longwoods road, and the first concession of the township of Ekfrid, across lot number one ; the boundary line between the townships of Eramosa and Nassagaweya ; the side road allowance between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen in the eighth concession of the township of Whitchurch. The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in Appendix No. 13, page 33.

MINING AND OTHER SURVEYS.

The Mines Act, 1897, requires that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file surveyor's plans, field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds of their locations in this Department before any sale or lease is carried out.

Under Orders in Council of date 23rd January, 1892, 3rd December, 1892, and 22nd September, 1893, applicants to purchase islands or locations in the Districts of Thunder Bay or Rainy River for agricultural purposes, in unsurveyed territory, are required to file surveyor's plans, field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds, together with the necessary affidavits of their locations, which are required to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by The Mines Act, 1897. Under the terms of The Mines Act, 1897, and of the above regulations a number of applicants in the Districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River have filed plans, etc., and an area of 17,579 acres has been sold and patented to them, for which \$35,007 has been received ; and an area of 53,657 acres has been leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental.

FREE GRANTS.

There are 163 townships open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, two townships, Gorham and Scoble in the District of Thunder Bay, having been opened in 1898. During the year, 780 locations were made on 102,947 acres of land, and 109 locatees purchased 4,449 acres ; 254 patents were issued to locatees. See Appendix No. 10, page 28.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The work done during the year was as follows: Miles of new colonization road constructed, 135; miles of road repaired, 670; 4,374 lineal feet of bridging constructed. Of mining roads, 36 miles have been constructed and 27 miles repaired with some bridging. The work done was carefully inspected and reported to be of a substantial and satisfactory character.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. GIBSON,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, December 31. 1898.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks, in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1898.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Sales and Free Grants	Hon. J. M. Gibson	Commissioner.	1896, July 21st	4,000 00	
	Aubrey White.	Assistant Commissioner.	1882, January 1st.	2,800 00	
	Geo. Kennedy.	Law Clerk	1873, February 1st.	2,000 00	
	E. S. Williamson	Shorthand Writer and Clerk	1889, May 1st.	1,000 00	
	A. Kirkwood	Chief Clerk.	1854, March 21st	1,900 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads.	J. J. Murphy.	Clerk	1872, May 1st.	1,450 00	
	Julian Sale.	Clerk	1871, August 5th	950 00	
	J. J. Kelly	Clerk	1888, March 19	900 00	
	W. A. H. Findlay	Clerk	1897, May 8th	700 00	
	M. Bengough.	Stenographer	1896, October 23rd	400 00	
Woods and Forests.	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Director of Surveys.	1866, January 30th	2,000 00	
	W. Revell.	Clerk	1871, October 2nd.	1,300 00	
	W. F. Lewis	Clerk	1872, February 5th.	1,000 00	
	C. S. Jones.	Chief Clerk of Patents.	1890, May 22nd.	1,550 00	
	Hy. Smith	Superintendent Colonization Roads.	1881, January 1st.	1,900 00	
	C. Cashman.	Clerk	1872, September 1st.	1,200 00	
	J. H. Bradshaw.	Clerk	1884, June 1st.	850 00	Resigned 31st October.
	J. A. G. Crozier	Chief Clerk.	1867, December 1st.	1,750 00	
	Theo. C. Taylor.	Clerk	1888, August 1st.	1,450 00	
	Kenneth Millar.	Clerk	1891, November 1st.	1,000 00	
	Alex. McLaren.	Clerk	1890, May 22nd.	900 00	
	John Durkin	Clerk	1893, November 15th.	1,100 00	
	John B. Cook.	Clerk	1898, August 1st.	1,000 00	
	Michael P. Doherty.	Clerk	1898, August 1st.	700 00	

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Concluded.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks, in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1898.

uch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
{	D. G. Ross.....	Accountant.....	1861, April 15th.....	1,800 00	Resigned 31st July.
	E. Leigh.....	Clerk.....	1873, December 20th.....	1,200 00	
	M. J. Ferris.....	Clerk.....	1892, April 1st.....	950 00	
	C. P. Higgins.....	Clerk.....	1872, July 1st.....	1,100 00	
	A. Robillard.....	Clerk.....	1896, April 9th.....	700 00	
	F. Yeigh.....	Registrar.....	1880, March 1st.....	1,500 00	
	Henry Cartwright.....	Clerk.....	1893, October 1st.....	1,000 00	
	A. Blue.....	Director.....	1891, May 8th.....	2,500 00	
	T. W. Gibson.....	Secretary of Mines & Provincial Parks.....	1891, June 19th.....	1,450 00	
	E. A. Brown.....	Stenographer.....	1898, May 1st.....	300 00	
{	Thos. Southworth.....	Inspector.....	1895, April 17th.....	1,500 00	Resigned 31st August.
	W. R. Ledger.....	Clerk and Caretaker.....	1894, February 15th.....	650 00	
	F. Frank.....	Messenger.....	1886, December 1st.....	450 00	

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for 1898.

Name.	District or County.	Date of appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Annis A. Ellsworth	Part of District of Rainy River.	1895, November 28th.	\$ 200 00	Agent for sale of lands.
Armstrong, John	Lake Temiscamingue, District of Nipissing.	1893, October 27th.	500 00	"
Bet. S. G.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1876, March 23rd.	500 00	Without salary.
Bishop, H. E.	Town plot of Hilton.	1896, March 23rd.		Mining agent.
Charlesworth, L. O.	District of Rainy River.	1897, August 13th.	910 00	
Chapman, E. A.	District of Rainy River.	1896, September 23rd.	400 00	
Campbell, Wm.	Part of District of Rainy River.	1897, August 12th.	200 00	
Cockburn, J. D.	Nipissing District.	1884, May 21st.	500 00	Agent for sale of lands.
Eastland, T. G.	Part of County of Peterborough.	1896, July 10th.	250 00	
Ellis, James	" Parry Sound District.	1898, December 1st.	500 00	
Gilligan, B. J.	" Nipissing District.	1884, March 26th.	500 00	Resigned 21st November.
Hamilton, George	St. Joseph Island.	1890, September 20th.	200 00	
Handy, E.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1879, January 3rd.	500 00	
Hartie, Wm.	" Victoria.	1895, November 28th.	350 00	
Hellands, C. J.	Town plot of Alton.	1894, October 12th.	300 00	Agent for sale of lands.
Kirk, W.	Part of District of Muskoka.	1892, July 28th.	500 00	Resigned December 1st, 1898.
Mackay, T.	" Parry Sound District.	1881, December 5th.	500 00	Agent for sale of lands.
Macpherson, R.	" Frontenac.	1871, July 18th.	250 00	"
McDonald, D. J.	" Algonia District.	1888, December 3rd.	500 00	
Nichols, W. L.	" "	1885, August 27th.	200 00	
Patton, W. H.	Town plot Killarney.	1895, March 2nd.	Commission.	Agent for sale of lands.
Reeves, J.	Part of Nipissing District.	1872, February 12th.	300 00	
Rutan, J. F.	" Thunder Bay District.	1889, May 16th.	250 00	
Ryan, T. J.	" Algonia District.	1888, June 15th.	400 00	Agent for sale of lands.
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District.	1880, June 17th.	500 00	
Stephenson, Wm.	" Rainy River District.	1886, June 6th.	200 00	
Stewart, C. R.	" Hastings and Peterborough.	1882, May 1st.	500 00	
Stewart, James	" Renfrew.	1891, September 26th.	300 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings.	1869, May 28th.	500 00	
Turner, Wm.	" Algonia District.	1892, October 5th.	200 00	
Whelan, Jn.	" Renfrew.	1884, September 19th.	300 00	
Wood, Amos W.	" Frontenac and Addington.	1892, December 1st.	100 00	

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 31st, 1898.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections
on Sales and Leases for the year 1898.

Service.	Acres sold and leased.	Amount of sales.	Amount collected on sales and leases.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Crown Lands	50,231	60,353 87	42,602 87
Clergy Lands	834	518 25	2,507 03
Common School Lands.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 00	9,535 27
Grammar School Lands	212	230 10	576 32
Railway Lands			53 99
University Lands	6,885 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,714 51	8,191 81
Leases	48,911	48,063 63	63,944 60
	107,076 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	114,983 36	127,411 89

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Land Collections:</i>				
Crown Lands	42,602	87		
Clergy Lands	2,507	03		
Common School Lands	9,535	27		
Grammar School Lands	576	32		
Railway Lands	53	99		
University Lands	8,191	81		
Mining Licenses	3,223	85		
Rent	63,944	60		
			130,635	74
<i>Woods and Forests:</i>				
Timber Dues	756,434	34		
Ground Rent	65,053	37		
Bonus	159,698	74		
			981,186	45
Cutters Fees	124	00		
Casual Fees	343	32		
Assay Fees	241	30		
			708	62
<i>Expenditure Refunds:</i>				
Inspections	9	00		
Surveys	42	35		
			51	35
			\$1,112,582	16

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898,
which are considered as Special Funds.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Clergy Lands :</i>		
Principal	1,559 62	
Interest	947 41	
		2,507 03
<i>Common School Lands :</i>		
Principal	3,138 85	
Interest	6,396 42	
		9,535 27
<i>Grammar School Lands :</i>		
Principal	576 32	
Interest		
		576 32
<i>Railway Lands :</i>		
Principal	44 24	
Interest	9 75	
		53 99
<i>University Lands :</i>		
Principal	8,185 00	
Interest ...	5 81	
		8,191 81
		\$20,864 42

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.	200 00		
Armstrong, John	500 00		
Best, S. G.	500 00		
Chapman, E. A.	400 00		
Campbell, W.	277 80		
Cockburn, J. D.	500 00		
Eastland, T. G.	250 00		
Ellis, James	41 67		
Gilligan, B. J.	500 00		
Hamilton, George	200 00		
Handy, E.	500 00		
Hartle, Wm.	350 00		
Hollands, C. J.	300 00		
Kirk, Wm.	500 00		
Mackay, Theresa	458 33		
Macpherson, R.	250 00		
Macdonald, D. G.	500 00		
Nichols, W. L.	200 00		
Reeves, James	300 00		
Ruttan, J. F.	250 00		
Ryan, T. J.	400 00		
Scarlett, J. S.	500 00		
Stephenson, Wm.	200 00		
Stewart, C. R.	500 00		
Stewart, James	300 00		
Tait, J. R.	500 00		
Turner, Wm.	200 00		
Whelan, John.	300 00		
Wood, A. W.	100 00		
		9,977 80	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C.	1,600 00		
Garrow, E.	1,400 00		
Halliday, F.	1,600 00		
Landry, J. F.	100 00		
Margach, Wm.	1,600 00		
Munro, H.	1,200 00		
McWilliams, J. B.	2,500 00		
Russell, Wm.	1,600 00		
		11,600 00	
AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.	42 69		
Armstrong, John	34 92		
Best, S. G.	9 70		
Chapman, E. A.	22 50		
Cockburn, J. D.	13 85		
Hamilton, George	2 13		
Handy, E.	9 09		
Hartle, Wm.	7 15		
Hollands, C. J.	10 50		
Kirk, Wm.	15 36		
Mackay, Theresa	10 78		
Carried forward	178 68	21,577 80	

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	178 68	21,57 80	
Nichols, W. L.....	23 05		
Ruttan, J. F.....	10 46		
Scarlett, J. S.....	32 40		
Stephenson, Wm.....	34 28		
Stewart, C. R.....	10 04		
Stewart, James.....	6 00		
Tait, J. R.....	9 04		
Whelan, John.....	7 01		
Wood, A. W.....	21 88		
		332 83	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C.....	250 00		
Halliday, F.....	158 03		
Margach, Wm.....	399 92		
McWilliams, J. B.....	623 00		
		1,430 95	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Ames, D., guarding islands Loboro' Lake.....	20 00		
Danis, Samuel, guarding Leonard Islands.....	20 00		
Francis, J. H., inspection.....	1 00		
Graham, W., ".....	377 50		
Jones, C. S., travelling expenses.....	83 00		
Kennedy, Geo., ".....	16 85		
McGrath, M., inspection.....	9 00		
Ross, D. G., travelling expenses.....	61 50		
Taylor, T. C., ".....	29 60		
White, Aubrey, ".....	27 10		
		645 55	
			23,987 13
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, OTTAWA.			
Darbey, E. J., acting agent.....	1,200 00		
Larose, S. O., clerk.....	900 00		
Rainboth, E. J., surveyor.....	200 00		
		2,300 00	
Rent.....		400 00	
Disbursements.....		306 80	
			3,006 80
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, QUEBEC.			
Nicholson, B., agent.....	1,400 00		
Horney, Thos., caretaker and messenger.....	150 00		
		1,550 00	
Rent.....		125 00	
Disbursements.....		409 87	
			2,084 87
<i>Carried forward</i>			29,078 80

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					29,078	80
WOOD RANGING AND INSPECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.						
Brady, John.....			935	00		
Booth, J. R.....			18	00		
Brown, John.....			96	84		
Bremner, Wm.....			100	00		
Belding, A. W.....			986	35		
Bremner, J. L.....			710	30		
Christie, W. P.....			812	20		
Campbell, C. V.....			54	00		
Dinsmore, Rich. J.....			42	00		
Dulmage, G.....			18	20		
Fraser, D.....			262	00		
Garrow, E.....			89	54		
Henderson, Chas.....			1,316	59		
Halliday, James.....			1,198	10		
Johnson, S. M.....			1,663	63		
Johnson, John.....			245	10		
Kennedy, John.....			1,626	33		
Lloyd, E. B.....			387	54		
Macdonald, A. F.....			24	00		
Margach, W. J.....			1,049	18		
Macdonald, D. F.....			1,421	55		
Moore, D. H.....			1,527	50		
Malone, W. P.....			745	00		
Mooney, Thos.....			311	25		
McGown, Wm.....			1,151	20		
McWilliams, Theo.....			652	35		
McCogherty, P.....			1,194	81		
McCogherty, Jas.....			34	50		
McDougall, D.....			32	00		
Pardee, J. B.....			657	50		
Pearson, John.....			385	10		
Quinn, Wm.....			419	65		
Regan, John.....			1,259	31		
Robinson, Wm.....			894	55		
Ross, D.....			62	00		
Sullivan, John.....			1,081	15		
Smith, J. W.....			1,240	60		
Sinclair, Finley.....			1,164	75		
Sleeman, Wm.....			57	60		
Wigg, Thos. G.....			1,200	00		
White, J.....			1,016	00		
					28,143	37
FIRE RANGING.						
Airhart, Asel.....1897		43	50			
.....1898		125	00			
Disbursements.....1898		46	50			
				215	00	
Ardiel, Alex.....		115	00			
Disbursements.....		21	13			
				136	13	
<i>Carried forward</i>				351	13	57,222 07

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			351	13	57,222	07
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Ant'er, Ferdinand			78	50		
Aikins, G. M.			83	00		
Armstrong, J. C.			65	50		
Armstrong, Ed.			105	00		
Armstrong, F.			105	00		
Alexander, Sam'l	39	00				
Disbursements	39	68				
Aylward, James			78	68		
Brown, C. J. S. 1897			72	00		
Brown, H. R.			40	63		
Bowland, A. G.			137	00		
Bowland, J. J.			118	00		
Bowland, Wm.			181	00		
Buchanan, Robt. F.	69	00	139	00		
Disbursements	31	50				
Barrow, Wm.			100	50		
Brannon, Sam'l.			121	00		
Burton Eric.			143	00		
Disbursements			64	10		
Bertram, Melville			33	75		
Brewer, Chas.	128	00				
Disbursements	14	00				
Brady, Wm.			142	00		
Bellow, Lewis	131	00	99	00		
Disbursements	88	70				
Bartlett, J. S.			219	70		
Berlinquette, Jules			131	00		
Burns, John			105	00		
Bromley, Thos.	111	00	108	00		
Disbursements	21	17				
Burk, Hy.			132	17		
Cochrane, John	140	00	131	00		
Disbursements	148	00				
Chamberlain, Ben. E.			363	00		
Caswell, Grant			131	00		
Christie, W. P.	393	00	45	00		
Disbursements	76	50				
Christie, Peter R.			469	50		
Crawford, S. W.			139	00		
Cassidy, Joseph	26	00	76	00		
Disbursements	15	75				
Cardiff, G. M.			41	75		
Callaghan, John			137	00		
Creswell, Wm.			123	00		
Campbell, James			23	00		
			129	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			4,711	91	57,222	07

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward..</i>		4,711 91	57,222 07
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Campbell, James M		130 00	
Cox, Hugh		103 00	
Corley, Jas		119 00	
Corley, Stewart		114 00	
Cameron, Thos	92 00		
Disbursements	9 15		
Cunningham, Thos	126 00	101 15	
Disbursements	2 00		
Crombie, John		128 00	
Cole, John	142 00	118 00	
Disbursements	14 25		
Cole, J. J.		156 25	
Cole, George	145 00	76 00	
Disbursements	3 00		
Cousins, Thos	149 00	148 00	
Disbursements	3 00		
Conway, Richard		152 00	
Chalmers, Andrew		144 00	
Davies, John		86 00	
Dufoud, Ignace		90 00	
Demmie, Middy		121 00	
Didier, L. P.		121 00	
Drum, Patk	144 00	106 00	
Disbursements	207 25		
Dillworth, Wm		351 25	
Dawkins, John		131 00	
Dubord, L		132 00	
Driver, Joseph		118 00	
Dinsmore, Richard G.		131 00	
Dunlop, John		131 00	
Dewar, D		105 00	
Etanski, John, 1895	181 00	55 00	
1897	131 00		
Ellis, Jas	395 53	262 00	
Disbursements	245 20		
Elliott, H. B.		640 73	
Eagle, Sidney	157 00	101 00	
Disbursements	5 62		
Fraser, W. A.	89 44	162 62	
Disbursements	16 75		
Fraser, John		106 19	
Fraser, Alex		135 00	
Foran, M	133 00	131 00	
Disbursements	1 40		
<i>Carried forward</i>		131 40	
		9,552 50	57,222 07

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1898.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		9,552 50	57,222 07
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.			
French, John.....		131 00	
Finlayson, J. H.....		120 00	
Guthrie, John.....	146 00		
Disbursements.....	2 50		
Godin, Peter.....		148 50	
Goldie, J. S.....		131 00	
Grawberger, Thos.....	1897	141 00	
Gendron, R. M.....	1897	131 00	
Guppy, W. H.....		28 00	
Gunter, H. M.....		70 00	
Gorman, John.....		140 00	
Gagaon, Jas.....		225 00	
Gadway, John.....		54 00	
Green, John.....		41 00	
Hoff, J. S. Morris.....	1897	118 00	
	1898	138 00	
		142 00	
Hall, W. H.....	1897	280 00	
Herron, John.....		84 00	
Hartley, M.....		43 00	
Harvie, A.....		105 00	
Humphrey, Thos. W.....		106 00	
Hayes, Martin.....		128 00	
Hawley, D. J.....		122 00	
Hale, John B.....		126 00	
Higgins, John.....		118 00	
Disbursements.....	78 00		
	4 62		
Houston, Joseph.....		82 62	
Haskin, Wm.....		116 00	
Haley, Cornelius.....		131 00	
Disbursements.....	131 00		
	2 10		
Johnson, R. W.....		133 10	
Disbursements.....	131 00		
	39 75		
Jackson, Geo.....		170 75	
Jock, Gabriel.....		106 00	
James, Martin.....		100 00	
Kennedy, John.....	1897	6 00	
Kennedy, Robt.....		166 96	
Kelly, James.....		32 00	
Kelly, F.....		105 00	
Kearney, P. J.....		119 00	
Kidd, Joseph.....		99 00	
Disbursements.....	131 00		
	26 25		
King, Alfred.....		157 25	
Disbursements.....	50 00		
	1 00		
Kirby, John.....		51 00	
Disbursements.....	82 00		
	67 25		
Klock, John.....		149 25	
Leitch, Hugh.....		114 00	
Long, H. E.....		63 00	
		105 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		14,149 73	57,222 07

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1898.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		14,149 73	57,222 07
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.			
Lemyre, Middy.....	99 00		
Disbursements.....	6 00	105 00	
Lowry, Jas.....		17 00	
Loyst, A.....	141 00		
Disbursements.....	56 16	197 16	
Langevin, Joseph.....		36 00	
Labrash, J. P.....		112 00	
Labrash, W. C.....		117 00	
Lompvey, Oscar.....		123 00	
Latour, Alfred.....		131 00	
Lalond, Alex.....		120 00	
Logan, Hugh.....		117 00	
Linklater, Richard.....		101 00	
Marshall, Robinson.....		90 00	
Maves, Wm.....		98 00	
Mannering, Richard.....		118 00	
Moore, Geo.....		59 50	
May, Isaac.....		131 00	
Malloy, Mark.....		35 00	
Margach, J. A.....	151 25		
Disbursements.....	108 05	259 30	
Macdonald, J. D.....		288 00	
Maxwell, John.....		58 50	
Mojeau, Alex.....		141 00	
McFarlane, R. L.....	1897 131 00		
	1898 133 00		
		264 00	
McFarlane, J. W.....	101 00		
Disbursements.....	445 79	546 79	
McEvoy, F.....		7 00	
McCreight, John.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	75	131 75	
McIntosh, M.....		66 00	
McColl, A.....		96 00	
McDonald, David.....		105 00	
McDonald, Alex.....		131 00	
McDonald, A. J.....		110 60	
McQuestion, Ben.....		43 00	
McGuey, Dennis.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	170 84	301 84	
McNaughton, D. A.....		49 00	
McLeod, Dougald.....		24 00	
McCullough, Peter.....		79 00	
McKie, Chas.....		71 00	
McMaster, Wm.....	120 00		
Disbursements.....	2 70	122 70	
McAlpine, John.....		124 00	
McGee, Jas.....		105 00	
McAdam, Jas.....	104 00		
Disbursements.....	3 44	107 44	
<i>Carried forward</i>		19,088 91	57,222 07

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			19,088	91	57,222	07
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
McNeill, Archie.....			131	00		
McKay, Angus.....			131	00		
McDermett, P.....			131	00		
McIntyre, Wm.....			131	00		
McIntyre, Gilbert.....			98	25		
Nitz, August.....			131	00		
Nicholson, W. J.....	105	00				
Disbursements.....		3	75			
Nevers, Chas.....			108	75		
O'Neil, A. J.....	360	00	131	00		
Disbursements.....		4	40			
Oram, John.....			364	40		
Pomerelle, Theo.....	1897	110	00	131	00	
	1898	136	00			
Disbursements.....	1898	50	57			
Parent, Joseph.....			296	57		
Paquette, O.....			13	00		
Pyburn, John.....			73	00		
Disbursements.....		36	00			
		83	13			
Pringle, D.....			119	13		
Payne, S.....			111	00		
Plurde, Chas.....			99	00		
Potvin, Jules.....			118	00		
Reilly, Wm.....			118	00		
Rawson, Chas. E.....		78	00	90	00	
Disbursements.....		21	88			
Ramsey, David.....			99	88		
Robinson, I. G.....			105	00		
Robinson, Thos.....			117	00		
Regan, Hugh.....			118	00		
Romaine, Frank.....			131	00		
Ripley, Thos. L.....		72	00	118	00	
Disbursements.....		49	87			
Ricker, Chris.....			121	87		
Regan, John.....		270	00	100	00	
Disbursements.....		70	25			
Snell, John.....			340	25		
Smith, Matthew.....			5	00		
Smith, Patk.....		135	00	105	00	
Disbursements.....		1	00			
Smith, Wm.....			136	00		
Skuce, Thos.....		143	00	131	00	
Disbursements.....		52	00			
Spreadborough, E.....			195	00		
Scott, Alex.....			130	00		
			109	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			23,677	01	57,222	07

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		23,677 01	57,222 07
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Sunstrum, John		157 00	
Stanley, John		109 00	
Stewart, Robert A.		64 00	
Seesley, Lewis		130 00	
Slade, Wm		86 00	
Scantlin, Jas	138 00		
Disbursements	8 00		
Trudeau, Paul		146 00	
Taylor, James A.		98 00	
Thompson, J. H.	198 00	76 00	
Disbursements	29 53		
Thompson, J. C	126 00	227 53	
Disbursements	30 88		
Thompson, A. W		156 88	
Thaxer, R.		37 00	
Urquhart, John		131 00	
Valker, Philip D		131 00	
Watson, O. F		99 00	
Welsh, E	1897	18 50	
Disbursement	50 00		
	78 63		
Wilson, Robert		128 63	
Wilson, J. D.		300 00	
Wells, J. R		105 00	
Walter, Thomas	120 00	101 00	
Disbursements	3 00		
Warren, Joseph ...		123 00	
Wood, R.		105 00	
Walsh, J.		103 00	
Williams, Geo.		118 00	
Young, William	131 00	92 00	
Disbursements	1 25		
Yates, Steve		132 25	
		98 00	
Less amount refunded by limit holders		26,749 80	
		332 00	
			26,417 80
<i>CULLERS EXAMINATION.</i>			
Mather, D. L., services		4 00	
Munroe, H., expenses		8 80	
Paget, Geo., services	16 00		
Expenses	1 25		
Turnbull, W., services		17 25	
Advertising		12 25	
		17 81	
			60 11
<i>Carried forward</i>			83,699 95

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name,	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					83,699	98
BUREAU OF MINES.						
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
Blue, A., travelling expenses	150	05				
Gibson, T. W do	125	60				
			275	65		
Printing and Binding	298	64				
Stationery.....	321	44			620	08
Bain, J. W., assaying	54	00				
James, O. S do	17	00				
Speller, F. W do	20	00			91	00
Postage	216	56				
Telegraphing	57	07				
Express and freight.....	66	76			340	39
Glackmeyer, F. J., services					104	00
Advertising	593	07				
Subscriptions.....	175	61				
Books.....	52	75				
					821	43
Sundries					37	00
					2,289	55
FORESTRY.						
Southworth, Thomas, travelling expenses.....					150	00
Printing	7	80				
Stationery.....	41	76				
					49	56
Postage and telegraphing	30	52				
Express and freight.....	12	87				
					43	39
O'Brien, S. J., services.....	231	00				
Sheridan, W. J. do	54	00				
					285	00
Brodie, Wm., articles on Tussock moth.....	15	00				
Burbank, L., seed walnuts	5	00				
Staples, O. P., Drawings of galls	6	00				
					26	00
Subscriptions	41	92				
Books.....	35	75				
Photo supplies.....	28	26				
					105	93
					659	88
DIAMOND DRILL.						
Roche, W. W., salary	256	28				
do disbursements.....	25	30				
					281	58
<i>Carried forward</i>					281	58
					86,649	41

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		281 58	86,649 41
<i>DIAMOND DRILL.—Continued.</i>			
Oyster, L. A., salary.....	726 88		
do disbursements.....	238 59	965 47	
Judge, J., salary.....	467 94		
do disbursements.....	41 90	509 84	
Transport.....	483 07		
Storage.....	18 25		
Labor.....	1,009 49	1,510 81	
Supplies.....	316 78		
Carbons.....	664 98	981 76	
		4,249 46	
Refunded.....		999 88	3,249 58
REFUNDS.....			24,910 98
COLONIZATION ROADS.....			107,454 29
SURVEYS.....			36,500 00
<i>MINING DEVELOPMENT.</i>			
<i>Rat Portage Agency.</i>			
Charlesworth, L. C., salary.....1897	140 41		
.....1898	910 00		
Windsor, C. R., salary.....	241 10	1,291 51	
Disbursements.....1897	178 48		
“.....1898	161 01		
Rent.....	360 00	699 49	
			1,991 00
<i>Michipicoton Mining Division.</i>			
Boyd, D. G., salary.....	1,000 00		
Disbursements.....	202 12		
Rent.....	75 00	1,277 12	
Buchan, L., services.....	88 00		
Disbursements.....	57 80	145 80	
<i>Carried forward</i>		1,422 92	260,755 26

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

NAME.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,422 92	260,755 26
MINING DEVELOPMENT.—<i>Continued.</i>			
<i>Michipicoton Mining Division.—Continued.</i>			
Conlon, T. F., services	67 50		
do disbursements	117 05		
		184 55	
Keisman, K. D., services		180 00	
			1,787 47
<i>Inspector of Mines, West.</i>			
Bow, J. A., salary	871 67		
Disbursements	482 89		
		1,354 56	
<i>Inspector of Mines, East.</i>			
Slaght, A., salary	381 00		
Disbursements	203 60		
		584 60	
De Kalb, C., salary	550 00		
Disbursements	352 76		
		902 76	
			2,841 92
MINING EXPLORATIONS.			
Parks, W. A., services	493 00		
do disbursements	64 89		
do travelling expenses	160 15		
		718 04	
Charlton, W. A., services	222 00		
do disbursements	12 15		
do travelling expenses	59 63		
		293 78	
Coleman, A. P., salary	500 00		
do travelling expenses and disbursements	772 33		
	1,272 33		
Coulthard, R. W., services as assistant	59 00		
Willmott, A., services as assistant	288 05		
		1,619 38	
Gracey, A. H., services	127 00		
do travelling expenses	75 25		
		202 25	
Miller, W. G., services	500 00		
Disbursements	272 22		
Chown, G. Y., disbursements <i>re</i> corundum	130 74		
		902 96	
<i>Carried forward</i>		3,736 41	265,384 65

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898.

NAME.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		3,736 41	265,384 65
MINING.—Continued.			
<i>Exploration.—Continued.</i>			
Hodgson, R. T., services ...	94 00		
do - disbursements.....	91 73	185 73	
Rogers, W. C., services	94 00		
do disbursements	34 59	128 59	
Carter, W. E., services.....		268 00	4,318 73
<i>Belleville Assay Office.</i>			
Wells, J. W., salary	450 00		
do disbursements	278 96	728 96	
do supplies	636 75		
do furnishings	443 12	1,080 17	1,809 13
<i>Mineral Collection.</i>			
Mackintosh Granite Co			2 50
<i>Iron Mining.</i>			
Hamilton Blast Furnace.....		2,603 95	
Bain, J. W., travelling expenses		2 75	2,606 70
MINING ROADS.			13,253 23
<i>Mining Schools.</i>			
Bain, J. W., travelling expenses	240 00		
do services	259 62	500 00	
Goodwin, W. L., services.....	150 00		
do expenses ..	63 19	213 19	
Nichols, W., services	150 00		
do expenses	71 92	221 92	
School of Mines, Kingston		9,000 00	9,935 11
BOARD OF SURVEYORS, 1897 and 1898			400 00
PIGEON RIVER SLIDE AND DAM.....			175 36
CONTINGENCIES.			
Printing and binding	2,136 91		
Stationery.....	2,045 16	4,182 07	
<i>Carried forward</i>		4,182 07	297,885 41

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Concluded.*

Statement of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1898

NAME.	\$ c.	\$ c;	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		4,182 07	297,885 41
<i>MINING.—Continued.</i>			
<i>Contingencies.—Continued.</i>			
Postage, Telegraphy and expenses.....	1,763 61		
Cab hire.....	82 00		
Car fare.....	45 00		
		1,890 61	
Subscriptions and advertising	877 35		
Books.....	107 00		
		984 35	
G. B. Kirkpatrick, extra services....	200 00		
Peter Ryan, Services as auctioneer	300 00		
		500 00	
Extra clerks		5,335 90	
Travelling expenses	148 55		
Legal services	261 21		
Sundries	160 35		
		570 11	
			13,463 04
Total			311,348 45

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1898.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

Statement of timber and amounts accrued from timber dues, ground

Agencies.	Area covered by timber license.	QUANTITY AND					
		Saw logs.				Boom and	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.	
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Feet B. M.	Pieces.	Feet B. M.	Pieces.	Feet B. M.
Western Timber District.	7,062	6,127,814	400,238,004	77,237	4,063,564	86,597	14,649,388
Belleville Timber District.	972	480,795	62,708,570	37,784	1,635,800	22,308	4,522,273
Ottawa Timber District.	6,985	807,619	81,510,565	52,292	2,525,078	36,369	6,468,578
Total	15,019	7,416,228	544,457,139	167,313	8,224,442	145,274	25,640,239

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

Agencies.	Cordwood.		Tan bark.	Railway ties.	Posts.	Telegraph poles.	Shingle bolts.
	Hard.	Soft.					
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.
Western Timber District.		29,829	547	1,000,699	375	6,486	1,199
Belleville Timber District	309	391	.....	8,383	452	1,468	410
Ottawa Timber District..	709	7	.....	143,131	370	36	286
Total	1,018	30,227	547	1,152,213	1,197	7,980	1,835

J. A. G. CROZIER,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1898.

No. 7.

FORESTS.

rent and bonus during the year ending the 31st of December, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

dimension timber.		Square timber.				Pile timber.		Cedar.
Other.		White pine.		Elm, tamarac, ash, birch.				
Pieces.	Feet B. M.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Lineal feet.
1,324	248,440	22,744	1,172,206	E. 5 T. 106 A. 254 B. 179	188 3,385 9,764 5,210	2,288	342,299	15,672
2,604	373,019	17	936	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,652
5,531	715,763	7,210	286,489	T. 8	209	.....	.....	97,536
9,459	1,337,222	29,971	1,459,631	E. 5 T. 114 A. 254 B. 179	188 3,594 9,764 5,210	2,288	342,299	161,860

TIMBER, ETC.—Continued.

Head blocks	Pulp wood.	Interest.	Trespass.	Amounts accrued.			
				Timber dues	Bonus.	Ground rent	Total.
Pieces.	Cords.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
194	16,196	11,693 33	1,785 62	498,193 25	164,361 59	38,928 85	714,962 64
.....	147	466 85	262 55	78,902 75	.....	4,259 00	83,891 15
46	105	5,189 30	.....	106,037 60	.....	19,491 00	130,717 90
240	16,448	17,349 48	2,048 17	683,133 60	164,361 59	62,678 85	929,571 69

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 8.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Statement of revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1898.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Amount of Western District collections at Department	602,110	45		
“ “ “ Quebec.....	27,809	77		
			629,920	22
Amount of Belleville collections	60,197	72		
			60,197	72
Amount of Ottawa collections.....	278,776	48		
“ “ at Quebec.....	12,292	03		
			291,068	51
Total			981,186	45

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FOREST BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Statement of Patents, etc. issued by the Patents Branch during the year 1898.

	Number.
Crown Lands.....	372
School do.	44
Mining do.	34
Public do. (late Clergy Reserves).....	20
Free Grant Lands (A. A.).....	39
do. do. (under Act of 1880).....	195
Rainy River do (Mining and Crown).....	280
Mining leases.....	510
Licenses of occupation.....	7
Rondeau Harbor leases.....	2
Crown leases.....	2
Mining Lands (University).....	2
Mining leases do.	6
Total.....	1,513

CHARLES S. JONES,

Chief Clerk.

AUBREY WHITE

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Return of the number of locatees and of acres located ; of purchasers and of acres sold ; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties ; and of patents issued ; under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act," during the year 1898.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Baxter	{ Muskoka	Wm. Kirk, Bracebridge.	2	200	1	1	1	1
Brune			3	312	1	1	1	6
Chaffey			9	1,089	1	200	4	2
Draper			1	86	1	2	11	5
Franklin			18	3,250	2	3	14	1
Macaulay			6	742	1	1	1	4
Medora			4	459	1	1	2	3
Monck			4	600	1	1	1	3
Morrison			7	654	1	1	5	1
Muskoka			8	444	1	1	8	5
McLean			3	101	1	1	2	1
Oakley			4	510	1	1	4	1
Ridout			1	198	1	1	2	5
Ryde			4	308	1	1	1	2
Sinclair			7	1,042	3	136	2	1
Sherbourne			3	538	1	1	2	2
Stephenson			12	1,850	1	1	2	1
Stisted			4	630	1	1	2	2
Watt			1	100	1	1	1	1
Wood			3	197	1	1	5	1
Cardwell	{ Parry Sound	James Ellis, Parry Sound.	1	326	1	53	5	1
Carling			3	269	1	1	1	2
Christie			2	197	1	39	1	1
Ferguson			1	197	1	1	2	3
Foley			3	200	1	1	2	1
Hagerman			1	197	1	1	2	1
Humphrey			3	197	1	1	2	3
Monteith			2	197	1	1	2	1
McConkey			1	197	1	1	2	2
McDougall			1	197	1	1	2	1
Mackenzie			1	197	1	1	2	1
Mackellar			1	197	1	1	2	1
Shawabaga			1	197	1	1	2	1
Wilson			1	197	1	1	2	1
Chapman	{		5	867	1	2	7	2
Croft			5	795	1	2	19	2

APPENDIX No. 10.—*Concluded.*

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Mayo	Hastings	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	5	789	1	5	6	4
Monteagle			11	1,168	...	...	7	3
Wollaston			1	88	1	3	...	2
Abner	Addington	A. W. Wood, Plevna	1	100	...	...	...	1
Denbigh			6	964	1	4	4	5
Canonto, South .....			...	...	...	...	1	...
Clarendon	Frontenac	A. W. Wood, Plevna .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miller			1	92	...	...	...	1
Palmerston			2	344	2	101	1	1
Algona, South	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	5	431	...	...	1	3
Broughton			1	89	2	7	4	1
Grattan			9	421	3	5	5	3
Hagarty	Brudenell	John Whelan, Brudenell	16	1,352	...	...	...	5
Richards			1	147	1	50	1	1
Wilberforce			1	50	...	...	...	...
Brudenell	Renfrew	John Whelan, Brudenell	10	1,033	...	...	5	4
Griffith			1	50	...	...	...	...
Lyndoch			8	968	2	19	3	1
Matavatchan	Renfrew	John Whelan, Brudenell	3	400	...	...	3	4
Radcliffe			1	200	1	10	2	1
Raglan			15	1,617	1	7	4	1
Sebastopol	Alice	James Stewart, Pembroke	8	537	...	...	2	1
Sherwood			2	220	...	...	3	4
Alice			2	309	...	...	1	5
Buchanan	Renfrew	James Stewart, Pembroke	1	42	...	...	...	...
Fraser			2	250	...	...	...	...
Head			1	95	...	...	...	1
Maria	Bonfield	James Stewart, Pembroke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKay			3	309	...	...	4	2
Petewawa			2	189	...	...	1	1
Rolph	Bonfield	James Stewart, Pembroke	2	300	...	...	1	...
Wylie .....			...	...	...	...	...	2
Cameron .....			...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonfield .....	...	...	5	600	1	31	2	8

Calvin	Nipissing	B. J. Gilligan, Mattawan	6	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Ferris			7	1,087	.....	1	98	.....	8	7
Mattawan			2	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Papineau	Algoma	W. Turner, Sault Ste. Marie	9	1,052	.....	1	36	.....	7	5
Korah			1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parke			3	459	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Prince	Algoma	W. L. Nicholls, Thessalon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Plummer	Algoma	G. Hamilton, Richard's Landing	20	2,040	.....	2	50	.....	15	3
St. Joseph's Island			8	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Blake	Thunder Bay		8	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooks		J. F. Rutan, Port Arthur	8	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dawson Road			1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3
Gillies	Rainy River		10	1,599	.....	1	100	.....	8	1
O'Connor			21	2,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oliver .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paiipoonge	Rainy River	Wm. Campbell, Rainy River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gorham .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scobie .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atwood	Rainy River		3	266	.....	1	55	.....	3	2
Blue			1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curran			4	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Dilke	Rainy River		2	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Morley			29	3,291	.....	4	246	.....	15	5
Nelles			10	1,154	.....	5	371	.....	2	.....
Patullo	Rainy River		11	1,760	.....	1	76	.....	3	.....
Roseberry .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shesston			26	3,993	.....	1	91	.....	6	.....
Tait	Rainy River		19	3,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worthington			7	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aylsworth			4	756	.....	3	172	.....	.....	.....
Barwick	Rainy River		1	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Carpenter			24	3,855	.....	8	407	.....	.....	.....
Crozier			19	2,734	.....	5	244	.....	7	.....
Devlin	Rainy River	Wm. Stephenson, Big Forks	58	8,166	.....	18	769	.....	5	1
Dobie			11	1,559	.....	7	255	.....	.....	.....
Lash			15	2,131	.....	10	421	.....	2	4
Roddick	Rainy River		1	131	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....
Woodyatt			3	345	.....	2	46	.....	2	.....
Totals			780	102,947	.....	109	4,449	.....	459	254

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, December 31st, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 11.

Statement of the number of letters received and mailed by the Department in 1896, 1897, 1898.

Years.	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.	Mines.	Forestry.	Totals.	Names indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned letters	Mailed from Department.
1896	10,889	5,749	4,660	2,252	1,900	.....	27,750	34,785	35,950	63	83	35,393
1897	11,486	15,132	4,750	2,680	4,659	909	39,507	53,500	37,126	97	126	42,423
1898	10,059	8,863	4,427	2,601	3,507	623	30,083	43,237	31,423	83	77	37,125

FRANK YEIGH,
Registrar.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1898.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Statement of municipal surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1898.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed.
1	Allan G. Cavana	607	January 31st, 1898	To survey the village lots of the Bailey estate in the town plot of Port Carling and to plant durable monuments at the front angles of each of these lots on Joseph Street, Bailey Street and a street south of Bailey Street unnamed in the original survey of said town plot of Port Carling	
2	William Newman	608	March 1st, 1898	To survey the continuation of the road allowance between the sixth and seventh concessions of the township of Rochester, across lot twenty-one and part of twenty in the said sixth concession, and also the road allowance between lot No. twenty in the seventh concession and lots numbers sixteen and seventeen north of the Middle road in the said township, and to plant permanent stone and iron monuments so as to mark the limits of said road allowances	
3	George Ross	609	June 11th, 1898	To survey the original road allowance between lots numbers two and three in the fifth concession of the township of Pelham, and to mark the said road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments, so as to establish the true eastern boundary of the south quarter of lot number three, and the true western boundary of the south quarter of lot number two	
	George Smith	610	July 28th, 1898	To survey the line between concession C and D, across lots numbers fourteen, fifteen and sixteen in the township of Mariposa, and to plant stone or iron monuments on either side of the allowance for road between said concessions in front of said lots to define the same	
5	Charles R. Wheelock .	611	August 5th, 1898	To survey the road allowance between lots numbers three and four in the third and fourth concessions in the township of Arthur, and to plant stone or iron monuments on either side of said road allowance so as to define the same through said concession	
6	James L. Morris	612	October 10th, 1898	To survey the front of lots numbers one, two and three in the first concession west of Muskrat Lake in the township of Ross, and to plant stone or other durable monuments at the front angles of the above named lots ; also concession line between ranges five and six from lot number six to lot number ten, inclusive ; also concession line between ranges five and	

APPENDIX No. 12.—*Continued.*

Statement of municipal surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1898.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed.
7	Charles R. Wheelock ..	613	November 14th, 1898...	<p>six from lot number one to lot number five, inclusive, in said township; and to plant stone or other durable monuments on the line between ranges five and six from lot number six to lot number ten, inclusive, and also on the line between ranges five and six from lots number one to five, inclusive, in said township.....</p> <p>To survey the side road between lots numbers eighteen and nineteen in the eleventh and twelfth concessions in the township of Arthur; also the blind line between the eleventh and twelfth concessions from lot number seventeen to lot number twenty, both inclusive, in said township; and to plant stone or iron monuments on either side of said side road allowance so as to define its position, and also on the blind line aforesaid so as to define its position across said lots.....</p>	

GEORGE. B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Statement of municipal surveys confirmed during the year 1898.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed, under Rev. Stat. of Ont., 1897, cap. 81, sec. 14, subsec. 4.
1	Frank Purvis.....	589	September 16th, 1893...	To survey that part of the townline between the townships of Ross and Westmeath lying westerly of Muskrat Lake and to plant stone or other durable monuments on each side of the road allowance or townline	May 17th, 1898.....
2	Marshall W. Hopkins .	601	November 12th, 1895 ..	To survey the allowance for road between lots numbers fourteen and fifteen in the second concession of the township of North Grimsby, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments, and also to plant permanent stone or iron monuments at the northwest and southwest angles of lot number fourteen and at the northeast and southeast angles of lot number fifteen in the said concession.....	May 17th, 1898
3	James Robertson	602	July 20th, 1896	To survey the road allowance between the second range, north of the Longwoods Road and the first concession of the township of Ekfrid, across lot number one and to plant stone or iron monuments in such positions on each side of said road allowance as will show its true position across said lot number one	May 17th, 1898.....
4	James Warren	604	July 23rd, 1897	To survey the boundary line between the townships of Kramosa, in the county of Wellington, and Nassegaweya, in the county of Halton, and to plant stone or iron monuments on either side of said boundary line where the respective concession lines of the townships intersect the said boundary on either side of the road allowance between the townships..	May 17th, 1898.....
5	Peter S. Gibson	605	August 30th, 1897	To survey the side road allowance between numbers fifteen and sixteen in the eighth concession of the township of Whitechurch, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments, planted at the northwest and northeast angles of lot number fifteen, and the southwest and southeast angles of lot number sixteen	May 17th, 1898.....

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Statement of Crown Lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1898.

No.	Date of instructions.	Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Amount paid.	No. of acres.
1	21st June, 1897	J. W. Fitzgerald	Survey of the townships of Casimir and Haddo.	\$	45,462
2	8th July, 1897	J. M. Tiernan	township of Aubrey	c. 247 94	36,081
3	8th October, 1897	J. Cozens	Outlines of timber berth No. 163 north shore Lake Huron	175 67	
4	16th March, 1898	M. W. Hopkins	Survey of the township of Burris	846 58	
5	8th July, 1898	J. W. Fitzgerald	Second	1,675 24	23,982
6	8th July, 1898	T. J. Patten	Tilton	1,657 04	23,672
7	8th July, 1898	W. W. Meadows	Creelman	1,670 55	23,865
8	8th July, 1898	W. S. Davidson	Kingsford	1,614 34	23,052
9	8th July, 1898	T. B. Speight	Mather	1,670 41	23,863
10	8th July, 1898	H. B. Proudfoot	Meridian line in the District of Algoma.	1,658 37	23,691
11	12th September, 1898	E. Stewart	Inspection of Surveys R. R. District, 1898.	3,695 00	
12	3rd October, 1898	T. B. Speight	" in District of Nipissing, 1898	559 24	
13	24th March, 1898	C. C. Farchild	Survey of Timber Berths, S.V. 1, 2 and 3 Rainy River District.	709 45	
14	30th August, 1898	Joseph Cozens	Marsh lands, Whitefish Bar, Turkey Point.	624 70	
15	11th October, 1898	E. J. Barrow	Re-opening boundaries of certain locations, Wawa Lake.	76 85	
16		Rice Lewis & Co.	Plan of water lot, Hamilton	482 23	
17		J. F. Whitson.	Iron posts for surveys	16 00	
18		H. Trebley	Salary	22 50	
19		J. Law	" extra clerk	22 50	
20		Copp, Clark Co.	Maps	1,200 00	
21		Rolph, Smith Co	"	674 00	
22		Map and School Supply Co.	Mounting maps	188 00	
23		A. L. Russell.	Map of North Shore Lake Superior.	829 00	
24		G. B. Kirkpatrick	Expenses	130 00	
25		Canadian Map Pub. Co.	Maps	23 00	
26				30 00	
				3 90	
				\$20,530 01	223,628

(GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,

Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, December 31st, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Statement of Crown Lands surveys in progress, and amounts paid to date, during the year 1898.

No.	Date of instructions	Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Amount paid.
1	19th August, 1897.	B. J. Saunders	Survey of boundary between Ontario and Manitoba	\$ 6,093 69
2	14th May, 1898	Alexr. Niven	Line between Nipissing and Algoma	1,715 00
3	8th July, 1898	David Beatty	Survey of the township of McCarthy	1,200 00
4	8th July, 1898	George L. Brown	" " MacKelcan	1,400 00
5	8th July, 1898	T. R. Hewson	" " Aylmer	1,200 00
6	8th July, 1898	H. R. McEvoy	" " Parkin	1,200 00
7	8th July, 1898	W. Galbraith	" " Hurton	1,000 00
8	8th June, 1898	A. H. Macdougall	" " Burk	1,200 00
9	8th July, 1898	J. G. Sing	Tie line for islands in Georgian Bay	200 00
10	12th July, 1898	J. M. Tiernan	Survey of the township of Southworth	1,900 00
11	10th September, 1898.	J. M. Tiernan	" " Melgund	
12		The Copp Clark Co.	Maps	61 30
				\$15,969 99

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1898.

(*Appendix No. 16.*)

TOWNSHIP OF CASIMIR.

DISTRICT NIPISSING.

PETERBOROUGH, NOV. 29th, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith the returns of survey of the Township of Casimir, performed under instructions dated June 21st, 1897.

Casimir is immediately north of the Township of Haddo, about six miles south of Warren Station, C.P.R., from which a fair waggon road runs down to Con. III. The position of the south boundary is explained in report of Haddo.

The west arm of Lake Nipissing extends through Cons. I. and II. but for the remainder of the Township it is hardly broken by water.

In common with the country around, this part has suffered from fire and is now largely overgrown with mixed brush of the kind usual in burnt lands.

Though affording ample timber for local use there is none of any commercial value.

The east half of the Township is undulating with occasional rocky ridges, the tracts between, at many places, being fairly fit for cultivation.

The west half is, for the greater part, good clay land with loam, having good depth and is being rapidly settled upon.

In the north-west quarter there are twelve settlers who have come in during recent years. They have erected suitable buildings, made considerable clearings and other improvements, and this season had proportionately fair and good crops. A list of these improvements and approximate values is herewith furnished and it will be noticed that the progress so far made is assuring and promises well for a speedy and thriving settlement.

As might have been expected the survey lines have not quite coincided with those run by the settlers themselves, but it is expected the differences will be amicably adjusted by the parties interested.

In all other respects the characteristics of the Township are those common to this section of the Nipissing District.

Hoping the returns will prove satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. FITZGERALD,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

Honorable J. M. GIBSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 17)

TOWNSHIP OF CREELMAN.

LITTLE CURRENT, ONTARIO.

DECEMBER 10th, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the survey of the Township of Creelman, in the District of Nipissing, which was sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each in accordance with your instructions, dated July 8th, 1898.

I proceeded to the Township by Sudbury, thence by waggon eighteen miles to the Vermilion River, and up the Vermilion in canoes.

I commenced my work by determining the south west angle at the twelfth mile on the District line, and ran due east for the south boundary, making each lot forty chains in width. I paid special attention to the correct marking of the posts and, as instructed, saw that none of the half-mile posts were marked on the south side. The wooden posts at the Township corners have marked thereon the name of each Township on the proper side, also the lot and concession as far as it refers to Creelman.

The iron post at the eighteenth mile of the District line marks the north west angle of Creelman.

The instrument used was a six inch Burt's Solar Compass, made by W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.

The posts were made of the most convenient durable wood, as shown in field notes. They are mostly six inches square. As instructed I procured from the Crown Land Agent at Sudbury the iron posts supplied and planted them firmly at the south west, south east and north east angles of the Township.

The lakes are mostly small. The Vermilion river flows southeasterly through the Township, and is mainly a succession of small lakes and ponds connected by swift currents and rapids.

The general character of the country is undulating rock, with an occasional precipitous bluff and steep hill. Lots one, two and three, concessions two and three, are very mountainous, and form a water shed between the Vermilion waters and a water system to the east. The level portions are muskeg and beaver meadows and a few flats of sand and gravel. Only the most abrupt elevations were noted.

There is but little arable land. Possibly some of the beaver meadows and muskeg by draining could be made productive.

The timber is mostly jackpine, balsam, canoe birch, spruce, taramac, white and Norway pine. The latter two are fairly abundant in the central, northern and eastern portions, but the white pine is mostly "shaky," though of fair size. The spruce and tamarac is of good quality. Very little cedar, ash, maple or black birch was found.

The only burned portion is a few hundred acres on lots five and six, concession six.

The Vermilion could only, at a very great expense, be made available for driving saw-logs. None of the small streams could be used for that purpose.

There is a water power on the Vermilion at location W.R. 84, also one at the Pothole falls on lot number seven, concession one.

At the south limit of lot number eleven, concession four, along the Vermilion, a few colors to the pan of placer gold were found. At other places on the river and through the Township panning was done, but nothing worth mentioning was found. No other minerals were seen.

Moose, caribou and red deer are in abundance. Plenty of mountain trout, black bass and pike were obtained by our party in the Vermilion and the lakes. Beavers are working on some of the streams.

As will be seen on the plan, a pack trail, cut by our party, runs easterly from boundary lake on the Vermilion to about a mile from the east boundary, thence southerly and westerly again to the Vermilion. This trail was well chopped out and blazed, and no doubt will be useful for those who wish to go through the Township.

I have sent with the returns of survey a few specimens of the rock formations. On each sample is marked the locality where found.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. J. PATTEN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 18.)

TOWNSHIP OF HADDO.

DISTRICT NIPISSING.

PETERBOROUGH, Nov. 29, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the plan and Field Notes of the Township of Haddo in the Nipissing District surveyed by me during the past summer under your instructions dated June 21st, 1897.

Haddo is on the West arm of Lake Nipissing.

It is about twelve miles South of Warren station on the C.P.R.

Owing to a surplus error of ten chains ninety-nine links in the West boundary, the point fixed for the North-west corner of the township is so much North of the true point, consequently the North boundary, (South boundary Casimir) instead of being a due West line, is run on a bearing to meet the altered position which is North $88^{\circ}, 43'$ West, astronomically.

The Township is much intersected by long narrow arms, or water stretches which penetrate it throughout—these are of considerable depth in places. The shores are generally low sloping rock and the bottom often the same, or stone and gravel. At a few points the banks and bottom are clay and here the water is shallow and filled with tall reeds. There is no perceptible current in the arms or bays.

Viewed from the Lake or approach to the township the aspect is rather barren, but on proceeding a short distance inland the scene is changed, good land is met with of a fertile kind, strong clay loam.

The general surface is undulating and a few of the hills so called, attain a height of forty feet.

The country around is what is known as brule having been swept over by fire, it is said, some thirty years ago. It is now covered with a thick growth of small poplar, white birch, willows, alder, and in places jack pine, balsam and cedar.

There is little, if any, timber of commercial value.

There are numbers of islands in the arms and bays, varying in size from a mere dot to several hundred acres. The larger islands are treated as ordinary lots in their respective concessions. The islands of medium size are calculated separately and lettered, with the areas marked thereon as instructed, and the smaller islands mostly rock, are numbered for convenient reference, the acreage in each and all being so small as deemed to be of no importance.

Lists of these two classes of islands are given in field book.

As yet there are no settlers in the township, but in view of the settlement going on in some of the adjoining townships, especially in Casimir, there is no doubt but its favorable situation will gain attention very soon.

In the lake close by and in all the arms there is an abundance of fish, pike maskinonge, bass, etc., and the lands and woods supply red deer and moose in annually increasing numbers.

No fur-bearing animals were seen.

The rock bed is of the usual kind found in the district and at many points where the outcrop is exposed bears the mark of the prospector.

About forty per cent. of the land area is fit for cultivation while a large percentage of the remainder is suitable for pasturage and other purposes, the soil throughout being a stiff clay loam more or less free from stone and easy to work in season.

Hoping these returns will be found satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Honorable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 19.)

TOWNSHIP OF SECORD.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PETERBORO, ONTARIO,

December 12th, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honor to report the completion of the survey of the Township of Secord, in the District of Nipissing, performed under your instructions of 11th July this year.

This township is on the Wahnapiatae River, which flows through it from north to south, and situate about fifteen miles south of Wahnapiatae station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The survey was commenced, as per instructions, at the southeast corner, by laying off the lots forty chains in width along the south boundary, which I reopened and brushed out for the purpose—and the concessions eighty chains in depth along the east boundary. Working north and west, running the side lines north astronomically and the concession lines west astronomically, I completed the survey of the lines. The river and lakes were subsequently surveyed.

The aspect of the township, as seen from the river, is rocky and hilly; but back from the river, a mile or so, the country improves, being somewhat level or gently rolling land of a sandy clay soil, but stony.

The township has been extensively lumbered over, especially during the last six years, and is now practically cut out of pine timber.

The remaining timber in the township is of little commercial value being chiefly spruce, white birch, cedar, alder, willows and small red and white pine saplings. This spring a fire ran over a good portion of the township. It started on lot number nine, concession three, running in an easterly direction to the river and across it at some points, all of which are indicated in the field notes.

The water in the township is clear and good, tributary to the Wahnapiatae River which has an average width of two chains and thirty links, and generally having a strong, steady flow. The shores of the river and lakes are mostly low and of sandy clay loam, gravel and small stone.

There are three falls on the river within the township: the first White Pine Chute, lot number two, concession five, about eight feet in four chains and fifty links; the next on lot number three, concession two, about fifteen feet in two chains; and the third Burnt Chute on lot number three, concession one, with a fall of about thirty feet in six chains and fifty links, presenting good mill sites or power stations. The river supplies pike, pickerel, etc. Red deer and moose are plentiful, but fur-bearing animals are scarce. As throughout all this district the arable land is scattered, but probably ten to fifteen per cent. of the land area is fit for cultivation.

Iron posts have been planted as follows: At the southeast angle of the township; iron post marked "Burwash" on the northeast face and "Secord" on the northwest face.

At the northeast angle, iron post marked "Cleland" on the northeast face, "Dill" on the northwest face, "Burwash" on the southeast face, and "Secord" on the southwest face.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 29.)

TOWNSHIP OF TILTON.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING,

PETERBORO. ONT., December 12th, 1898.

SIR.—I have the honor to report on the survey of the Township of Tilton, in the District of Nipissing.

This township lies immediately west of Secord and was surveyed under instructions of the same date, July 11th, 1898.

The survey was commenced and executed in conformity with instructions.

Although differing somewhat in its appearance from the Township of Secord, there is naturally much in common to both.

Some thirty years ago the present township site was burnt over and is now, generally speaking, covered in the valleys and hill-slopes particularly with a dense growth of small poplar, birch, spruce, alder, etc. White and red pine of fair quality, averaging eight to fourteen inches in diameter, are frequently scattered over the southern two-thirds of the township; the thickest and best bunches lying around White Oak and Bluff Lakes; the former being the largest body of water in the township. Both lakes flow into the Wahnapiatae River about twelve miles southeast. The northern part, about one-third of the township, is brule, covered mostly with mixed brush, poplar, spruce, birch, etc. Sawlogs are being cut this season by the owners of the berth.

There are no settlers, and no clearances worth notice, nor are there likely to be any of importance, as no area large enough for profitable cultivation has been met with in the township.

As a whole the township is very broken and rocky, offering little or no prospect for successful settlement.

The usual kinds of fish and game found in the Nipissing District are quite plentiful; but evidences of fur-bearing animals were not often seen.

As instructed, the iron posts supplied by the department, have been planted as follows: One on the southeast angle, marked "Tilton" on the northwest face, and "Secord" on the northeast face; and at the southwest angle of the township one marked "Tilton" on the northeast face.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 21.)

TOWNSHIP OF AUBREY.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER,

TILBURY, December 16th, 1897.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from your Department, dated 8th July, 1897, I have made a survey of the Township of Aubrey, in the District of Rainy River, and beg to report thereon as follows:—

I commenced the survey at the southeast angle of the township at cedar and iron posts planted by O. L. S. Niven in 1894, and ran the south boundary due west astronomically until I reached the east boundary of the Indian Reserve number twenty-seven. I then ran the other concession lines and side lines as directed in the instructions.

The township is rather rolling throughout and the soil is principally clay of a very good quality and would be easily cleared as there is no large timber in the township at all, and a good portion of the small timber was burnt over a year or two ago and is almost falling down now,

There is also a large area which is almost fit for the plough at present, namely, lots four and five in the second, third and fourth concessions, as the timber has been burnt off almost clean and the ground is growing up with wild peas, wild buckwheat and grass and some small bushes.

The township would also be easily drained as there are some four or five small lakes in the eastern portion of the township, and the Beaver River to the north in the middle portion of the township, and Eagle River and Eagle Lake to the west and southwest respectively.

Considering these advantages and the close proximity to the railway, this township should make very desirable land for settlement.

There are several mining locations in the township, situate principally in the eastern and southwestern portions of the township.

There are some parties commencing to do some development work on lot number twenty-three, concession two, and there are several prospectors looking through the township, and I think as soon as men of means can be secured to invest in the mines and develop them that it will prove very profitable.

There is considerable game in the township such as moose, caribou and bear, which were frequently seen during the course of the survey and also small game such as partridge and rabbit, and the lakes and Eagle River abound with plenty of fish.

There are only two settlers in the township who are located at Eagle River Station on lots number twenty-three and twenty-four in the sixth concession. There are also a couple of fishermen squatters on lot number eighteen, concession four, on Eagle Lake, where there used to be an old Hudson's Bay Post.

Accompanying this report are plan and field notes of the township, which I trust you will find satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. M. TIERNAN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 22.*)

TOWNSHIP OF BURRISS.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

RAT PORTAGE, JUNE 14TH, 1898.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, dated 16th March, 1898, I have made the survey of the Township of Burriss, in the District of Rainy River.

I left Rat Portage on the 23rd of March, and proceeded to the township.

At the time your instructions were received it was a very difficult matter to get conveyance from Rat Portage to the locality of the township, as the ice was at that time dangerous, and the roads were very bad, so in order to expedite matters I purchased a horse and conveyance in Rat Portage, and sold them on my arrival at Emo.

I laid in my supplies at Emo, and secured assistants who had been employed on the survey of a number of other townships in the vicinity.

Owing to the season it was very difficult to pack in the supplies, as the snow was too deep to go without snowshoes and too soft to use them. For this reason I also had to pay the men higher wages in order to keep them.

I left Emo for the township on the 28th of March, and camped on the southwest corner of it on the night of March 29th, and continued at work surveying it out until the 10th of May, when I put in the last post, completing the field work.

I went back to Emo immediately, and paddled down the river to Boucherville, where the first boat from Rat Portage this season lay. Owing to low water it was unable to go up the rapids. I reached this boat on the morning of May 11th, having been nearly the whole night in the canoe and towing it along the rapids.

I arrived at Rat Portage on March 12th.

At the time of the year the survey was made I could not get Polaris at its greatest elongation, so I took it as near as possible, and allowed for the difference in Azimuth, which is very little for a couple of hours before or after, as the star moves very slowly then. My calculations are given in the field notes.

I used the standard time of our watches in taking observations at first when a minute or two of error in time would not affect the result, the star changing its azimuth so slowly when so near the elongation, these observations being taken very near the elongation. Later on I took the mean solar time from the sun at noon, when it was not clouded, and checked my watch by it, and in my calculations used the mean solar time, which differed less than a minute from the apparent solar time, which difference I allowed for as given in the Canadian Almanac. I got apparent noon by noting the time the standard of a string drawn from the centre of the end of the telescope, and the centre of the plate fell on the zero point of the instrument. The time in this way, checked with my watch, was within less than half a minute from day to day. This error in time would give but a few seconds error in azimuth, much closer than my instrument would read.

The rock does not crop out in the township except in few places: however, in the northeast corner of lot number one and two, concession six, there is considerable bare granite.

At the northwest angle of lot number three, concession three, there is an outcropping of hornblende gneiss.

The hill shown in the north of lot number twelve, concession three, is composed of bare trap rock.

All the outcropping but this last belong to the Laurentian formation. But this seems to be of the Huronian or Keewatin.

On the west side of lot number four, concession four, the magnetic needle varies very much, as shown by the field notes. Also in the north of lot number twelve, concession three, the needle turns south at one point.

All the land where poplar predominates is high clay land of very good quality. Where balsam, birch, balm of gilead, ash, and pine are found, the land is good for farming. Where spruce predominates the land is not good for working at present, but when it is drained it will be perhaps the best, owing to its richness. By examining the accompanying timber map, these different parts will be easily distinguished.

The land is all good rolling land except where spruce, cedar, or tamarac predominates, where it is level.

The river La Vallie makes good drainage for the west half of the township, and it and the creeks that run into it will supply cattle and people on a great portion of this part.

Owing to the deep snow while I was engaged in the southeast part of the township, I, of course, could not note the small creeks, which, however, no doubt exist.

There is none of the timber dense enough to warrant separating it into a timber berth, but there is enough to be of great use to the farmers; in fact, the whole of the township is well wooded.

The accompanying field notes show very fully the details as to how the lines were run, and where posts were planted.

The lot lines were run north and south, and the concession lines east and west, astronomically.

I commenced the survey at the south east angle of the township at a point fifty links east of the post planted for the north east angle of Devlin, and retraced the north boundary of Devlin westerly, planting lot posts at the distance of one chain due north from said line, and marked them with the letter "R" for road on the south side, and the number of the lot on the east and west sides, and "Con. 1" on the north side, until I reached the west boundary.

I ran the east boundary of the township from the southeast angle, north to the post planted by Mr. Niven at the northeast angle of the township, where there is an iron post set beside a spruce, post marked "V1 M" on the east side.

In performing this survey my lines were well opened and blazed. I planted firmly in the ground at the front angles of the lots durable and substantial posts, taking care to mark with a proper marking tool the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides thereof, and the numbers of the concessions on the north side thereof. The concessions being single fronted, I did not mark anything on the south sides of the posts between lots one and two, three and four, five and six,

etc., in any of the concessions, as these posts have no reference to the lots south of them, but form the starting point for their respective side lines, which will be drawn parallel to their several governing lines.

I did not lay out any concession or side road allowances, with the exception of the road allowance on the south side of the township which is provided for by the original survey of Devlin.

I have shown in my plan and field notes the intersection of the concession and side lines of the adjoining townships with the outlines of the township. I noticed the distance from the intersection of my north and south lines with Niven's line to his nearest posts, as will be seen in the field notes.

The regular lots have a depth of eighty chains and a width of forty chains, and contain an area of 320 acres each: the lots are numbered from east to west from number one to number twelve inclusive, and the concessions from south to north, from number one to six inclusive.

I did not run the lines between lots numbers one and two, three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, eleven and twelve.

In consequence of not leaving any allowances for roads there was a surplus over the width of twelve full lots; this surplus I divided equally between lots numbers eleven and twelve in each concession, such surplus was found by measuring to the surveyed line on the east boundary of the Township of Carpenter, and divided the balance into two equal portions and planted posts for lots numbers eleven and twelve accordingly. Concession six is deeper than the eighty chains and is the depth from the rear of the fifth concession up to the line run by O. L. S., Niven in 1892, which forms the north boundary of the township.

An excellent site for a town is at the northwest angle of lot number eight, concession two; and an excellent location for a road to be constructed is directly west from this point to intersect the road already running up north in the Township of Carpenter from Emo.

There is already a kind of road running south near this town site to Big Forks, on the Rainy River. It will be seen from the map that this latter road runs up north for a considerable distance.

Thus these two roads will give connection with both Emo and Big Forks, and they pass through the part of the township that will be just settled.

There is also a good road from Emo crossing lots numbers twelve, eleven, ten and nine, in the concession six, to a lumber camp as shown on my map.

There were no squatters in the township at the time of the survey.

All the land in the township is good agricultural land with the exception of the spruce swamps and cedar swamps which will be good some day when they are properly drained. These swamps, however, form a very small percentage of the total area of the township.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

M. W. HOPKINS,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
TORONTO.

(Appendix No. 23.)

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSFORD.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO,

November 2nd, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Kingsford under instructions dated July 8th, 1898, from your Department;

This township is bounded on the south by the Township of Carpenter, on the west by the Township of Mather, and on the north and east by lines run by O.L.S., Niven, in 1892.

I commenced the survey at the southeast angle of the township where I found an iron and a wooden post. The wooden post, which I found lying on the ground, I replaced by a tamarac post properly marked. From this point I retraced the south and the east boundaries of the township. On the south boundary, I planted posts at regular intervals of forty chains until lot number eleven was reached. I placed the post between lots eleven and twelve, midway between the post between lots ten and eleven, and the post at the southwest angle of the township. On the east boundary, I planted posts at regular intervals of eighty chains until concession six was reached, all the land between concession five and the north boundary being placed in concession six. I afterwards ran the several concession lines due west astronomically from the posts planted on the east boundary and the side lines between lots numbers two and three, four and five, six and seven, eight and nine, ten and eleven, due north astronomically from their respective posts on the south boundary. I found the west boundary run as far as the post between concessions three and four of the Township of Mather. From this point I ran it due north astronomically until it intersected the north boundary where I planted a spruce post and an iron post marked according to instructions.

On each of the concession lines, the posts between lots number two and three, four and five, &c., were planted at the intersections with the side lines and marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the numbers of the concessions on the south and north sides. The posts between lots number one and two, three and four, &c., were planted so as to give to lots numbers one, three, five, &c., an exact width of forty chains and marked on the east and west sides with the numbers of the lots and on the north side with the number of the concession. On the north boundary, posts were planted at the intersections with the side lines and marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and with "Con VI" on the south side. The iron posts at the four corners of the Township were marked with the word "Kingsford" on the side facing the Township. Stones, where obtainable, were placed around all the posts.

The township in the southeast part and in the northwest corner is well wooded with poplar, spruce, tamarac, birch, pitch pine, and a few cedar and white pine. The northwest half, excepting the north-west corner, has been burnt over and is now covered with small poplar, birch, spruce, tamarac and alder and willow bushes.

The township has, running through it, a number of small streams which are discolored by clay. In the township is found one lake which is shallow and is surrounded by low swampy land. The township is comparatively level, no hills of any large size occurring. The soil is principally clay loam and is well suited for agricultural purposes, except in the north east corner where the rock is very near the surface.

No indications of mineral were found in the township and the variation of the needle, which was about eight degrees, thirty-five minutes east, was quite regular throughout the township.

Moose, partridge and prairie chicken were seen and appeared to be plentiful.

There were no settlers in the township at the time of survey.

The plan, timber plan, and field notes accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. MEADOWS,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

Appendix No. 24.

TOWNSHIP OF MATHER.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

SARNIA, ONTARIO,

October 31st, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Mather, in the District of Rainy River, made under instructions from your Department dated July 8th, 1898.

I proceeded to the north-east angle of the Township of Dobie where I found an iron post marked "D" for Dobie on the south-west and "C" for Carpenter on the south-east. From this post I ran the east boundary of the Township of Mather across the first, second and third concessions. After surveying the south-east portion of the township and returning to the east boundary I found that O. L. S. Meadows had already run the boundary across the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions as the west boundary of the Township of Kingsford. I therefore adhered to his line.

Having retraced the north boundary of the Township of Dobie I found the iron post at the northwest angle of Dobie. I removed this post fifty links west so as to leave the road allowance between the Townships of Tait and Mather one chain wide instead of one chain and fifty links and at each

concession line posts for the west boundary of Mather were planted one chain east of the line run by D. L. S. Reid for the east boundary of Tait. Most of the posts on Reid's line were missing, having evidently been burned out. I planted an iron post at the northwest angle of the township, one chain east of the post at the northeast angle of the Township of Tait. This post and also the iron posts at the other angles of the township were marked "Mather" on the side next the township.

The regular lots are forty chains in width and eighty chains in depth containing 320 acres. The space between side line ten and eleven and the west boundary is divided equally between lots eleven and twelve which are over the regular width. The lots in the sixth concession are over the regular depth. Posts were planted at the front angles of all lots, marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the numbers of the concessions on the north and south sides, excepting the posts on the line between lots numbers one and two, three and four, &c., &c., which have no mark on the south side.

The southeastern portion of the Township of Mather is thickly timbered with large spruce, tamarac, poplar, balsam of gilead, cedar, and a few scattered pine. The rest of the township has been burned over except some scattered spruce and cedar swamps. Much of the brule having been over-run by successive fires is nearly clear, but part is covered with small poplar and willows and part by dead spruce, cedar and pine, and windfalls. There is very little green pine in the township and it is too much scattered to be of much commercial value.

The township is well watered by the Pine river and the two branches of Sturgeon river and tributaries. There is one lake at lot number three concession six. The water in all creeks and rivers is discolored by the spruce swamps.

The land is level or slightly rolling with some scattered rocky hills. The soil is mostly a good clay loam, but there is a strip of sandy and stony land running from lot number nine in the third concession to the lake at lot number three in the sixth concession. The whole of the township is fit for agricultural purposes and especially for stock-raising and dairying.

Game is abundant including moose, prairie chicken, rabbit and partridge.

Blueberries, red raspberries, plums, and in the muskegs cranberries are plentiful.

The best way to open the township for settlement would be by constructing a road from Barwick to the south-west angle of Mather. From that point it could be easily extended east and north through a comparatively dry and open country.

Herewith are submitted general plan, timber map, and field notes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. S. DAVIDSON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

Appendix No. 25

MERIDIAN LINE.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, October 31st, 1898.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of a meridian line, extending from the north-east angle of the Township of Hodgins to a point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway about three miles easterly from Dalton station, pursuant to instructions from your Department dated 8th July, 1898.

Leaving Toronto on 9th July I proceeded to Garden River station by way of Sault Ste. Marie. A timber road, about twenty miles in length, leading from Garden River station to a camp known as "Headquarters," owned by the Sault Ste. Marie Power and Pulp Company and situated on the Goulais River near the centre of the Township of Hodgins, was utilized for transporting outfit and supplies for the earlier part of the work. At this point a second detachment of my party was met, they having come by canoe from Sault Ste. Marie by way of Batchawaung Bay and Goulais River.

The continuation of the timber road along the south easterly side of the Goulais River for a further distance of about five miles had been rendered impassable by reason of the destruction of its bridges by fire.

Arriving at the north-east angle of the Township of Hodgins on the evening of the 14th of July, I found the original spruce post marked "Hodgins" and "Con. VI." At the north side of this old post I planted a new cedar post marked "Hodgins" on its south-west side and an iron bar at the south of the old post similarly marked.

I retraced and opened out the irregular line forming the northern part of the east boundary of the Township of Hodgins southward as far as the north-west angle of the Township of Whitman, where I found an old post and planted an iron bar marked "Whitman."

From the north-east angle of the Township of Hodgins I ran due north, astronomically, planting a wooden post at the end of every mile and an iron post at the end of every third mile, in each case marking the number of the mile on the south side of the post. The wooden posts were made of the most durable timber to be found in the vicinity, and, wherever practicable, a mound of stone was erected about the post, and bearing trees marked and noted in the usual manner.

Where a mile terminated in a lake or river the posts were planted on the line on the nearest land and marked with the number of miles plus the number of chains and links.

Astronomical observations for the purpose of verifying the course of the line were taken whenever practicable, being at distances averaging about five miles apart. Details of these are appended to the field notes. The magnetic variation was generally uniform throughout, the average being between three and four degrees west of astronomic north.

Owing to the absence of navigable waterways and lakes of any great extent, considerable difficulty was met with below the Montreal River in transporting supplies for my party, numbering in all nineteen men.

Generally speaking, the country through which the line passes may be termed hilly, and in places almost mountainous. In the first twenty miles many hills, rocky but not precipitous, rise to a height of 500 feet above the level of the surrounding valleys, the country for a distance of from ten to fifteen miles on each side bearing a similar character.

From the twentieth to the eighty-third mile the altitude of the hills is not so great. The remainder of the line passes through a hilly region similar in character to that of the first twenty miles, but broken by the rocky gorges through which the Windermere River flows. The soil is principally sandy and stony, a very small portion being of value for agricultural purposes.

South of the Montreal River the prevailing timber is maple, yellow and white birch, white and red pine, spruce, balsam, tamarac and pitch pine, with occasional poplars and cedars. Ridges of hardwood, the trees being of large size, occur on the slopes of the hills, the soft woods predominating in the valleys. White and red pine of good quality form the prevailing timber in the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth miles. Although the trees in the denser parts of these belts are not generally more than twelve to twenty inches in diameter, those in the more sparsely timbered areas reach a diameter up to forty inches. Nearly all the timber on this section of the line is green, occasional small patches of brule forming the exception.

Between the first crossing of the Montreal River and the north terminus of the survey the timber consists chiefly of small to medium sized spruce, white birch, poplar, pitch pine, tamarac and balsam of no great commercial value. Fire has recently overrun the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, part of the forty-sixth, the fiftieth to fifty-sixth (inclusive) and the north two miles adjoining the railway.

Mr. J. C. Kennedy who was attached to the party for the purpose of exploring and estimating the extent of the timber as far as practicable without impeding the progress of the survey, will doubtless furnish further details.

The line repeatedly crosses the Goulais river in the first ten miles, the various branches of the Batchawaung in the twenty-eighth to the thirty-seventh miles, the Montreal river in the forty-second to the fifty-first miles and Windermere river on the eighty-fourth mile. All these streams are very rapid, canoe navigation in the two first named being very difficult owing to the numerous "rapids."

The Montreal river where first crossed by the line is a fine stream of about five chains in width with a large volume of water, but abounding in falls and rapids in the vicinity of the line. I made a track survey of this stream from its crossing with our line in the fifty-first mile to its source and continued the survey over the water shed and along the canoe route to Chappleau, the whole being shown on the accompanying map.

Windermere River is a stream of clear water with varying width of one to three chains expanding into lakes. The rapids in the river proper are numerous, navigation thereon being not unattended by danger. No lakes of more than half a mile in breadth were crossed by the line.

The geological formations passed over were the Laurentian and Huronian, the latter being met with chiefly between the Batchawaung and Montreal Rivers.

The geology of the country will be specially reported upon by Mr. Charlton, who accompanied the party for that purpose.

Very little game of any kind was seen. In the Goulais and Batchawaung Rivers splendid trout were plentiful. Pike were caught in the Montreal River and white fish in the Windermere lakes.

A map and field notes accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

T. B SPEIGHT,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 26.)

HALIBURTON, ONTARIO, December 28th, 1898.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of part of the boundary line between the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, surveyed under instructions from your Department dated 14th May, 1898.

This line had been run in 1896 by me to a point 120 miles north of the northeast angle of the Township of Lumsden and marked by an iron post, and this post was therefore my starting point in the present survey.

I left Toronto on the 20th May going to Temiscamingue Lake via Mattawa by rail and thence to Haileybury near the head of that lake by steamer, from there by portage and lakes with six Peterborough canoes to Montreal River, thence up that river to Matachewan Lake and thence following the route I came out in 1896 to Night Hawk Lake and so on to my point of commencement, the journey from Lake Temiscamingue occupying two weeks.

My party numbered nineteen including Mr. Parks of Toronto University who went as geologist, and his assistant, Mr. Carter of the School of Practical Science.

I took with me sufficient supplies from Lake Temiscamingue to carry on the survey to Abitibi river, and sent those required for the remainder of the line to Lake Abitibi via the Hudson's Bay Company's route through the Province of Quebec from the head of Temiscamingue Lake.

Having started four men with canoes to get supplies ahead to different points and to bring along those forwarded to Abitibi Fort, I commenced at the 120 mile post on the 6th of June and ran north astronomically 180 miles to a point about four miles north of the Moose river, crossing the Abitibi river twice and the Moose river at a point about nine miles southwesterly of its junction with the Abitibi and about twenty-nine miles south west of Moose Factory.

The survey was given up on the 7th of October, at the 300th mile post, there being no time, owing to the approach of winter, to connect the line with Moose Factory as was intended.

The party returned along the line to the second crossing of the Abitibi river at the 289th mile and from there started on the homeward trip on the 10th of October.

The journey up stream was a laborious one the canoes having to be "tracked" or "poled" a great part of the way.

Newpost (H. B. Co's trading post) was reached on the 15th, passed the first crossing of river (179th mile) on the 21st and got to west end of Abitibi Lake on the 27th October.

Here we found the lake frozen and remained four days until the ice was strong enough to travel upon.

After three days travelling along shore and across points the lake again opened and having brought along two of our canoes and obtained two more from Indians, we reached the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Abitibi on the 6th of November.

On the morning of the 7th the lake was again frozen over and we remained at the Fort till the 15th when we set out for Temiscamingue on the ice with ten toboggans and one sleigh drawing a canoe.

Having got away from Abitibi Lake and gone some distance up the Upper Abitibi river, we found it again open, so continued journey, canoing, walking on ice and in the woods along lake and river shores to within thirty miles of Temiscamingue, when all our outfit was abandoned excepting what could be carried and we continued the journey on foot, reaching the head of the lake on 24th November.

On morning of the 25th the head of Lake Temiscamingue was frozen over so walked to Baie de Pere, 25 miles by road, and on 26th reached Mattawa by boat and rail and Toronto on 28th.

I regret to say that one of our canoes, having got separated from the others in a fog on the 5th of November on Abitibi lake about midnight, struck a large piece of floating ice and went down shortly afterwards. An Indian half-breed from Lake Temiscamingue named Toussaint Hunter was drowned and the remainder of the party, five in number, had a narrow escape.

Abitibi river, as laid down on the maps, I found very much out in both latitude and longitude and it was consequently very misleading and caused considerable trouble in locating supplies. Owing to this, much time was lost and we frequently ran short of food.

The line was well cut out and blazed and carefully measured, wooden posts were planted at every mile and iron posts every three miles marked with a cold chisel, "Nipissing" on the east, "Algoma" on the west, and the number of miles on the north following on in order from 120 to 300.

Bearing trees were also taken marked "B.T." and their course and distance from the posts noted. Stones were put round the posts where they could be found but there were very few to be had along the line.

It is worthy of note that of the 180 posts planted, 174 were tamarac, five of the remaining six being cedar and one pitch pine.

Where the end of a mile came in a lake or river the post was planted on the line on the nearest land and the distance noted. In these cases the iron post was marked with a plus or minus sign as the case might be.

Astronomical observations were taken frequently, the details of which will be found in the field notes.

The magnetic variation of the needle was generally about 10° west often very constant for long distances, but in some places, notably near Frederick House River, subject to change from west to east at short intervals.

Although I have stated that the line terminates at 300 miles, the end of a six mile block, as a matter of fact it terminates at the south side of a river about two chains wide, at 299 miles, 38 chains, 90 links. The last three miles were run by my assistant, Mr. Neeland, of the School of Practical Science, (this being his second year with me), on the 6th and 7th October, while I had gone to Moose Factory to get supplies for the home journey and another canoe for one that was wrecked in the Long Sault coming down the Abitibi River in July. The party struck this river in the afternoon of the 7th October and having left their canoe at the Moose River (not thinking it would be required again) had not time to get it and run to the end of the mile on that day, and had they remained over another day they would have had nothing to eat, consequently the 300 mile post was planted on the south bank of the river at 299 miles, 37 chains, 00 links, and marked "300 miles, — 43 chains." The party returned to Moose River that evening and the following day to Abitibi River.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The line throughout its entire length passes through almost one unbroken level country or rather an inclined plane falling to the north, but so gradually as to be imperceptible to the eye.

Where streams are crossed the inequalities are simply gulleys, not hills, for although you may descend 20, 40, or even 80 feet in crossing them, an ascent on the opposite side of the same number of feet will generally bring you to the same plane as before, so that if the trees are cut out of the valleys you may look along the line for long distances and see no indication of a river intervening.

For over 100 miles from the point of commencement the line runs through a splendid tract of farming land, clay soil, often covered with black muck; parts of it might be called swampy and parts of it muskeg, but taken altogether I do not know many places in Ontario where a line can be run for the same distance through such an even, uniform good tract of land.

The best land and best timber is, of course, along the streams where the water can get off the land.

The soil being clay holds the water so that when one goes back from a river or creek the land is wet, but this would all be changed were the country cleared and the ordinary drains opened incidental to the settlement of a new country.

From about the 230th mile to the north end of the line the country is more swampy and often muskeg; indeed the clay, or what looked like farming land, is only in patches and one feels inclined to say that the whole country is worthless. Nevertheless along the banks of streams where the water has a chance to get away, as along the banks of the Abitibi and Moose and the islands in those rivers, the land and timber is good; also at Moose Factory (on Moose Island). The land where cleared is excellent.

Undoubtedly, however the country along the line and as far as could be seen from the line for 60 miles south of the Moose is of little value, being almost altogether muskegs: ponds and sloughs, in many places, covered to a great depth with spongy moss: some places almost treeless and the timber small, scrubby spruce, and tamarac, slow of growth and tough as whalebone. Of course there are tracts that are ordinary swamp, with fair sized spruce and tamarac timber.

The country along the 7 miles of line between the Abitibi and the Moose and the 4 miles north of the Moose is generally swamp and muskeg, that only along the banks of the rivers being of any value.

TIMBER.

The timber along the whole line is chiefly spruce, tamarac being next in order and poplar where the land is dry, with white birch, balsam and balm of gilead. Very little cedar in the country, generally only a fringe along the rivers. The spruce is generally from four to five inches in diameter and thick on the ground.

In some places there is considerable scattering white spruce of large size, eighteen to thirty inches in diameter, notably along the 170th, 173rd, 174th. and 175th miles.

The tamarac is in many places of good size and fit for railway ties.

I saw no white or red pine from one end of the line to the other.

Saw a few trees at Abitibi Lake on my way home and there is likely to be some along the eastern boundary of Ontario, south of Abitibi Lake to the height of land.

The banks of the Abitibi River throughout its whole length, excepting a few burnt places, are well clothed with timber of all kinds natural to the country. I saw considerable pitch-pine along the Abitibi River but the line surveyed by me passed through very little.

The poplar timber is generally tall and from six to sixteen inches in diameter and sometimes larger.

WATER.

As will be seen by the plan there are no large lakes along the line.

I was told there is a lake of considerable size on the Little Abitibi River, east of the line, but at the time I crossed this stream on the 212th mile I did not know that it was the Little Abitibi and did not have any exploration made to the east.

The Abitibi River is a stream varying in width from five to ten and fifteen chains as a general thing, but often wider, and on the fifty miles before entering the Moose it is often half to three-quarters of a mile in width. The water is muddy and the current strong, often swift, and there are many chutes and rapids, some of them miles in length. In high water it is a fine river to go down but it is a difficult matter coming up. The banks are sufficiently high in all places to keep the water from flooding the country and in some places rise to 100 and 150 feet. As a rule they are clay and sand and occasionally gravel with a few rock exposures.

The line crossed this river at the 179th mile flowing west and at the 288th mile flowing east and about fifteen miles from the junction with the Moose, or about two miles up stream from a large red stone in the middle of the river known as "Red Rock"

The Moose River was crossed on the 296th mile where it was a mile wide, with an island 15 chains long with clay soil and large spruce and poplar timber in the centre. The banks are about forty feet high and high water mark about thirty feet over water level on the 5th October. The current was strong and the water shallow and muddy.

I went down the Abitibi from the line to the Moose and then down the Moose to Moose Factory on the 6th of October. The distance is about thirty-five miles. The time going was about seven hours and the water so shallow that considerable ingenuity was required to keep off the shoals and stones with a Peterborough canoe. The journey up stream took two days.

Porcupine River crossed the line flowing easterly on the 131st mile. It is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ chains in width and falls into Night Hawk Lake.

Frederick House River, as will be seen by the plan, drains Frederick and Night Hawk Lakes and falls into the Abitibi River. It comes within $3\frac{1}{2}$ chains of the line on the 149th mile just below the three falls and crosses the line near the end of the 157th mile. It is about four chains in width and has a considerable volume of water.

The Little Abitibi River was crossed on the 212th mile and at the line was $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains in width (perpendicular) and three feet deep with fast current. It flows northwesterly and falls into the main Abitibi River about twenty-eight miles above the line.

The west branch of French River was crossed four times as follows:

On the 225th mile, flowing west.

On the 231st mile, flowing east.

On the 247th mile, flowing west.

On the 268th mile, flowing east.

It was about four chains wide at the last two crossings and six feet deep, and joined the main French River about nine miles down stream, whence it flows into the Moose about ten miles southwest of Moose Factory.

There are numerous creeks crossing the line along its whole length, and therefore no scarcity of water in the country.

I may say, however, that it rained at least half the time during June, July, August and September, so that between the rain and the water in the swamps we were scarcely ever dry.

Very few exposures of rock occurred on the line.

A bed of gypsum about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide was passed over on the 276th and 277th miles. The surface of the ground was very uneven and full of deep holes and crevices. The water in this formation had a strong sulphur taste; was so hard that soap would not dissolve in it and it made bad tea.

Saw some lignite at Blacksmith's Rapids, on the Abitibi on my way home, but of this Mr. Parks will have something to say.

We got no fish to speak of during the season. The water, as a rule, was too muddy for trolling. Saw a couple of white porpoises in the Moose River about ten miles above Moose Factory.

There are no red deer in the country. There were signs of moose and caribou on the first 100 miles of the survey, but beyond that none. The 60 miles south of the Moose seemed to be almost entirely destitute of everything in the way of game. A few, and only very few, partridges along the river banks. A flock of forty prairie chicken were seen on the 242nd mile in a level, open, grassy part of the country. There were very few ducks on the rivers. A few wild geese were seen flying about on Moose River, but being hunted so much by the Indians it is impossible to get near them.

Beaver were frequently met with along the line chiefly from the 180th to the 230th mile, their ponds often being troublesome to get across.

The Hudson's Bay Company's post of Moose Factory is said to have been established over 200 years ago, and has a population of about 500 when the Indians return from their hunting in the Spring, but at the time of my visit they were nearly all away, there being only besides the Bishop of Moosonee and his family, the Hudson's Bay Company's officers and employees there.

The post is in charge of Chief Factor W. K. Broughton, who has been 30 years in Canada.

The Company have quite a number of buildings including a good store, and goods can be purchased at very reasonable rates, everything coming in by the ship which arrives from England in August, and anchors in the Bay about ten miles from the Factory. The goods are then brought to the Factory by smaller vessels.

Chicago pork and Manitoba flour that has been twice across the Atlantic, sell there the former at \$27.00 per barrel, and the latter at \$10.00.

The Company keep a number of cattle, well-bred animals, and rolling fat. They are fed in Winter by hay cut from meadows six or seven miles down stream.

The cleared land is clay and produces good crops and all kinds of vegetables were growing in the Bishop's garden when I was there on the 7th of October.

The tide water rises at Moose Factory from three to fourteen feet according to the direction of the wind on James' Bay.

New Post on the Abitibi 130 miles from Moose Factory is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company that was established about thirty years ago. Only the officer in charge, Mr. Jobson, and two men are kept there.

Abitibi on Lake Abitibi is an old post, established over 100 years ago. Mr. Skine is the officer at present in charge. A clerk and a number of employees are kept, and between 3 and 400 Indians are said to be there in Summer.

Our first snowfall was on the 5th of October, about three inches fell and lay on the ground two days.

Coming up the river, about 18 inches fell on the 25th and 26th of October. This thawed away to some extent but we were never again free from snow till we reached Temiscamingue where we found very little.

The line, if produced north of the 300 mile point about twelve miles, would be, according to the latitude, due west of Moose Factory, and the distance to the Factory probably about twenty miles.

In conclusion I have only to say that the Hudson's Bay Company's officers rendered me every assistance in their power and but for their kindness at Fort Abitibi the party would have fared much worse than they did.

Herewith are full returns of the survey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. NIVEN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No 127.)

REPORT
OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF
COLONIZATION ROADS.

To the Honorable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of roads and bridge works, conducted under the superintendence of the Colonization Roads branch of your Department in the year 1898, including Mining Roads made and improved during the same period.

One hundred and thirty-five miles opened; six hundred and seventy miles repaired and generally improved; and four thousand three hundred and seventy-four lineal feet of bridging represents the work in connection with Colonization Roads; and of Mining Roads thirty-six miles have been constructed and twenty-seven miles repaired, with some bridging. The works are as follows:—

COLONIZATION ROADS.

NORTH DIVISION.

BALFOUR ROADS.

The extension and improvement of the following roads in Balfour namely: half a mile opened from the boundary between Balfour and Rayside, from concession 1 north; four miles of roughly opened roads graded from lot 2, concession 2 west to lots 4 and 5, thence south one mile, and from the latter point west two miles to lots 8 and 9. A mile and a half was also improved of the Larchwood Road from lot number 2 westward, between concessions 3 and 4.

BASE LINE ROAD.

Rather above a mile of very extensive repairs on this road, which is between the townships of Korah and Awenge, and the work across the south side of section 36 Korah.

BIDWELL AND GREEN BAY ROAD.

A road on Manitoulin Island, graded and ditched from the road allowance between concessions 2 and 3 of Bidwell, through concessions 3 and 4, and westward between concessions 4 and 5 to lot number 10, two and a quarter miles.

BIRCH LAKE ROAD.

Two miles and a half well graded and ditched from lots 6 and 7, and centre of concession 6 westward to lots 11 and 12 in the township of Hallam.

BRIDGE NORTH OF BLIND RIVER.

A bridge situated about the centre of lot 1, concession 1, township of Cobden.

It is a floating bridge 436 feet long and has been renewed as to stringers and cross timbers with a considerable quantity of new planking.

BRUCE MINES AND DESERT LAKE ROAD.

A road opened to connect with the established Government road in Coffin township. It is more than a mile and a half in length, begun between lots 10 and 11 Plummer and made northward across the boundary of Coffin to the centre of lot 10, con. 1, of the latter township. Sixty rods of repairs were also made on the old road.

BURRIS ROAD.

From the townline between Carpenter and Burris township two and one-eighth miles were opened east between concessions 2 and 3 of the latter township for the purpose of developing agricultural interests and assisting the settlers.

CAMPBELL 6 CON. ROAD.

Two miles of new road opened from the 25th side road of Campbell west to its boundary and across lots 1, 2 and 3 of the township of Mills.

CARNARVON 25 AND 26 SIDE LINE ROAD.

This work was opening the side line named through concessions 1 and 2 to connect with Mindemoya and West Bay road, and thus giving to settlers a good highway to Little Current, their market.

CARPENTER 8 AND 9 ROAD.

A road opened from the south boundary of Carpenter north between lots 8 and 9 two miles, thence between concessions 2 and 3, three miles were opened east to Burris township uniting with Burris road and described under the latter title.

CLARK'S BRIDGE.

A bridge over Thessalon River in the township of Lefroy which was repaired, involving the substitution of a new sixty foot truss, and done at the marvelously cheap cost of \$149.89.

COFFIN 3 AND 4 CON. ROAD.

From the point between lots 10 and 11 this road was extended west 246 rods, thence south 120 rods, thence west 80 rods, thence south 40 rods, and continued 180 rods further to the travelled Government road; and of which, sixty chains were graded and ditched, and thirty chains chopped and grubbed.

CROZIER AND LASH ROAD.

From its intersection with Woodyatt road to the northeast corner of sec. 1, township of Lash, forty-eight chains were graded; and from thence sixty-two chains of ditch made west. There was also 5,800 feet of ditching done especially for drainage purposes.

CROZIER ROAD.

This road leaves the Crozier and Lash road at the southeast corner of section 10, Crozier, and was made from thence north one and three-quarter miles.

DESBARATS ROAD.

A road opened as follows:—Commencing at a point 225 feet north of Desbarats station, in the township of Johnson, and from thence west thirty-six chains; thence south fourteen chains to railway crossing, and thence in a south-westerly direction twenty rods to the northwest angle of No. 44 Desbarats location.

The whole length, nearly a mile, was chopped and graded, and a short road opened from the northeast corner of lot 55 of the above location to a proposed dock.

DOBIE 1 AND 2 CON. ROAD.

From the town line between Dobie and Shenston nearly two miles were opened east on the concession line mentioned to the Indian Reserve.

DOCK REPAIRS.

At Emo the dock was repaired and extended twenty-five feet into Rainy River for the improvement and better accommodation of steamers and navigation generally.

EADE'S MOUNTAIN ROAD.

The repair of two seriously bad hills: one being between lots 25 and 26, extending through concessions 7 and 8, the second across lot 5, between concessions 6 and 7, all in the township of Howland, and representing a mile and a half of grading.

ECHO BAY ROAD.

Work was begun at the n.w. corner of section 17, township of Laird, from whence half a mile was chopped out north to centres of sections 7 and 8 and ditched on one side, making a good winter road.

Echo Bay station is, however, not yet reached, which the inspector states is very desirable in the interests of that district.

GALBRAITH 2 and 3 CON. ROAD.

This work is across lots 5 to 8 inclusive and a continuation of last year's operations, about one half the whole two miles being new work, and the balance grubbing and grading.

An off-take drain 44 rods long has been opened which it is said will bring into use 2,000 acres of good land heretofore flooded and useless for agricultural purposes.

GRASSY RIVER ROAD.

General repairs were made over two miles from the s.e. corner of section 1, Nelles township north on the town-line between Nelles and Patullo, effecting substantial improvements.

HAUGHTON ROAD.

A mile and a quarter opened between lots 10 and 11 through concessions 4 and 5 of the township of Wells.

It was through heavily timbered country, and at the same time rocky, making it a difficult section to construct.

HUGEL AND BADGEROW ROAD.

Nearly a mile constructed on this line through a heavy swamp.

HUGEL ROAD.

From the line between lots 1 and 2 Hugel, work was continued west about half a mile, thence north on the line between lots 2 and 3, through concessions 1, 2, and 3, ending on concession 4, making a length of three miles and a half of largely new work, as the location was but a trail, scarcely passable.

The road serves a large number of settlers in and about Deer Lake.

INDIAN POINT BRIDGE.

A bridge across the narrows between Lake Wolsey and Bayfield Sound, of the Georgian Bay, and stretching between "Indian Point," in the township of Gordon, to the nearest opposite shore in the township of Mills on Manitoulin Island.

The total length of the bridge when completed will be 1,720 feet, of which over 1,300 feet are now finished, with almost sufficient timber upon the ground for the balance of the bridge.

The structure is made of cedar timber about 12in. diameter, with cross ties every 6 feet, and firmly bolted. This crib work has an average height of about 6 feet, and is filled with stone to within 8 inches of the top, when gravel is used, making a solid, smooth, and permanent roadway.

The Dominion Government voted \$3,000 towards this work, which was spent under direction of this Department.

IRON BRIDGE AND DEAN LAKE STATION ROAD.

Some four or five miles of general repairs from the Ferry crossing of Mississauga River, in the township of Thompson, to the iron bridge in the township of Gladstone.

The roadway of the bridge mentioned was also renewed, representing about 7,000ft. B.M. of planking.

JACK'S BRIDGE.

A bridge situated at Jack's rapid—s.e. corner of sec. 9 township of Lefroy—which has been entirely renewed with a clear bridge span of 50 feet, and with approaches making a length of 100 feet.

The greater part of the work was voluntary labor by the settlers, the Government grant of \$50 being for the purchase of plank and assistance in erecting the truss.

JOHNSON 6 AND 7 CON. ROAD.

One mile of road was opened on each of the above concessions, and partially graded, to give an outlet for settlers on "Hinck's Location."

KAMINISTIGUIA BRIDGE.

This work was the renewal in a somewhat temporary manner of 132 feet which had been destroyed by freshets; and replanking 323 feet of the other portion, making the bridge fully available for general traffic.

KEEWATIN BRIDGE AND PIERS.

In 1896 work in connection with this bridge was begun, but for reasons mentioned in my reports of that and the following year, was not completed until the present season.

The main structure, which I described two years ago, is satisfactory in all respects, and the entire work in connection with bridge, piers and roadway has, I believe, met with general approval.

KILLARNEY AND RUTHERFORD ROAD.

This was the renewal of work done 15 years ago, through the settled portion of the township of Rutherford. The length of the work is 1,560 feet.

LEE'S ROAD.

From Spanish River ferry, lot 10, con. 4, Hallam, half a mile was opened to connect with work of last year. Another half mile was opened from con. 1 on boundary of Hallam and May. These roads are in the centre of a large settlement.

LITTLE CURRENT AND SHEGUIANDAH ROAD.

The repairs of three very bad hills between Sheguiandah and the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Howland, representing a mile and a quarter of excellent work.

MCDONALD AND LAIRD BOUNDARY ROAD.

This work was commenced at the Government road at n.w. corner, sec. 4, Laird, working from thence east three miles; one-half of which was repairs and the balance new work.

McINTYRE ROAD.

A road opened from lot B in the township of McIntyre, south easterly to lot 19, and between concessions 4 and 5 of Neebing, and from thence eastward along the last named concession line, the length opened being three and a half miles.

MISSISSAGA AND BLIND RIVER ROAD.

Four miles of general repairs between Blind River village and Mississaga River, including repairs of the west branch of the Blind River bridge.

The road being in many places low and wet, was gravelled over one mile of its length, showing good work for the expenditure of \$300.

MUDGE BAY ROAD.

Through concessions 6 to 8 of Billings, a mile and a quarter of practically new road was opened, as the trail previously used was very bad, and upon a wrong location.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP ROADS.

Work in this township consisted chiefly in gravelling through swamps and low lands, amounting to six miles. Owing to unfavorable weather only about half the appropriation was spent, and a re-vote of the unspent sum has been requested.

OTTER TAIL BRIDGE.

This bridge, 204 feet long, had four new stringers throughout, with a new 40-foot span, new covering and hand rail.

PARKINSON ROAD.

From concession 5 of Gladstone north between lots 4 and 5, to and into concession 2, Parkinson, three miles were ditched and graded making now an excellent road.

PATTON AND DEAN LAKE STATION ROAD.

Three miles of work between lots 10 and 11, concession 3, Patton north, to the southern boundary of sections 5 and 6, Thompson, connecting at the latter point with Mississaga River road.

PENNEFATHER AND VANKOUGHNET ROAD.

Through section 36 of the township of Pennefather a mile of road, 50 feet wide was opened out, close cut and grubbed generally 20 feet wide. Owing to the isolated position, work was done at more than the usual cost, but the necessary supply of blankets and other requisites may be used again for this or other roads.

PORT FINLAY ROAD.

Two and a half miles of ditching and repairs between Port Finlay and McLennan P.O., with one hundred rods of off-take drain, making now an excellent road.

PRINCE TOWNSHIP ROADS.

Work was done upon several portions of roads in this township, aggregating half a mile of new, and two miles of repairs. The whole work is reported as very satisfactory.

RAINY RIVER ROAD AND BRIDGES.

Between lot 17, river range, in the township of Woodyatt, to the west side of lot 32, in the same township, nearly two miles were improved; and again, from the west of lot 43, river range, in Lash, to and into the Indian Reserve to the west, two miles were brushed, grubbed and graded.

More than a mile was also properly grubbed and graded, in the township of Dilke, from lot 31, river range, westward.

Of bridges, four over Lavelle River were very substantially renewed and repaired, representing 340 feet in length.

RAYSIDE ROADS.

Four miles of repairs were made in the above named township and a pile bridge, 90 feet long constructed, the latter being on the 5th concession on East Rayside road.

SHENSTON AND DOBIE TOWNLINE ROAD.

On this line a mile and a quarter was opened north from the line between concessions 1 and 2, and 24 chains graded.

SPANISH RIVER AND KENABUTCH ROAD.

A new portion opened from southwest corner of section 34, Sheddon, across section 34 and to centre of section 35, the place of the proposed crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SUDBURY AND WHITEFISH ROAD.

About four miles of repairs from the boundary between Snider and McKim westward.

ST. JOSEPH ISLAND ROADS.

On the 15 and 16 side line, west of con. I, to F and G line, five-eighths of a mile of that chopped out last year, was graded, and on A line a road was opened up across lots 51, 52 and part of 53.

On K line nearly a mile was opened across lots 20, 21, 22 and an 80 rod jog; also half a mile chopped, 50 feet wide, on the 20th side line from "Irwin's" school house on concession 1, eastward; and lastly, half a mile of repairs were effected on P line across lots 22 and 23, making altogether two and five-eighths miles of new road opened and over one mile of improvements.

TARBUTT MILL ROAD.

The repair of six miles between McLennan P.O. and Desbarats Station Road.

VICTORIA AND SALTER TOWNLINER ROAD.

From the railway crossing on the above townline half a mile was graded north, and half a mile chopped out through concession 3.

Again from the southwest angle of section 36 a mile and a half of very bad road to section 31 on Massey and Walford road; also from between sections 37 and 38 Victoria eastward to lot 20, broken front of Salter, two miles were well and properly ditched.

WEST BAY AND MINDEMOYA ROAD.

A mile and a quarter opened through concessions 2 and 3 of Carnarvon on the road allowance between lots 5 and 6, connecting with the Gore Bay and Providence Bay road, and upon which latter half a mile of improvements were made.

WEST DIVISION.

AH-MIC ROAD.

A short road for the purpose of letting settlers out to Ah-mic Harbor, and is from lot 19, concession 2, Croft, about the lake shore through lot 20, concession 2, and lot 21, concession 3, towards the harbor.

BALA ROAD.

Repairs from Bala two miles westward in the township of Wood towards the Oka Indian Reservation.

BAYSVILLE AND HUNTSVILLE ROAD.

Three miles and a half of improvements from the town line of Chaffey south to concession 6, Brunel. The municipality of Brunel spent \$100 in continuing repairs.

BETHUNE AND PROUDFOOT T. L. ROAD.

The ditching and grading of three-fourths of a mile across lots 16, 17 and 18, which was a low, flooded section, requiring an off-take drain 80 rods long to make and keep it permanently dry.

BRACEBRIDGE ROAD.

Between the townships of Draper and Macaulay, from lot 10 and extending to lot 26, three and a half miles have been improved and the road put into very good condition.

CARDWELL ROAD.

A deviation of nearly a mile about a hill for the purpose of making an available road for an Icelandic settlement. The work was from lot 61, concession B of Parry Sound Road survey eastward.

CARLING TOWNSHIP ROAD.

The repair of three-quarters of a mile between North West road and Carling cheese factory, situate about lot 9, concession 1, township of Carling.

CHAFFEY 30 AND 31 SIDE LINE ROAD.

This work, which is new, was begun at concession 13 and opened southward through concession 12, and part of concession 11, two hundred and seventy rods altogether, most of which was graded, and in which were fifty rods of crosswaying.

CHAPMAN AND LOUNT TOWN LINE ROAD.

This was partly new work and partly repairs—the new being from the town line of Strong westward half a mile to connect with last season's work, and the repairs a mile and a half of the westerly portion of the town line.

DALTON AND WASHAGO ROAD.

Repairs over nearly five miles from lot 1 to lot 18 Dalton, with another mile and a half of improvement upon work done last year.

DEE BANK AND UFFORD ROAD.

Three miles of substantial improvements from Dee Bank road towards Ufford.

DRAPER ROAD.

Beginning at the town line of Ryde and extending south via McLean's corners, five miles have been improved and put into good condition.

FOX POINT ROAD.

The opening of a new road in the township of Franklin from lot 10, concession 8, angling through lot 11, concession 8; lots 12 and 13, concession 7, and lots 14 and 15, concession 6.

The length is three miles, through a sandy district and light timber.

FRANKLIN AND PENINSULA LAKE ROAD.

This road has been opened through lots 26, 27 and 28, concession 12, Franklin, somewhat over one mile. In addition to the above a mile and a half of repairs were made from Portage road to lot 26, and twenty rods were opened on the town line between Franklin and Brunel.

The road is made as a more direct line through the district to Huntsville by way of Casselman's Mills from Trading Lake and will be—it is reported—a great advantage to both settlers and travellers.

GOLDEN VALLEY ROAD.

A continuation of work from that of last season, lot 25, concession 9 Mills, two miles toward Loring, the work being of a heavy and permanent character.

GURD ROAD.

The opening of some sixty rods about two very bad hills, almost impassable for teaming purposes.

HIMSWORTH 15 AND 16 SIDE LINE ROAD.

A mile of this side line was opened in concessions 9 and 10 to enable settlers in the 7th and 8th concessions to reach Powassan, their market.

HIMSWORTH 5 AND 6 SIDE LINE ROAD.

A mile and a quarter opened through concessions 7 and 8.

One hundred rods of grading was also done through a flat portion of the same side road in the 10th concession.

HIMSWORTH AND CHISHOLM T. L. ROAD.

Three-quarters of a mile of work through a very heavily timbered section.

HOODSTOWN BRIDGE.

The renewal of a bridge destroyed by fire last season. It is 95 feet long with main truss of 40 feet, resting upon piers 14 feet high filled with stone.

INDIAN PENINSULA ROADS.

Improvements were made over the main roads through the various townships of this North Bruce Peninsula, namely, Albermarle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds, and represents 14 to 15 miles of work on the two chief and only highways known as East road, and West (or Bury road).

JOSEPH RIVER BRIDGE.

The re-building of a structure erected many years ago and entirely worn out. The present bridge is 359 feet long composed of 14 bents and two piers, with the necessary opening for navigation.

JUNCTION No. 2 ROAD.

Two portions of this road were repaired between Rosseau and Maple Lake station of the O. A. & P. S. Railway, making a very fair highway between these points over which a mail is carried daily.

KEARNEY STATION ROAD.

This was the permanent filling in of a low swamp opposite lot 34, con. 10, of Perry, the entire length being 900 feet and protected for the most part by a hand railing. It is the only road to a railway station for a number of settlers.

KELLY'S SWAMP ROAD.

The improvement of a swamp opposite lots 33 and 34, between concessions 4 and 5 of Gurd.

LORIMER LAKE ROAD.

Between the north town line of McDougall and Lorimer Lake three and a half miles were improved, or as far as the appropriation would permit.

MCDUGALL ROAD.

Two miles of repairs continued from last year's work—lot 15, between concessions 2 and 3 northward—and is of much advantage to settlers.

McKELLAR CENTRE ROAD.

The repair of three miles from concession 2, northward. It is the main highway to Edgington and railway station.

MACAULAY ROAD.

Over a mile of a rough section from Dorset westward was substantially improved.

MACHAR ROAD.

The opening and completion of a mile and a quarter through a heavily timbered and rough section on the road allowance between lots 5 and 6, from concession 10 northward to connect with Trout Creek road.

MAGANETAWAN BRIDGE.

A bridge 133 feet long with main opening of 36 feet. The two main piers are 19 feet high, 18 feet x 9 feet filled with stone. It is over Maganetawan River near Burk's Falls and is in lieu of that on the Muskoka road which was entirely unsafe and has been abandoned.

MAGANETAWAN AND AHMIC HARBOR ROAD.

One mile of very heavy work from that of last season to Ahmic Harbor, with lighter repairs eastward over several other portions. There was a large amount of stone filling, and 22 culverts were put in, besides a good deal of planking.

MAPLE ISLAND BRIDGE.

The covering and repair of this bridge which is over Maganetawan river, on the northern road in Hagerman. The length was 134 feet.

MILLS AND GOLDEN VALLEY ROAD.

A mile and a half opened through heavily timbered land with grubbing and light grading through concessions 3, 4 and 5 of Mills township, and angling

through lot 2, con. 3; lot 2, con. 4, and lot 1, con. 5, and thus with last year's work forming a connection with Golden Valley road and Northern road on con. 1.

MILLS AND WILSON ROAD.

This was the chopping out and grading of two and a half miles from Lot 18 to lot 7, between concessions 2 and 3 of Hardy. A good deal of crosswaying was done and a 250 feet log bridge built, making a large amount of work represented for the grant.

MORRISON LAKE ROAD.

Repairs from about lot 30, con. 12, Wood township, extending two miles for the benefit of some settlers in a rough section of country.

MUSKOKA ROAD.

From South Falls southerly three and a half miles were very substantially improved, and in the township of Stephenson four miles from the town line of Macaulay northward to concession 8.

NIPISSING 6TH CONCESSION ROAD.

Nearly half a mile was opened through a dense swamp, on or about lot 25, and about six miles were repaired from Sharpe's corners in Himsworth northward towards South East Bay of Lake Nipissing.

NORTH WEST ROAD.

Bridge repairs costing \$67.56.

NORTHERN ROAD.

Between Dunchurch and Maple Island, a mile and a half of a very rough portion was much improved.

OTTER LAKE ROAD.

Nearly two miles of repairs were made commencing at the 6th concession of Foley and extending southward, making a passable way to the Parry Sound Road,

PARRY SOUND ROAD.

About two miles of repairs towards Parry Harbor. The Municipality of Foley spent \$100 on this same portion with a view to permanent work.

PENINSULA ROAD.

Repairs from concession 6, Humphrey southward a mile and a quarter through a very rough section, but the only outlet for settlers in the south portion of the township.

PERRY 5 AND 6 SIDE LINE ROAD.

The opening of a mile and a quarter through concessions 9 and 10.

PERRY AND CHAFFEY ROAD.

From the ending of last season's work nearly a mile and a quarter was opened south from the shore of Fish Lake between lots 25 and 26 of Chaffey to the centre of concession 13. It was a rough stony section requiring nine large cedar culverts.

RAINY LAKE ROAD.

From con. 11 McMurrich to con. 4 Ryerson, four miles have been well improved. Settlers gave labor to the value of \$25, and the township of Ryerson also spent \$25 for the betterment of the road.

ROSSEAU RIVER BRIDGE.

A new structure 95 feet long with a main opening of 45 feet and two of 18 feet built over Rosseau River on Parry Sound road in Cardwell township.

RYDE CENTRE ROAD.

Three miles of repairs as a continuation of last year's work—concession 3 Ryde—northward. Some deviations were made to avoid rocky portions.

RYERSON 8 AND 9 CON. ROAD.

A winter road four and a half miles long was chopped out 36 feet wide beginning at lot 11 between concessions 8 and 9, thence west on road allowance to lot 18, thence angling through lots 18, 19 and 20, concession 9, and 21, 22, 23 and part of 24, concession 10, thence on road allowance to where road was built to lot 33, concession 10, and thence angling through lots 33, 34, and through lot 74 Nipissing Road survey, township of Spence to connect with Ahmic Lake road, and thus permitting winter traffic between Burk's Falls and Ahmic Harbor.

SINCLAIR 15 AND 16 SIDE LINE ROAD.

A mile and a quarter opened on the side line named between concessions 5 and 8; with slight deviations into lot 15, concession 7, and also on lot 16 in the same concession to obtain a proper creek crossing.

SINCLAIR AND FRANKLIN ROAD.

This work was the opening and grading of one mile from lot 7 to lot 12 on the town line indicated, and the inspector says it is a valuable piece of road to settlers.

STISTED ROAD.

Eighty rods of crosswaying through a muskeg, opposite lots 2 and 3 on the 12th and 13th concession line of Stisted.

STRONG 30 SIDE LINE ROAD.

Repairs from concession 4 to concession 9 of this side line, a length of two and a half miles, and reported as exceedingly good work.

WESTPHALIA ROAD.

From Trout Creek eastward two hundred rods were opened requiring 72 rods of solid stone work over a hill which could not be avoided, and 46 rods of crosswaying through a muskeg.

On the same road between lots 15 and 30 of Gurd, two miles of repairs and improvements were effected putting the road into a generally good condition.

EAST DIVISION.

ABINGER AND MILLER T. L. ROAD.

From lot 30, township of Miller repairs were made northerly on the town line two and a half miles, improving, levelling and grading the road bed.

ADDINGTON ROAD.

Ten miles of repairs from Kaladar Station of the C. P. R'y. northward.

ALICE 25 AND 26 SIDE LINE ROAD.

The repair of a mile and a quarter from the road allowance between concessions 12 and 13 northward. It was low land requiring raising and gravelling in many places.

ALICE 10 CONCESSION ROAD.

From lot 16 to lot 24 two miles of repairs. Hills were reduced in grade and the road opened to a greater width and improved generally.

ANSTRUTHER ROAD.

Ten miles improved from lot 34 concession 2 to lot 38 concession 13. A bridge over Eel's Creek was also renewed.

ANSTRUTHER AND CHANDOS ROADS.

Altogether seven miles of substantial repairs were made in the townships stated, namely:—from lot B Chandos Block east to the boundary of Chandos, two miles; across lots 1 and 2, concession 3, and concessions 4 and 5, two miles; through lots 13, 14 and 15, concession 12, a mile and a half; and in Anstruther, through lots 28 and 29, concession 1, half a mile; across lots 36 and 37, concession 2, half a mile, with some improvements on intervening lines to complete the length mentioned. The above are mostly cheese factory routes, the present important industry in that locality.

ASHDAD AND MT. ST. PATRICK ROAD.

From the Kingston and Pembroke railway station easterly four miles were improved, including new culverts, bridging and general widening of the road.

ASHDAD AND RENFREW ROAD.

A cheese factory road opened from Ashdad and Springtown road northeastward a mile and a quarter.

BANGOR 15 AND 16 SIDE LINE ROAD.

The repair of three sections namely :—from Peterson road north to concession 9 three miles, and southward from the same road a mile and a half; and again from concession 9 westward three-quarters of a mile.

BALSAM RIVER BRIDGE.

A bridge in the township of Fenelon over Balsam river, lot 31, concession 8. It spans the Trent Valley Canal and has been renewed at a cost altogether of \$4,000 to \$5,000. Nearly \$1,000 of this sum was borne by the municipality, the balance having been given by the Dominion Government less the \$200 contributed by this Province.

BARRY BAY ROAD.

Repairs from lot 3, concession 9, Fraser westward two and a half miles.

BARRY BAY AND PAUGH LAKE ROAD.

The improvement of a rough road or trail two miles long which had been opened by settlers, and is from Free Grant, lot 170, Opeongo Road northward towards Paugh Lake in the township of Sherwood.

BARK LAKE AND BARRY BAY ROAD.

Four miles of general repairs from one mile west of Barry Bay westward.

BEDFORD ROAD.

From lot 15, concession 12, Bedford, repairs were extended westward to Desert Lake road—five miles.

BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

General improvements over six miles from Kinnmount south to what is known locally as Limestone hill.

BONFIELD AND BOULTER ROAD.

This was the opening of a road from the line between concessions 2 and 3 of Bonfield into Boulter between lots 30 and 31 and westward to lot 29, two miles of excellent work.

BROMLEY 2 AND 3 CONCESSION ROAD.

A mile and a quarter thoroughly improved. A bridge over Stouge creek was also rebuilt.

BUCKHORN ROAD.

From Hall's bridge northward twelve miles were improved, and from the Monck road northward to the boundary of Dysart eight miles, were also repaired.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

Repairs from lot 34, concession 1, Anstruther, south through the township of Burleigh and into Harvey to within half-a-mile of Burleigh Falls—seventeen miles.

BOSKUNG BRIDGE.

This bridge has a length of 600 feet over all with a main truss span of 72 feet and another of 40 feet, the balance being trestle work and permanent filling. It is on the Peterson road between Stanhope and Minden. The work is represented as in all respects satisfactory.

BYRNE'S LINE ROAD.

This is a mile of road opened as an approach to a bridge built last year over Burnt River in the township of Somerville, and is from lot 5 to lot 8 on the line named.

CALVIN ROAD.

Somewhat over a mile of substantial improvements made on this road between lots 30 and 31 Mattawan.

CALDWELL NO. 3 ROAD.

Two and a half miles opened from lot 3 concession 3 Kirkpatrick west to lot 7, both lots inclusive. An extension of this road southward is desirable the inspector says, to develop some fertile lands.

CAMERON ROAD.

From Concession B, township of Cameron, between lots 10 and 11, almost a mile and a quarter was opened. Two small bridges were built over Bennett's Creek and half a mile on town line between Papineau and Calvin was constructed

CARLOW ROAD.

The repair of six miles from near the north boundary of Carlow southward.

CASHEL ROAD.

This road was extended a mile and a half in a northeasterly direction from Tudor road at lot 19, concession 8, Cashel.

The settlers had cut it out as a winter trail, and though now made passable for waggons is not yet a first-class highway.

CAVANDISH ROADS.

From lot 14, concession 9, two miles were opened westward to the west side of lot 12, and between lots 8 and 9 of concessions 12 to 14, a mile and a quarter was constructed. Again on lot 3, concession 18, a deviation of 110 rods was made about some steep and heavy hills.

CHANDOS ROADS.

In the Township of Chandos there was a mile and a half of construction and three and three-quarter miles of improvements as follows: From lot 23, concession 4, a deviation of half a mile to avoid a heavy hill about the shore of Loon Lake—one mile on the boundary of Chandos and Austruther; three-quarters of a mile on lot 22, concession 10; half a mile across lots 14 and 15, concession 10; one mile of repairs on lots 8 and 9, and a mile and a half from lot 8 to lot 14.

CHEMUNG LAKE ROAD.

Two miles of work from lot 18, concession 8, Smith, to lot 24. The road is a direct line between Lakefield and Chemung Lake and up to the present was not passable. The County of Peterboro' and township of Smith contributed \$50 each, a sum equal to the government grant.

CHEDDAR ROAD.

Four miles opened between Cheddar and Wilberforce of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa railway, beginning at lot 11, concession 13, Cardiff, and ending on lot 33, concession 10, Monmouth.

CHISHOLM ROADS.

Four and three-quarter miles were opened in the township of Chisholm on the following sections: On the 8 and 9 concession line from centre of lot 12 to east side of lot 16, one mile was built to connect with Bonfield road; between concessions 7 and 8 a mile and a quarter was opened and graded south between lots 10 and 11, and a quarter of a mile graded on the concession line; half a mile was opened from the boundary between Himsworth and Chisholm eastward: a mile and a quarter opened and graded from lot 7, between concessions 12 and 13, to corner of lot 10, thence south to corner of lot 11 and thence east to Wisawasa Creek; with three-quarters of a mile between lots 19 and 22, on concession 18, and a deviation on lot 21, to avoid a bad hill.

CLARENDON STATION AND OLDEN ROAD.

Improvements from lot 20, concession 7, Olden, extending in a northeasterly direction to lot 26, concession 9, four miles. Deviations were made in some cases to secure a better road location and the avoidance of natural difficulties.

DAVIS LAKE ROAD.

Repairs were begun at lot 1, concession 3, Lutterworth, and continued to the 7th concession, four and a half miles. The road serves a large settlement and is their only outlet to Kinmount.

DEER LAKE ROAD.

Ten miles of substantial improvements in the township of Cardiff, from lot 1, concession 22, eastward to lot 25, concession 16. It is largely a cheese factory road and was very much out of repair.

DISTRICT LINE ROAD.

Repairs from lot 11, concession 9, Bromley, northward three miles.

DUMMER AND STONY LAKE ROAD.

From lots 30 and 31, concession 10, Dummer, eastward to lot 30, concession 11, and thence northward about the head of Stony Lake to lot 1, concession 11, Burleigh, two miles and a half were repaired; and on the 9th concession line of Dummer from lot 30, southward, four miles and a half were improved.

DUNNET ROAD.

Beginning about the middle of concession 3 this road was opened south between lots 6 and 7, to the line of division between concessions 1 and 2, a mile and a half. Good land it is said exists to the south and west in the township of Appleby, which a production of the road would reach.

ELDON 7 CONCESSION ROAD.

The completion of three-quarters of a mile between the 1st and 2nd quarter line of the township of Eldon, beginning between lots 7 and 8. It had been chopped out many years ago by settlers who appear never to have been able to finish the work, which was unusually difficult.

ELDON 10 CONCESSION ROAD.

A mile of repairs from lots 5 and 6, concession 10, northward across lots 6 and 7, with a mile and a half of grading from lot 20, concession 5, eastward. A mile was also improved from lot 19 to lot 22.

The municipality granted \$100 towards this work.

ESTIS ROAD.

From a point on Sharbot Lake and Maberly road, about a mile and a quarter east of Sharbot Lake, (lot 14, concession 2, Oso), three miles of grading was done.

FERMOY AND WESTPORT ROAD.

A very steep hill situate about one mile west of Westport in the township of Crosby, composed of limestone rock was reduced in gradient by quarrying and filling. About 500 feet was improved by this method.

FERRIS AND LAKE NOSBONSING ROAD.

Three miles opened from Bonfield and Lake Nosbonsing road northward between lots 14 and 15 Ferris as a winter road but requiring grading to make it good for all purposes.

FERRIS 8 AND 9 CON. ROAD.

Three miles of repairs over a very rough section from lot 1 westward.

FERRIS 14 AND 15 CON. ROAD.

Half a mile of excellent road opened on this line from lot 34. leaving yet about a mile to complete from Lake Nipissing to North Bay road.

FISH CREEK BRIDGE.

A bridge over the creek named in Bedford on the road between Tichbourne and Fermoy 105 feet long with a 16 foot opening. The piers which support the superstructure are each 20 feet high, built of cedar.

The work was intrusted to the municipality and paid after the report of the inspector that the work was completed.

FRASER ROAD.

This road is from lot 18 con. 3 in Bagot northward and was repaired over about five miles, making necessary off-take drains and improving the same generally.

GALWAY ROADS.

Five miles of repairs, namely:—from lot 2 con. 14 east to lot 8 a mile and a half; between lots 5 and 6 con. 13 three-fourths of a mile, and from lot 11 con. 11 to lot 22, two and a half miles, with some 20 rods of crosswaying and a 30 foot bridge.

GALWAY AND CAVENDISH ROAD.

Beginning at lot 40 con. A, Galway and continuing in a southeasterly direction to lots 8 and 9 con. 14 Cavendish, twelve miles were generally improved, and a mile and a quarter opened on a blind line to connect with this road.

GALWAY 4 AND 5 CON. ROAD.

Two miles were repaired from Bobcaygeon Road eastward, and in addition half a mile was opened from lot number 6 eastward and three-quarters of a mile on the boundary line which intersects this road eastward, leading to Nogie's Creek.

GANNON'S NARROWS ROAD.

Some years ago the County of Peterboro granted \$1000 for a ferry at these "Narrows" upon condition, I understand, that the Government would complete or at any rate aid in completing the approaches. Grants have this year been made, and \$100 given to supplement contributions from the County of Peterboro' and township of Harvey of \$50 each, and the total sum spent under the management of this Department.

GLAMORGAN AND CAVENDISH ROAD.

A new road and one, the inspector says, highly prized by the entire White Lake settlement. It starts from lot 7 con. 1 Glamorgan and from thence follows a westerly course to lot 14 con. 3 a length of three miles, and available for general traffic.

GRATTAN 6 AND 7 CON. ROAD.

Repairs from lot 9 easterly a mile and three-quarters.

GRATTAN 10 AND 11 CON. ROAD.

Work across lots 15 to 21 and on what is known as Perrault Settlement road A mile and a quarter was improved by raising the road bed and widening the road generally.

GRATTAN AND SOUTH ALGONA ROAD.

From the intersection of the west boundary of Grattan with the 20th concession line a mile and a half was opened southward on the said west boundary through a swampy portion which had to be timbered throughout.

HAGARTY 3RD CON. ROAD.

Three miles of general improvements from the west boundary of Hagarty along the 3rd concession to the Opeongo road.

HAGARTY AND SOUTH ALGONA ROAD.

The repair of a bridge over Silver Creek (lot 1 con. 16 Brudenell) and improvement of a mile from the bridge northward.

HAGARTY AND SHERWOOD ROAD.

Repairs from Opeongo road to Wilno station on the O. A. & P. S. railway—four miles on the town line named.

HASTINGS ROAD.

Six miles of repairs from about four miles south of Maynooth northward. A deviation 60 rods long was made at Papineau Creek for the general advantage of the public.

HYDE'S CHUTE AND SANSON ROAD.

This road was repaired between Hyde's Chute on the Madawaska River and Opeongo road sixteen miles.

JONE'S FALLS AND BATTERSEA ROAD.

From lot 7 con. 8 South Crosby, repairs were made westward to lot 6 con. 9 about three miles. Many hills were reduced in gradient and a general improvement effected over the length mentioned.

KALADAR N. BOUNDARY ROAD.

This road is from a point on the Addington road about two and a half miles south of Cloyne running westward and on which five miles of work was done.

LAVANT ROAD.

Work commencing at lot 2 con. 2 Lavant and extending seven miles to the 7th concession of Darling. On the Lavant Branch road ten miles were improved from near Flower station of the K. and P. railway eastward to lot 9 con. 6, Darling.

LOUGHBORO' LAKE ROAD.

Improvements from lot 6, con. 12 Storrington four miles north-easterly to lot 12, con. 12, of the same township, and making a very fair waggon road.

McCLURE TOWNSHIP ROAD.

Repairs from Lake St. Peter (lot 11, con. 10, McClure township) south-easterly to a cheese factory on the Hastings road at Free Grant lots 10 and 11, six miles.

McKIM TOWNSHIP ROAD.

Work was begun at lot 12, con. 6, township of Neelon, and continued east half a mile. Again from between lots 11 and 12 crossing to lot 9 a mile and a half was opened.

MAPLE LAKE ROAD.

A road from the boundary between Stanhope and Guilford (lot 32, con. 4 Stanhope) to lot 25 in the same concession and the length two miles.

MATTAWA AND TEMISCAMINGUE ROAD.

Four miles and a half repaired north of Mattawa.

. MARIA TOWNSHIP ROAD.

Through the township two and a half miles were graded and improved,

METHUEN ROAD.

Thirteen miles were worked over from between lots 3 and 4, con. 3, Chandos, northwesterly to lots 20 and 21, con. 14; thence east to lots 25 and 26, and thence northeast to lot 32, con. 8. There were also, thirteen miles more or less improved from lot 24, con. 6, south into Methuen to Oak Lake settlement.

MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

Repairs over fifteen miles from Bronson to Hartsmere.

MONCK ROAD.

Nine miles from the townline of Monmouth and Glamorgan westward, and eleven miles from lot 36, con. 2, Digby, to lot 6, con. 10, Laxton, were well repaired. Also a bridge over Head River in Dalton was built anew from its foundations and is substantial in every respect.

MONTEAGLE ROADS.

On the 7th concession two miles were repaired from lots 6 to 9 inclusive. On the 6th concession a mile was improved from Johnson's Corners on Hasting's Road eastward, and a bridge over Bird's Creek repaired. On the 10th concession a mile and a quarter was repaired between lots 10 and 16, and two miles from Hybla cheese factory (lot 9) eastward, and on the 14th concession two miles were worked upon from lot 26 eastward.

MOUNTAIN ROAD.

Repairs from lot 9, con. 12, Sheffield, easterly to the east boundary of the township, about five miles.

MOUNTAIN ROAD (in Miller).

From a point on the Frontenace Road about a mile northwest from Play-fairs' Corners repairs were extended northward about three miles, and very substantial improvements effected.

MOUNTAIN LAKE ROAD.

Two miles of what was merely a trail has been opened from lot 3, con. 6 to lot, 8 con. 8, of the township of Minden.

MOUNT JULIEN ROAD.

This work was from lot 8, con. 6, Burleigh south to Julien's Landing, and the length, a mile and a quarter.

MOUNTAIN ROAD (Bromley).

Repairs from lot 27, con. 7, Bromley, easterly a mile and a half, including construction of a new pier for a bridge over Snake Creek and filling the pier with stone.

MURCHISON ROAD.

Three miles of practically new road to Madawaska station of the O. A. and P. S. Railway from the Hastings Road at lot 22, con. 2, Murchison, and making a fair waggon road.

NOGIE'S CREEK ROAD.

A bridge over Nogie's Creek ninety-two feet long was entirely renewed, and two miles of the road from lot 27, con. 17, Harvey, northward, were substantially improved.

NORTH ALGONA AND WILBERFORCE ROAD.

Beginning at the townline indicated repairs were made southward a mile and a half, and eastward on the 18th concession, two miles.

NORTH BAY AND TEMISCAMINGUE ROAD.

Seven miles substantially repaired from lot 20, con. B, northward, to lot 14, con. 4, township of Widdifield.

NORTH HARVEY ROAD.

The general improvement of this road from Mississaga east to Burleigh Falls, nine miles.

OPEONGO ROAD.

Six miles from Shamrock eastward to the Kingston and Pembroke railway, and three miles from Brudenell westward were substantially improved.

PAPINEAU 8 CON. ROAD.

The opening of one mile from concession 10 south between lots 30 and 31 to connect with concession 8. A mile and a quarter of repairs was also made through concessions 10 to 12 between lots 25 to 26.

PARHAM AND SHARBOT LAKE ROAD.

Repairs from the south side of Sharbot Lake bridge southerly towards Parham, a length of six miles. A deviation was made for the improvement of a certain portion.

PAQUETTE'S RAPIDS ROAD.

Repairs from lot 20, con. 6, Westmeath, westward three miles to Mill Creek bridge.

PETERSON ROAD.

Twenty miles more or less improved from about 5 miles west of Maynooth eastward.

PROOF LINE ROAD.

A mile of repairs on the 7th concession of South Algona between lots 15 and 16 extending to Silver Lake.

ROCKINGHAM AND PALMER RAPIDS ROAD.

Repairs between Palmer Rapids and Peterson road—about seven miles.

ROUND LAKE ROAD.

This road, not yet completed, is from the head of Stony Lake to Havelock, and the distance sixteen miles, of which one mile was this year repaired, leaving some three miles which ought to be improved.

SANDY LAKE ROAD.

Seven miles of repairs from half a mile west of Hall's Bridge, westward.

SHARBOT LAKE ROAD.

This was six and a half miles of work from Sharbot Lake eastward towards Maberly, on the east side of the township of Oso.

SILVER LAKE ROAD.

A work from the old Silver Lake road (lot 14, con. 4, Oso) eastward, opened and improved about three miles, forming a fair waggon road.

SNOWDON 10 SIDE LINE ROAD.

The opening of two and a half miles between lots 10 and 11 to the 6th concession of Snowdon—a very satisfactory work.

SOUTH ALGONA AND KILLALOE ROAD.

From the boundary between Hagarty and South Algona repairs were made eastward two miles towards Eganville, and westward three miles to Killaloe.

SOUTH ALGONA 10 CON. ROAD.

One mile of road opened between lots 28 and 30, and made passable for waggons.

SOUTH ALGONA 2 AND 3 CON. ROAD.

Three-quarters of a mile opened from between lots 10 and 11 to lot 8, through low land, requiring more than ordinary labor upon it.

SOUTH ALGONA AND SILVER LAKE ROAD.

From lot 25, con. 5, South Algona, one mile was improved eastward, the work being chiefly raising a crossway for 50 rods, three feet, to prevent annual flooding.

SPRINGER ROAD.

A continuation of work from lot 1, con. 12, northerly, to con. 3, and to lot 11, township of Field, a length of two and a half miles of general grading.

STAFFORD 3RD CON. ROAD.

The repair of two miles from lot 10 westward—a low swampy portion.

STONE DAM AND CRAIG ROAD.

Five and a half miles of work from lot 5 con. 13, Portland, to lot 2, con. 2, Hinchinbrooke, and thence westward on the Frontenac road about two miles north of Verona.

STORRINGTON ROAD.

Repairs from lot 22, con. 10, Storrington, westward to Brass' Point, on the Welland Canal, three miles.

STURGEON RIVER ROAD.

This work was from lot 3, con. 3, Springer, north, to Sturgeon River—seven miles.

The land in this vicinity is of good quality, and largely occupied.

SUDBURY AND WAHNAPIITAE ROAD.

Fourteen miles of repairs from the boundary between McKim and Neelon, northeastward to Wahnapitae Lake, making a generally good road through its entire length.

SWAMP (CON. 6, BROMLEY) ROAD.

On the 6th concession of Bromley, from the line between lots 9 and 10; and between lots 9 and 10, con. 5, two miles of work was done, including some bridge repairs.

TEMISCAMINGUE ROADS.

For an expenditure of \$3,360.56 there has been opened fifteen and a half miles, and ten and a quarter miles improved in the townships of Bucke, Harris, Hudson, and Casey, in all of which townships settlement is increasing, and from the reports received it appears quite certain that within a very few years, with better road accommodation, this district will be both populous and prosperous, as arable land of excellent quality exists almost without stint. In detail the roads upon which money was spent are:—

Between Dawson's Point and Liskeard about the lake shore, where five miles were improved, mostly in the township of Harris; and in the same township two and a half miles were opened from Dawson's Point north between lots 3 and 4; and again from the lake shore between concessions 3 and 4 a road was opened west to the line between lots 4 and 5, thence south through concession 3, thence west across lots 4 and part of lot 3, three miles, making altogether five and a half miles of new road and five of repairs in Harris. In the township of Casey work was as follows:—Commencing at the Provincial Boundary between Ontario and Quebec at the line between concessions 2 and 3, thence north westerly through lots 10 and 11, concession 1, and 9 and 10, concession 2. Wright's Creek was bridged with a substantial structure 82 feet long, and with the earth approaches 135 feet; the spans or openings being two of each 37 and 35 feet, and the length of road opened one mile and a quarter.

In the townships of Dymond and Hudson, three and three quarter miles of the existing road was ditched and improved to its north boundary, on what is known as North Dymond road, and in the same township four miles were improved and a new portion four and a half miles long opened on the 3rd and 4th concession line from the road just mentioned west to, and across a portion of lot 5 in the township of Hudson. Two miles were also opened north between lots 2 and 3, Hudson, through concessions 4 and 5. There were also four miles of new road cut out 20 feet wide in Dymond from centre of concession 5 between lots 4 and 5, northwest through lots 4, 3, 2, and thence north between lots 1 and 2 to north boundary, thence west to the township corner, and thence north between Harley and Kerns half a mile, with one mile and a half of the existing road repaired.

In Bucke township two and a quarter miles were opened along or near the lake shore towards Haileybury, and one and a half miles opened from near

Haileybury south across Mill Creek, where a bridge was erected, and the road continued southwest to the point between concessions 1 and 2, lots 13 and 14, and thence west on the concession line a quarter of a mile.

VERNER AND BADGEROW ROAD.

From lot 7, concession 1, township of Gibbon, south to lot 10, concession 2, Badgerow, this road which has been under construction for some years, was this season repaired over four and a half miles of its length, and two miles and a half cut out in straightening portions of the same.

WABIS CREEK BRIDGE.

A bridge in Temiscamingue District, over Wabis creek, in the township of Dymond, near the village of Liskeard. The length is 155 feet, with a main clear span of 62 feet, and the substructure piles.

WARREN AND HUGEL ROAD.

General improvements over about eight miles from lot 3, concession 1, Rutter, westward. A bridge 100 feet long over Deer creek was also renewed.

WELLINGTON ROAD.

A general course of repairs from Apsley eastward eleven miles through the township of Chandos

WESTPORT AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

Improvements from lot 8, concession 4, North Sherbrooke, to lot 5, in the same concession, about two miles through a rough section.

WIDDIFIELD 3RD CONCESSION ROAD.

This was work from North Bay and Temiscamingue road, lot 14, Widdifield eastward, about two and a half miles, one mile being new and the balance repairs

WILBERFORCE AND MUD LAKE ROAD.

A mile and a quarter repaired from Byer's corners, which is about three miles west of Eganville westward towards Mud Lake.

The work was chiefly the reduction of grades upon various hills for the general advantage of traffic.

WILBERFORCE FIVE PROOF LINE ROAD.

This work was a mile of construction through concessions 13 to 15, between lots 25 and 26.

WILBERFORCE SIX PROOF LINE ROAD.

Between lots 30 and 31, and through concessions 19 and 20, a mile and a quarter of very rough road was substantially improved.

WILBERFORCE TWENTY-SECOND CONCESSION ROAD.

Improvements from Eganville road to District line, a mile and a half.

WISAWASA ROAD.

The repair of three miles from the 14th and 15th concession line of Nipissing. The bridge over Wisawasa creek was repaired also.

MINING ROADS.

BONHEUR AND SAW BILL LAKE MINING ROAD.

General repairs were made over nineteen miles, consisting chiefly in the removal of boulders and raising and covering crossways. The expenditure was largely required in consequence of continuous rains throughout the season, flooding the road beyond any usual expectation, making it quite impassable.

RAINY AND CEDAR LAKE MINING ROAD.

This road starts from a small lake near the dam at the foot of Manitou lake, and is from thence in a south-westerly direction to Rainy Lake, ending about a mile below "Devil's Cascades." The length is six and a half miles; chopped 30 feet and grubbed 20 feet wide the entire distance.

NEW KLONDYKE ROAD.

Leaving Dymont station of the C. P. Railway, about 15 miles east of Wabigoon, this road is in a southerly direction, crossing Little Wabigoon river into the New Klondyke mining region. A good road has been made six miles through a practically level country timbered chiefly with jack pine, and the soil of a sandy character.

ROSSLAND ROAD.

This grant was for the completion of work done last year, and payment of certain outstanding accounts, as stated in my report of 1897.

SEINE BAY AND FOLEY MINE ROAD.

A winter road from Seine Bay on Rainy Lake, at the northwest corner of Indian Reserve, 23 B easterly to Shoal Lake, ending a short distance west of Foley mine. The length is six and three-quarter miles, chopped out and close cut 15 feet wide throughout.

SHOAL LAKE AND BAD VERMILLION ROAD.

General repairs from Bell City, on Shoal Lake, to the Golden Star mine, a length of four miles. It was also opened from the mine mentioned to Little Turtle Lake, more than two miles. The road runs past the corner post of mining location H. P. 426 and A. L. 132, and thence in a northerly direction almost parallel with the eastern boundary of mining location H. P. 204 to Little Turtle Lake.

STURGEON FALLS ROAD.

A road starting from the southeast corner of Indian Reserve 23 B 2, near Sturgeon Falls, and running in a northeasterly direction to Cedar Lake, a distance of three miles, chopped out 30 feet wide and grubbed 22 feet wide.

TRILLABELLE MINING ROAD.

The chief expenditure in this instance was through concessions 3 and 4 Drury, in draining a large marsh which constantly flooded the road. Two large ditches, each half a mile long, were opened, and the material used in raising the road bed. Light improvements were, however, made into Drury mine from the railway.

WABIGOON BRIDGE.

A bridge over Little Wabigoon river, just above the falls, on the New Klondyke mining road, about five miles south of Dymont station of the C. P. Railway. It is 116 feet long, composed of three cribs, each 15 feet high, with the superstructure.

WABIGOON AND MINNETAKIE ROAD.

Opened from half a mile beyond Jackfish Creek—to which point settlers had built a road—to Minnetakie Lake, between Cross and Flat Rock lakes, and ending at or about mining location H. W. 16. The distance from Wabigoon to the lake is about 21 miles, and the length now opened as a winter road is 12 miles.

WABIGOON AND MANITOU DAM AND ROAD.

For the purpose of lowering the waters of Wabigoon and Maniton lakes, which a dam recently built had raised above the elevation expected, an enlargement of waterway, was made by opening a sluice through the rock six feet wide and six feet deep. This appears to have had the effect desired, and it is hoped and expected that no further difficulty will occur in this matter.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES IN THE YEAR 1898.

Name of Work.		Departmental Expenditure.	Municipal grants.
NORTH DIVISION.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Ansonia (balance)	Bridge	99 28	
Balfour	Roads	511 09	
Base Line	Road	400 12	
Bidwell and Green Bay	"	298 00	
Birch Lake	"	300 00	
Bridge repairs W. Algoma		156 87	
Bridge north of Blind River		150 00	
Bruce Mines and Desert Lake	Road	300 00	
Burriss	"	498 76	
Campbell (6 Con)	"	255 75	
Carnarvon, 25 and 26 S.L.	"	304 44	
Carpenter	"	1,758 93	
Carpenter and Lash (balance)	"	95 80	
Clarke's	Bridge	150 00	
Coffin, 3 and 4 Con	Road	299 74	
Coffin and Coffin additional (balance)	"	25 00	
Cook's Dock	"	150 37	
Crozier and Lash	"	1,929 37	
do (balance)	"	31 79	
Crozier	"	503 35	
Desbarats	"	239 33	
Dobie, 2 and 3 Con	"	607 89	
Dock repairs Rainy River		315 27	
Eads Mountain	Road	193 80	
Echo Bay	"	100 00	
Galbraith, 2 and 3 Con	"	297 23	
Grassy River	"	509 06	
Houghton	"	489 76	
Hugel and Badgerow	"	428 34	
Hugel	"	300 07	
Indian Point	Bridge	2,850 00	3,000 00
Inspection		3,633 48	
do (balance)		400 69	
Iron Bridge and Dean Lake Station	Road	289 26	
Jacks	Bridge	50 00	
Johnson, 6 and 7 Con	Road	201 46	
Kaministiquia	Bridge	498 38	
Keewatin	" and piers	3,921 50	
Keewatin (balance)	Bridge	108 31	
do do	Piers	82 93	
Killarney and Rutherford	Road	301 13	
Lake Shore (balance)	"	101 90	
Lees	"	299 99	
Little Current and Shequandah	"	100 00	
McDonald and Laird boundary line	"	399 99	
McIntyre	"	402 94	
Mississaga and Blind River	"	300 00	
Mudge Bay	"	392 32	
do and Gore Bay (balance)	"	54 63	
Oliver Township	Roads	315 67	
do	"	36 26	
Ottertail	Bridge	302 34	
Parkinson	Road	289 25	
Patton and Dean Lake Station	"	399 98	
Pennefather and Vankoughnet	"	500 82	
Port Finlay	"	200 20	
Prince Township	Roads	200 00	
do (balance)	"	20 62	
Rainy River	Bridges and road	2,534 92	
do (balance)	"	26 32	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Departmental Expenditure.	Municipal grants.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
NORTH DIVISION— <i>Continued.</i>		
Rayside	Roads	500 04
do (balance)	"	19 01
Shenston and Dobie T. L.	Road	501 62
Slate River (balance)	"	73 79
Spanish River and Kenabutch	"	300 00
Sudbury and Whitefish	"	400 00
Storage of tools (balance)	"	5 00
Sudbury and Massey Bay (balance)	"	38 90
St. Joseph Island	Roads	601 29
do do (balance)	"	69 82
Seine River do	Trail	25 00
Tarbutt Mill	Road	200 00
Tarentorus and Rankin (balance) ..	"	4 50
Victoria and Salter T. L.	"	600 19
Vermillion River (balance)	Bridge	41 79
Wabigoon (balance)	"	17 88
Wainwright and Eton (balance)	Roads	28 80
West Bay and Mindemoya	Road	407 30
Less refund on Woodyatt Rd		34,749 13
do Rat Portage and Whitefish Bay trail... }		5 66
		34,743 47
WEST DIVISION.		
Ah-mic	Road	101 17
Bala	"	409 45
Baysville and Huntsville	"	250 00
Bethune and Proudfoot T.L.	"	249 81
Bracebridge	"	305 88
Cardwell	"	310 00
Carling Township	"	75 50
Chaffey, 30 and 31 S. L.	"	307 03
Chapman and Lount	"	500 00
Dalton and Washago	"	301 41
Dee Bank and Ufford	"	400 12
Draper	"	497 83
Fox Point	"	151 90
Franklin and Peninsula Lake	"	604 82
Golden Valley	"	516 57
Gurd	"	50 12
Himsworth, 15 and 16 S. L.	"	209 70
do 5 and 6 S. L.	"	499 25
do and Chisholm T. L.	"	302 56
Hoodstown	Bridge	445 95
Indian Peninsula	Roads	1,300 67
Inspection		1,746 58
do (balance)		98 15
Joseph River	Bridge	868 89
Junction, No. 2	Road	300 00
Kearney Station	"	309 82
Kelly's Swamp	"	50 35
Lorimer Lake	"	199 22
McDougall	"	200 00
McKellar Centre	"	501 50
Macaulay	"	300 07
Machart	"	507 81
Maganetawan	Bridge	279 69

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Name of work.	Departmental expenditure.	Municipal grants.
WEST DIVISION— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.
Maganetawan and Ah-Mic Harbor Road.	508 71	
Maple Island Bridge.	90 00	
Mills and Golden Valley Road.	300 25	
Mills and Wilson "	510 86	
Morrison Lake "	200 00	
Muskoka "	663 21	
Nipissing, 6 Con. "	802 72	
North West "	67 56	
Northern "	163 08	
Otter Lake "	303 79	60 00
Parry Sound "	140 00	
" "	75 09	
Peninsula "	280 00	
Perry, 5 and 6 S. L. "	300 00	
Perry and Chaffey "	500 05	
Rainy Creek Bridge.	25 00	
Rainy Lake Road.	536 80	
Ray's Rapids (balance) Bridge.	69 29	
Rosseau River "	400 00	
Ryde Centre Road.	301 71	
Ryerson, 8 and 9 Con. "	722 06	
Sinclair, 15 and 16 S. L. "	311 71	
Sinclair and Franklin "	410 00	
Stisted "	252 00	
Strong, 30 side line "	503 10	
Surprise Lake (balance) "	20 00	
Westphalia "	999 44	
Whitestone Bridge.	49 50	
Wood Lake (balance) Road.	53 18	
EAST DIVISION.		\$22,710 93
Abinger and Miller, T. L. Road.	395 90	
Addington "	405 79	
Alice and Wilberforce (balance) "	20 00	
Alice, 25 and 26 S. L. "	403 61	
Alice, 10 Con. "	400 33	
Anstruther "	319 24	
Anstruther and Chandos "	305 40	
Ashdad and Mt. St. Patrick "	400 00	
Ashdad and Renfrew "	300 00	
Bangor, 15 and 16 S. L. "	281 40	
Balsam River Bridge.	200 00	
Barry Bay Road.	303 68	
Barry Bay and Paugh Lake "	311 10	
Bark Lake and Barry Bay "	294 00	
Bedford "	500 22	
Blackdonald and Mt. St. Patrick (balance) "	20 85	
Boycaygeon "	850 37	
Bonfield and Boulter "	501 44	
Bromley, 2 and 3 Con. "	305 25	
Buckhorn "	653 70	
Burleigh "	298 00	
Buskong Bridge.	994 91	
Burnt River (balance) "	1 05	
Byrne's Line Road.	150 37	
Calvin "	301 85	
Caldwell No. 3 "	400 09	
Cameron "	309 11	
Carlow "	200 60	
Cashel "	150 12	
Cavendish Roads.	321 95	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Name of work.	Departmental expenditure.	Municipal grants.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
EAST DIVISION— <i>Continued.</i>		
Chandos.....	Roads. 302 25	
Chemong Lake.....	Road. 100 00	100 00
Cheddar.....	" 505 03	
Chisholm.....	Roads. 1,605 42	
Clarendon Station and Olden.....	Road. 495 08	
Davis Lake.....	" 200 35	
Deer Lake.....	" 208 07	
District Line.....	" 261 80	
Douglas and Clontarf (balance).....	" 47 52	
Dummer and Stony Lake.....	" 300 00	
Dunnet.....	" 300 00	
Eldon, 1 and 2 Con.....	" 23 19	
Eldon, 7 Con.....	" 180 00	
Eldon, 9 Con. (balance).....	" 12 77	
Eldon, 10 Con.....	" 402 00	100 00
Estis.....	" 322 55	
Fermoy and Westport.....	" 200 00	
Ferris and Lake Nosbonsing.....	" 438 84	
Ferris, 14 and 15 Con.....	" 330 00	
Ferris, 8 and 9 Con.....	" 402 25	
Fish Creek.....	Bridge. 300 00	
Fraser.....	Road. 259 80	
Galway.....	Roads. 313 70	
Galway and Cavendish.....	" 511 00	
Galway, 4 and 5 Con.....	Road. 310 25	
Gannon's Narrows.....	" 100 53	100 00
Glamorgan and Cavendish.....	" 202 65	
Gratton, 6 and 7 Con.....	" 300 00	
Gratton, 10 and 11 Con.....	" 313 85	
Gratton and S. Algona.....	" 303 80	
Hagarty, 3 Con.....	" 300 00	
Hagarty and S. Algona.....	" 245 00	
Hagarty and Sherwood T. L.....	" 398 00	
Hastings.....	" 307 19	
Howe Island (balance).....	" 15 00	
Hyde's Chute and Sanson.....	" 411 16	
Inspection.....	3,154 90	
" (balance).....	" 39 75	
Jones' Falls and Battersea.....	Road. 305 99	
" (balance).....	" 20 70	
Kaladar, north boundary.....	" 299 32	
Lavant.....	" 500 00	
Loughboro' Lake.....	" 603 07	
McClure Township.....	" 402 00	
McKim.....	" 500 52	
Maple Lake.....	" 200 05	
Mattawa and Temiscamingue.....	" 200 00	
Maria Township.....	" 303 49	
Methuen.....	" 548 49	
Mississippi.....	" 404 00	
Monck.....	1,292 79	
Monteagle.....	Roads. 602 70	
Mountain (Miller).....	Road. 300 00	
Mountain (Parham).....	" 501 65	
Mountain Lake.....	" 200 00	
Mount Julien.....	" 100 00	
Mountain (Bromley).....	" 151 22	
Murchison.....	" 396 76	
Nogie's Creek.....	" 500 00	
North Algona and Wilberforce.....	" 500 00	
North Bay and Temiscamingue.....	" 301 45	
North Buckhorn (balance).....	" 229 94	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.—*Concluded.*

Name of work.	Departmental expenditure.	Municipal grants.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>EAST DIVISION.—Continued.</i>		
North Harvey.....Road	399 58	
Opeongo....."	1,018 35	
Papineau 8 Con....."	249 71	
Parham and Sharbot Lake....."	405 82	
Paquette's Rapids....."	670 00	
Peterson....."	305 00	
Pigeon Creek and Mud Lake....."	22 50	
Proof Line....."	102 93	
Rockingham and Palmer Rapids....."	317 27	
Round Lake....."	200 00	
Sandy Lake....."	198 80	
Sharbot Lake....."	502 50	
Silver Lake....."	267 12	
Snowdon 10 Side Line....."	299 18	
South Algona and Killaloe....."	295 55	
South Algona, 10 Con....."	100 00	
South Algona and Silver Lake....."	300 00	
South Agona, 2 and 3....."	301 40	
Springer....."	306 21	
Stafford, 3 Con....."	303 08	
Stone Dam and Craig....."	509 65	
Storrington....."	315 00	
Sturgeon River....."	602 90	
Sudbury and Wahnapiatae....."	391 30	
Swamp (6 Con. Bromley)....."	150 00	
Temiscamingue....."	3,360 56	
Verner and Badgerow....."	503 63	
Veuve River.....Bridge	45 00	
Wabis Creek....."	1,053 13	
Warren and Hugel.....Road	200 00	
Wellington....."	204 10	
Westport and Mississippi....."	298 78	
Widdifield, 3 Con....."	254 04	
Wilberforce and Mud Lake....."	299 74	
Wilberforce, 5 Proof Line....."	400 07	
Wilberforce, 6 Proof Line....."	219 50	
Wilberforce, 22 Con....."	240 00	
Wisawasa....."	299 32	
	49,999 89	

RECAPITULATION.

North Division	\$ 34,743 47
West Division	22,710 93
East Division	49,999 89
	<hr/>
	\$107,454 29

MUNICIPAL GRANTS REFERRED TO IN SUMMARY.

Dominion Government	\$3,000 00
Township of Foley	60 00
County of Peterboro'	100 00
Township of Harvey	50 00
Township of Smith	50 00
Township of Eldon	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,360 00

MINING ROADS, 1898.

Name of work.	Departmental expenditure.
	<hr/>
	\$ c.
Bonheur and Saw Bill Lake.....road	3,309 40
“ “ (balance).....“	6 60
Crooked River improvements.....	44 00
Jackfish Bay (balance).....road	16 21
Mining.....trails	100 00
New Klondyke.....road	729 25
Rainy and Cedar Lake.....“	3,313 53
Rat Portage and Rainy River (balance).....“	67 36
Rossland.....“	600 00
Seine Bay and Foley Mine.....“	399 31
Shoal Lake and Bad Vermillion.....“	999 46
Schrieber (balance).....bridge	84 76
Sturgeon Falls (Rainy Lake).....road	1,003 55
Trillabelle.....“	496 46
Turtle and Shoal Lake (balance).....“	5 25
Wabigoon.....bridge	517 97
Wabigoon and Minnetakie.....road	399 90
Wabigoon and Manitou (Dryden Dam) and.....“	858 34
Wabigoon and Manitou (balance).....“	245 62
“ “.....“	56 27
Total	<hr/>
	\$13,253 23

HENRY SMITH,

Superintendent of Colonization Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, December 31st, 1898.

APPENDIX No. 28.

List of Persons holding Culler's Licenses issued under The Ontario Culler's Act up to 31st December, 1898.

Name.	P. O. Address,	Name.	P. O. Address.
Anderson, M. M.	Almonte.	Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.
Allan, James D	Bracebridge.	Bennet, Edward Clinton	Ahmie Harbor.
Appleton, Erwin B.	Bracebridge	Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orilla.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Barrett, Thomas	Barrie.
Adams, J. Q.	Longford Mills.	Bray, James	Kinmount.
Anderson, Patrick J.	Campbellford.	Bissell, George Thomas	Trenton.
Anderson, J. C.	Gravenhurst.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Allan, Alfred	Ottawa.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Aikins, Geo. M.	French River	Boyd, George A.	Thessalon.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Adams, James M.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Aylward, James	Peterborough	Brundage, Alfred W.	Pembroke.
Archibald, John L.	Keewatin	Brougham, Thomas	Eganville.
Austin, Wm. G.	Renfrew.	Blair, Robert I.	Arnprior.
Anderson, Charles.	Little Current.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Beck, Charles M., Jr.	Penetanguishene.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Beatty, W. J.	Coldwater.
Anderson, J. G.	Alpena, Mich.	Burns, C. W., Jr.	South River.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.
Adams, Wm.	Westmeath.	Bettes, John Hiram	Muskoka Mills.
Armstrong, James Theodore ..	McKellar.	Brady, John	Renfrew.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Beattie, W. J.	Arnprior.
Brown, Singleton	Bracebridge.	Bromley, William	Westmeath.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Bissell, Hartie	Trenton.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick ..	Ottawa.	Brown, Robert	Starrat.
Bird, W. S.	Parry Sound.	Beaton, Hugh	Waubauhene.
Bayley, James T.	Gravenhurst.	Bailey, Arthur	Parry Sound.
Bell Henry	Ottawa.	Burd, James Henry	Parry Sound.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.	Bailey, Samuel James	Orilla.
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Burton, Tinswood	Renfrew.
Beaty, W. R.	Parry Sound.	Boyes, James	Huntsville.
Brooks, Frederick William ..	Mackey's Station.	Brown, John	Rockdale.
Brown, Robert D.	Port Sidney.	Brennen, Edward Scott	Sundridge.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetanguishene	Bell, John Arguey	Klock's Mills.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee ..	Muskoka Mills.	Callaghan, Dennis	Trenton.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Campbell, Alexander J.	Trenton.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetanguishene.	Carson, James	Bracebridge.
Bird, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Campbell, J. M.	Bracebridge.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Campbell, Robert	Bracebridge.
Brandon, Martin W.	Peterborough.	Clairmont, Joseph	Campbellford.
Bell, John C.	Peterborough.	Clarkson, Robert J.	Parry Sound.
Bartlett, George W.	Warren.	Carruthers, Aaron	Hintonburg.
Brown, Silas	Klock's Mills.	Calder, Wm. J.	Burk Lake.
Boland, W. G.	Eganville.	Chew, Joseph	Gravenhurst.
Baulke, George R.	Aylmer, Que.	Cole, James Colin	Ottawa.
Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.	Cameron, William	Collins' Inlet.
Bremner, John L.	Admaston.	Cain, Robert	Midland.
Brumley, W. H.	Pembroke.	Crawford, Stephen W.	Thessalon.
Bowers, Isaac	Little Current.	Cochrane, George	Peterborough.
Brown, Thomas	Barrie.	Coburn, John	Lindsay.
Bass, Walter R.	West Huntingdon.	Crowe, Nathaniel	Bobcaygeon.
Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.	Cameron, Alexander	Norman.
Pick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Chrysler, Frank R. L.	Webbwood.
Kurke, John Thomas	Midland.	Carson, Hugh	Rat Portage.
Benson John Bird	Midland.	Calder, George	Woodville.
Bronnon, Richard Lawrence ..	Peterborough.	Callaghan, Dennis	Campbellford.
Brown Hugh R.	Huntsville.	Corrigan, Robert T.	Emo.

APPENDIX No. 28.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Cameron, John H	Rat Portage.	Forbes, Christopher McKay	McLean's Depot.
Carson, Melvin	Little Current.	Fitzgerald, E. Clair	Parry Sound.
Cameron, John K	Spanish River.	Farrell, W. H	Ironside, Que.
Cassidy, William	Little Current.	French, Lewis Wm	Bying Inlet.
Coons, George Washington	Peterborough.	Fraser, Wm. A	Mattawa
Chisholm, George Leopold	Sault Ste. Marie.	Fortune, Owen	Trenton.
Chalmers, George James	Peterborough.	Fraser, David	Norman.
Caverly, David Charles	Parry Sound.	France, John	Collins' Inlet.
Campbell, Archibald J	Little Current.	Ferguson, Ernest A	Baysville.
Close, John L	Arnprior.	Ford, Charles	Wahnapiæ.
Campbell, James R	Eganville.	Fraser, Alexander, Jr.	Westmeath.
Campbell, John A	Galetta	Fairbairn, William	Calabogie.
Caillier, Hyacinth	Arnprior	Fraser, Wm. A	Pembroke.
Chamberlin, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Fraser, Foster	Pembroke.
Cooper, David Allan	Millbrook.	Fraser, William	Little Current.
Cox, Henry	Bellerica, Que.	Fraser, Hugh Alexander	Pembroke
Currie, James	Ottawa.	Flaherty, John	Lindsay.
Clarkson, A. E	Midland.	Fisher, William	Trenton.
Clairmont, E	Gravenhurst.	Fox, Thomas	Deseronto.
Cameron, W. F	Sturgeon Bay.	Fallis, James W	Sturgeon Bay.
Connolly, Daniel	Gravenhurst.	Fairbairn, N. H	Webbwood.
Campbell, P. C	Sault Ste. Marie.	Freil, John	Trenton.
Cadenhead, Alexander	Midland.	Fox, Charles	Trenton.
Carpenter R. J	Arnprior.	Featherstonhaugh, Wm. Henry	Penetanguishene.
Christie William Pringle	Severn Bridge.	Fraser, Schuyler	Westmeath.
Campbell, C. V	Sault Ste. Marie.	Feren, Joel	Pembroke.
Clegg, Samuel	Peterborough.	Fraser, Duncan	Big Forks.
Clairmont, William L	Gravenhurst.	Freeston, Walter	Buck's Falls.
Cahill, Thomas	Nosbonsing.		
Chew, Manley	Midland.	Green, Norman A	Gilmour.
Cooper, James Eddy	Saurin.	Green, Samuel E	Parry Sound.
Cook, Reinhardt	South River.	Grant, John	Flinton.
Crowe, Cecil	Bobcaygeon.	Greene, Arthur	Ottawa.
Cassidy, S. C	Dunchurch.	George, R	Parry Sound
Charleson, John Baptiste	Ottawa.	Gardiner, John	Parry Sound.
Comer, Billa F	Tweed.	Golden, Frank J	Trenton.
Carter, George	Sundridge.	Garson, Robert	Thessalon.
		Gropp, August	Penetanguishene.
Durrill, John W	Ottawa.	Grozelle, Antoine D	Muskoka Mills.
Dickson, John	Sundridge.	Goulais, James	Peterborough.
Danter, R. W	Parry Sound.	Grayson, Charles	Keewatin.
Doyle, T. J	Eau Claire.	Gladstone, Henry E	Cook's Mills.
Dobie, Alexander R	Blind River.	Graham, Edward G	Wahnapiæ.
Donally, Richard S	Sudbury.	Griffin, James	Spanish River.
Devine, William	Cook's Mills.	Gordon, Alexander B	Pembroke.
Durrill, William	Nosbonsing.	Gareau, Noah J	Pembroke.
Draper, Patrick	Quyon, Que.	Gordon, Robert W	Pembroke.
Davis, J. P	Bobcaygeon.	Guertin, Nelson	Petawawa.
Drum, Patrick	Belleville.	Gardener, John	Rat Portage.
Durham, Edgar S	Rosseau.	Gunter, Peter M	Gilmour.
Duquette, Charles	Webbwood.	Glennie, William	Millbridge.
Davis, William Albert	Bobcaygeon.	Gorman, Maurice J	Fenelon Falls.
Dickson, Robert Alexander	Keene	Gillies, John A	Braeside.
Dawkins, John	Gravenhurst.	Gadway, John	Parry Sound.
Doxsee, James E	Gravenhurst.	Garrow, Edward	Nipissing Junction.
Didier, L. P	Aylmer, Que.	Golding, William	Dorset.
Devine, Patrick J	Shenboro, Que.	Gillies, Harry	White Lake.
Dinsmore, Richard	Huntsville.	Gordon, Herbert C	Nelson.
		Gillespie, M. H	Cook's Mills.
Ebert, Andrew P	Pembroke.	Griffin, William	Huntsville.
Ellis, Alexander	Arnprior.	Ganton, David	Trout Creek.
Ellis, John	Westmeath.	Graham, George L	Arnprior.
Errington, Joseph	Sundridge.	Graham, Frederick S	Arnprior.
Edgington, Henry John	Parry Sound.	Gill, Cuthbert	Orillia.
Eager, James	Parry Sound.	Graham, James Robert	Rat Portage.

APPENDIX No. 30.—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Graham, Thomas Jordan.....	Byng Inlet.	Kennedy, Robert.....	Marmora.
Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel.....	Orillia.	Kirby, Louis Russell.....	Ottawa.
Hartt, James.....	Gilmour.	Kennedy, Timothy.....	Enterprise.
Hayes, James.....	Enterprise.	Kirk, Henry.....	Trenton.
Humphrey, T. W.....	Gravenhurst.	Knox, Milton.....	Ottawa.
Huckson, A. H.....	French River.	Kinsella, Michael Pierce.....	Trenton.
Handley, Robert.....	Douglas.	Kitchen, D.....	French River.
Howe, Alexander.....	Queensborough.	Kelly, Jeremiah.....	Sudbury.
Hurd, Edwin.....	Hurdville.	Kelly, Ferdinand.....	Mattawa.
Huff, J. S. Morris.....	Arnprior.	King, Napoleon.....	Mattawa.
Hutton, John.....	Hutton House.	Kean, B. F.....	Orillia.
Hutchinson, Wm. E.....	Huntsville.	Kemp, Orval Wesley.....	Trenton.
Hogarth, Joseph Rowan.....	Pembroke.	Kirk, Charles Barron.....	Queensborough.
Humphrey, John.....	Gravenhurst.	Kingsland, W. P.....	Ottawa.
Hill, Joshua.....	Midland.	Kerr, John B.....	Arnprior.
Hall, David.....	Lovering.	Kennedy, Walter.....	Arnprior.
Hartley, Charles.....	Peterborough.	Kennedy, John.....	Pembroke.
Hawkins, Henry Charles.....	Blind River.	Knox, Wm. M.....	Fesserton.
Hines, Philip Wallace.....	Huntsville.	Kearney, Michael John.....	Buckingham, Que.
Hudson, John Lewis.....	Combermere.	Kendrick, John.....	Burk's Falls.
Helferty, Dennis.....	Eganville.	Kennedy, John L.....	Burk's Falls.
Hamilton, Robert.....	Rat Portage.	Lee, James.....	Warren.
Hoppins, Abiram.....	Kingston.	Lloyd, Alfred.....	Severn Bridge.
Hoppins, Deismore.....	Kings-on.	Lawrie, Frank A.....	Parry Sound.
Haystead, John.....	Parry Sound.	Latimer, James.....	Frank's Bay.
Henderson, John Irwin.....	Bobcaygeon.	Lemyre, Midley.....	Campbellford.
Hartley, William.....	Millbridge.	Lutz, Jacob.....	Parry Sound.
Higgins, John C.....	Peterborough.	Luby, John E.....	Ottawa.
Harrison, John, Jr.....	Pembroke.	Lochnan, James.....	Ottawa.
Hawkins, E.....	Le Breton Flats.	Lozo John.....	Trenton.
Henderson, Charles.....	Bracebridge.	Loughrin, Lawrence.....	Pembroke.
Halliday, Frank.....	Parry Sound.	Linton, J. H.....	Parry Sound.
Halliday, James.....	Springtown.	Ludgate, James.....	Peterborough.
Hurdman, J. A.....	Ottawa.	Lee, Robert.....	Huntsville.
Hawkins, Stonewall J.....	Meldrum Bay.	Langford, Mark.....	Baysville.
Hinchliffe, William.....	Gunter.	Letherby, Edwin.....	Midland.
Hillis, James M.....	Sutton West.	Lovering, William James.....	Coldwater.
Hogg, W. J.....	North Bay.	Lane, Maurice.....	Bobcaygeon.
Hoxie, E. P.....	Katrine.	Lenton, George.....	Peterborough.
Hawkins, Walter.....	Pembroke.	Low, Thomas A.....	Renfrew.
Howard, James.....	Eganville.	Livingston, Robert M.....	Huntsville.
Howard, William.....	Baysville.	Londry, William E.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Hogan, Enos W.....	Suvaane.	Labelle, James.....	Waltham, Que.
Horne, John T.....	Fort William.	Labelle, Eli.....	Waltham, Que.
Irwin, Thomas H.....	Parry Sound.	Ladurante, J. D.....	Ottawa.
Jackson, Robert.....	Brechin.	Ludgate, Theodore.....	Peterborough.
Johnson, Finlay.....	Bracebridge.	Lucas, Frank.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Jones, Albert.....	Victoria Harbor.	Lunam, Duncan.....	Collfield, Que.
Johnson, Thomas.....	Bobcaygeon.	Lott, George.....	Trenton.
Johnston, Archibald M.....	Norman.	Lawrie, John D.....	Parry Sound.
Julien, Charles.....	Trenton.	Lovering, George Francis.....	Coldwater.
Junkin, Henry.....	Marmora.	Lavigne, John.....	Aylmer, Que.
Johns, Frank.....	Nipissing Junction.	Landell, Charles S.....	Huntsville.
Jessup, Edward D.....	Cache Bay.	Long, Henry Elisha.....	Mattawa.
Johnson, Frank N.....	Ottawa.	Lynch, W. H.....	Collingwood.
Johnston, John.....	Peninsula Lake.	Malloy, Mark.....	Baysville.
Johnson, S. M.....	Arnprior.	Miller, R. O.....	Gravenhurst.
Jones, Frederick James.....	Flinton.	Menzies, Archibald.....	Burk's Falls.
Johnston, William A.....	Castleford.	Manning, James.....	Trenton.
Jervis, Henry.....	Wisawasa.	Martin, Philip.....	Stoco.
Jones, William.....	Fenelon Fall.	Malone, William Patrick.....	Ottawa.
James, Martin.....	The Flats.	Marsh, Esli, Terrill.....	Trenton.
Kerby, John.....	Belleville.	Millar, John W.....	Huntsville.
		Mutchenbacker, Asa.....	Rosseau Falls.
		Morris, George F.....	French Bay.

APPENDIX No. 30.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Murray, George, Jr.	Wautausheene.	McDougall, Duncan	Bracebridge.
Maughan, Joseph	Fort William.	McNabb, Alexander D	Warren.
Margach, William J	Port Arthur.	McCormack, John C	Sudbury.
Murray, George, Sr.	Waubausheene.	McNamara, John	Byng Inlet.
Maniece, William	Peterborough.	McGillivray, Duncan D	Algoma Mills.
Murray, William	Rat Portage.	McIntyre, Daniel A	Klock's Mills.
Morgan, Richard J	Rat Portage.	McNamara, Lewis	Klock's Mills.
Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.	McDonald, Sidney C	Mattawa.
Murdoch, James	Cook's Mills.	McCool, Christopher L	Cartier.
Munroe, Peter P	Commanda.	McCollum, Donald	Arnprior.
Mason, Benjamin	Westmeath.	McDowell, William	Cache Bay.
Monaghan, John B	Arnprior.	McConachie, Roy Stewart	Huntsville.
Monaghan, M. J	Arnprior.	Mc'hee, Ronald	Bracebridge.
Mulvihill, John	Arnprior.	McKay, George Donner	Dorset.
Moran, Andrew	Rockingham.	McWilliams, Maxwell Theodore	Peterborough.
Mulvihill, Michael	Arnprior.	McLeod, John	Keewatin.
Mann, John	Manitowaning.	McPherson, George	Keewatin.
Marrighan, Richard	Deseronto.	McDougall, John D	Rat Portage.
Monaghan, John Dorland	Deseronto.	McGregor, Duncan	Burnstown.
Matheson, William	Chelmsford.	McLean, Peter W	Sand Point.
Monro, Alexander G	Braeside.	McManus, John C	Arnprior.
Munro, Philip	Braeside.	McNabb, Alexander	Arnprior.
Mangan, Patrick	Arnprior.	McFarlane, Alexander	Renfrew.
Marcil, Peter	Ottawa.	McFarlane, J. D.	Stewartsville.
Main, Samuel	Spanish Station.	McFarlane, Duncan	Renfrew.
Morley, Charles	Huntsville.	McKendry, Wm. B.	Arnprior.
Moore, David Henry	Peterborough.	McPhee, Hugh	Renfrew.
Murphy, John	Arnprior.	McPhee, John	Arnprior.
Matheson, Daniel	Chelmsford.	McLachlin, Peter	Arnprior.
Milne, William	Ethel.	McLachlin, Alexander	Arnprior.
Mangan, Charles	Burk's Falls.	Mackey, Edward	Arnprior.
Mooney, Lincoln	Orillia.	McEwen, Henry	Trenton.
Mangan, John	Arnprior.	McDonald, Alfred	Peterborough.
Mooney, Thomas	Kingston.	McGeary, John J	Sundridge.
Mason, Robert T	Rochesterville.	McDonald, Archibald W	Gilmour.
Moore, William John	Gravenhurst.	McCaw, John Gillen	Queensborough.
McPherson, James S	Rama.	McCauley, Barney	Trenton.
McKinley, Edward C	Toronto.	McDougall, James T	Klock's Mills.
McClelland, John	Parry Sound.	McInenly, Thomas	Quebec, Que.
McFarlane, J. W.	Cache Bay.	McBride, Archibald	Arnprior.
McDonald, Roderick	Pembroke.	McFarlane, Robert L	Arnprior.
McCormack, William	Pembroke.	McGown, Wm	Parry Sound.
Macpherson, John	Ottawa.	McGown, Thomas	Parry Sound.
McEachern, John A	West Gravenhurst.	McDermet, Patrick	South River.
McLeod, Dugald	Gravenhurst.	McKay, Angus	South River.
McClelland, R. H.	Parry Sound.	McDonald, A. J.	Longford.
McEvoy, Frank	Campbellford.	McInnis, Angus D	Gravenhurst.
McDermott, Peter	Orillia.	McKendry, Alexander	Waubausheene.
McIlroy, John	Madoc.	McGuire, Timothy	North Bay.
McNab, Robert J	Parry Sound.	McGrath, John	Peterborough.
McFadden, James	Ottawa.	McWilliams, John Bannon	Peterborough.
McIntosh, James G	Carleton Place.	McCagherty, Patrick	Westmeath.
McInnis, Hector D	Bracebridge.	McKendry, Daniel	Arnprior.
McKinnon, Malcolm	Bracebridge.	Macdonald, D. F.	Parry Sound.
McLean, Daniel	Bracebridge.	McManus, Thomas J	Renfrew.
McKinnon, Archie J	Bracebridge.	Macfarlane, David R.	Ottawa.
McKay, D. C.	Baysville.	McColgan, Edward	Quyon, Que.
McDonald, James	Parry Sound.	McMichael, Charles	North Seguin.
McPherson, Allan	Longford.	McIlroy, Thomas Davis	Madoc.
McDonald, James F.	French River.	McDonald, Wm. Henry	Trenton.
McFarland, Joseph C	Port Severn.	McGaw, William Thomas	Callendar.
McNabb, Alexander	Thessalon.	McMillan, L.	Callendar.
McGillivray, Archibald	Port Arthur.	McDermott, John L	Orillia.
McGrane, Edward	Lindsay.	McDonald, Charles M	Pembroke.
McLeod, Donald, Jr.	Keewatin.	McPhee, Benjamin	Pembroke.
McDonald, Hector R	Thessalon.	McGee, John Edward	Parry Sound.
		Macfarlane, Mack	Arnprior.
		MacCallum, Alexander	Braeside.

APPENDIX No. 30.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
MacCallum, Albert	Arnprior.	Regan, John	Orillia.
McGonigal, John	Arnprior.	Russell, William	Pembroke.
McConachie, John	Huntsville.	Ramsay, Charles	Sudbury.
Newton, Frank	Gravenhurst.	Rankin, Anthony	Cache Bay.
Newburn, William	Parry Sound.	Ross, Angus	Orrville.
Niblett, James	Arnprior.	Robinson, Albert E	Washago.
Niblett, Robert	Osceola.	Robinson, Edward	Washago.
Newell, John H.	Parry Harbor.	Robinson, Thomas G	Washago.
Overend, George J	Longford Mills.	Revell, Lionel Oliver	West Gravenhurst.
O'Brien, Andrew	Ottawa.	Regan, Judd Patrick	Warmminster.
O'Connor, John	Hintonburg.	Robbins, Etna Rosedale	Orrillia.
Oliver, Darcy	Wahnapitae.	Regan, John, jr	Orillia.
O'Connor, William	Nosbonsing.	Scanlan, William	Enterprise.
O'Neill, James W	North Bay.	Sutherland, D. H	Graverhurst.
O'Donnell, William	Penetanguishene.	Spanner, John	Huntsville.
Owens, Richard	Basin Depot.	Shier, James D	Bracebridge.
O'Reilly, Patrick	Cartier.	Spooner, W. R	Katrine.
O'Neill, Mark	Renfrew.	Simpson, Alfred E	Wakefield.
Orrill, John	Trenton.	Souhere, John B	Ottawa.
Pattinson, Thomas	Bracebridge.	Shields, James A	Carleton Place.
Pomery, Peter	Trenton.	Spargo, George	Ottawa.
Perry, Pringle K	Byng Inlet, North.	Smyth, W. H	Byng Inlet, North.
Purcell, William G	Ottawa.	Salmon, R. H	Baysville.
Purvis, John	Parry Sound.	Salmon, Alexander C	Baysville.
Porter, James	Uphill.	Stremer, A	Ottawa.
Pearson, John James	Lindsay.	Shields, Frank A	Parry Sound.
Paterson, John	Wahnapitae.	Smyth, Job E	Cache Bay.
Paterson, Alexander	Orillia.	Sage, Nelson	Muskoka Mills.
Parke, James	Gravenhurst.	Shaw, Thomas B	Wanbaushene.
Paquette, Oliver	Webbwood.	Swanston, James	Peterborough.
Palmateer, Sherman	Gravenhurst.	Simpson, William	Hall's Bridge.
Paget, George	Huntsville.	Sadler, Thomas	Lindsay.
Pounder, Joseph	Westmeath.	Smith, Patrick Albert	Norman.
Pell, Richard D	Arnprior.	Snaith, William J	Mattawa.
Perry, Frederick	Port Arthur.	Sinn, Wm. F	Arnprior.
Paget, Charles Edward	Novar.	Scrim, Robert	Arnprior.
Porter, Thomas Robert Mark	Dorset.	Sharp, James A	Sudbury.
Quinn, William	Peterborough.	Shaneay, Harry S	Cook's Mills.
Richardson, Frederick George	Trenton.	Smith, Wm	Ottawa.
Richards, Richard	Tamworth.	Stewart, Daniel	Braeside.
Ridderl, George Alexander	Rochesterville.	Sheehan, Michael H	Waubushene.
Richey, Evan	Brentwood.	Scott, Thomas	Parry Sound.
Randall, Louis G	French River.	Smith, Lawrence	West Saginaw, Mich.
Richardson, Charles Mervyn	Trenton.	Shea, Stewart	Campbellford.
Rochester, Daniel Baillie	Ottawa.	Sullivan, John	Sault St. Marie.
Riddell, James	Ottawa.	Sinclair, Finlay	Sudbury.
Rice, Asa A	Hull, Que.	Shiels, Henry F	Cartier.
Roberts, T. A	Huntsville.	Smith, Gideon Ousley	Burk's Falls.
Ross, Andrew	Longford Mills.	Smith, John Wallis	Thedford.
Rose, Donald M	Rat Portage.	Smith, Henry G	Arnprior.
Rawson, Charles Edgar	Coldwater.	Story, John A	Ottawa.
Ross, George	Waubushene.	Sweezy, Benjamin	Massey.
Roberts, Percy T	Keewatin.	Sheppard, Charles H	Coldwater.
Ritchie, William D	Little Current.	Sinclair, Armon D	Arnprior.
Ramsay, Robert	Arnprior.	Smith, Sidney E	Ottawa.
Ritchie, J. F	Arnprior.	Sleeman, Wm	Rapid River.
Ritter, Samuel G	Ah-Mic Harbor.	Sheehan, Peter F	Loring.
Robinson, William	Bobcaygeon.	Tait, Thomas B	Burk's Falls.
Reid, Joseph B	Lindsay.	Taylor, C. M	Gravenhurst.
Ross, Water M	Ottawa.	Thornton, W. D	Longford Mills.
Ruttle, H. A	Carleton Place.	Trussler, Gilbert	Trout Creek.
Richards, Benedict	Ottawa.	Thompson, George S	Lindsay.
		Thomson, Frederick A. H	Callendar.
		Thomson, Francis Henry	Nosbonsing.
		Tuffy, John	Cartier.

APPENDIX No. 30.—*Concluded.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Train, A. C	Rowan Mills.	Wilson, George	Lindsay.
Turgeon, George	Cook's Mills.	White, Thomas	Parry Sound.
Thomson, Alexander W	Arnprior.	Watson, Wm	North Bay.
Taylor, Thomas G	Gravenhurst	Weston, Frank R	Midland.
Tait, Ralph	Arnprior.	White, James B.	Manitowaning
Train, William	Burk's Falls.	Wilson, James A., jr.	Webbwood.
Turner, Gavin F	North Bay.	Whaley, Thomas	Huntsville.
Tilson, Joseph	Burk's Falls.	Webster, Wm. Alfred	Bracebridge.
Udy, Dean	French River.	Wornsdorf, Frederick Gutlep.	Pembroke.
Vigrass, Percy J	Dufferin Bridge.	Warrell, Wm	Trout Creek.
Vincent, Joseph	Warren,	Wims, Peter	Blessington.
Vollin, Samuel	Nosbonsing.	Wickware, Philip Almont	Cloyne.
Vannier, Nelson Joseph	Bobcaygeon.	Wilson, Edward	Deseronto.
Vincent, James	Fesserton.	Whelan, P. J	McDougall.
Watson, Wm.	Huntsville.	Whyte, John Thomas Goth.	Ottawa.
Webb, George W	Parry Sound.	White, Wm. James	Muskoka Falls.
Wilcox, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Warrell, George	Powassan.
Wheeler, J. A. McL	Tamworth.	Wells, George W.	Little Current.
Ward, Joseph W	Ottawa.	Wilson, Frederick Gould	Rat Po tage.
Wilkinson, Wm	French River.	Wallace, John Thomas	Thessalon.
Waldie, John E	Victoria Harbor.	Young, Wm.	Severn Bridge.
Wigg, Thomas G	Thessalon.	Young, A. J.	Cache Bay.
Wall, Patrick B	Cheboygan, Mich.	Young, Samuel	Coldwater.
Wells, John R	Little Current.	Young, Patrick P	Young's Point.
Whiteside, John	Huntsville.	Yuill, Thomas	Arnprior.
Watt, Wm	Peterborough.	Yuill, A. D	Braeside.
		Total	682.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1898.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO:
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1900.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

To ^{His Honour the Honourable} SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G. C. M. G., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit for your information and that of the Legislative Assembly, a report on the management of the Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

CROWN LANDS.

The area of Crown lands sold during the year was 69,279 acres, having a total value of \$95,949.50. On account of these sales and those of former years there was collected the sum of \$87,286.72. Under the provisions of the Mines Act for the leasing of Crown lands for mining purposes, there were leased 63,258 acres, and the rental received for same and lands already under lease amounted to \$111,169.32.

The total collections on account of Crown lands sold and leased were \$198,456.04. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

A comparison with the receipts from the same source during 1898 will show a large increase over that year, amounting to \$91,908.57, or about 86 per cent. As in 1898, the greater part of the receipts has been on account of lands sold and leased for mining purposes. The activity which began to be manifested in mining matters in Ontario in the year 1896 has by no means spent its force, and the result of it has been to materially increase the revenue derived from the disposal of land for mining purposes. With the exception of the year 1897, when the receipts were unusually large, the income from mining lands for 1899 was greater than for any year since 1890.

CLERGY LANDS.

The area of Clergy lands sold during the year was 803 acres, having a value of \$731. The amount collected on these and former sales was \$3,625.93. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of Common School lands sold during the year was 173 acres, with a value of \$740.15. The amount collected on account of these and former sales was \$9,179.59. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold during the year 100 acres of Grammar School lands, having a value of \$200. The amount collected on account of these and former sales was \$1,737.90. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

RAILWAY LANDS.

The collections on account of lands sold under the Railway Aid Act, 52 Victoria, chap. 35, amounted to \$78.93. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The area of University lands sold and leased was 3,953 acres, equal in value to \$4,848. On account of these and lands previously sold and leased there was collected the sum of \$3,619.46. See Appendix No. 3, page 5.

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections of the Department on account of all sources of revenue were \$1,315,368.02. See Appendix No. 4, page 6.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Department were \$314,391.03. In this amount are included the following sums: Diamond drill, \$1,469.33; Mining Development, \$10,269.60; Mining Schools, \$9,866.49; Mining Roads, \$7,463.66. Payments out of Iron Mining Fund, \$8,647.19; Refunds, \$44,546.94. See Appendix No. 6, pages 19, 20, 21.

FREE GRANTS.

There are 163 townships open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, the same number as in 1898. During the year there have been 633 persons located for 85,194 acres of land, and 59 locatees have purchased 2,379 acres; 291 patents were issued to locatees who had fulfilled the conditions of settlement called for by the Act. See Appendix No. 10, page 25

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The work done in 1899 was as follows:—Miles of new colonization roads made, 108; miles of road repaired, 441; 3,094 lineal feet of bridging constructed representing some twenty structures. There were also built 14 miles of new mining roads; miles repaired, 33. The work done has been carefully inspected, and reported to be of a satisfactory and substantial character. The net expenditure was \$97,927.75, particulars of which will be found in the report of the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, Appendix No. 34, page 61.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The development of the mining industry of the Province continues to go on steadily. The largeness of the receipts from the sale and lease of mining lands is of itself sufficient to indicate the confidence of miners and capitalists in the permanency and profitableness of the mining business in this Province. The output of gold during the year 1899 was 27,594 ounces, worth \$424,568, an advance of 11,333 ounces in weight and \$149,490 in value over the yield of 1898, notwithstanding that several of the largest mines, mainly for reasons connected with future operations, contributed little towards the year's product. Thus, the Sultana, with 30 stamps, has crushed very little ore since it passed into the hands of an English company last summer, though underground work has been actively carried on. The Olive ran its mill for a short time only, operations being for the most part suspended during the process of adding 15 stamps to its equipment. The Foley and Regina have also been idle for all or most of the year, though it is understood that both are likely to resume work in the near future. The Hammond Reef 40-stamp mill is also expected to begin work early in 1900, and will commence in earnest the exploitation of one of the large dikes or bodies of low-grade ore which are characteristic of our western gold fields. The Mikado and Golden Star have run steadily throughout the year, the former especially giving good results. In Eastern Ontario the mispickel mine at Deloro, and the free-milling quartz property of the Cordova Mining Company in Belmont have also been producing bullion on a considerable scale.

There have been some noteworthy developments in the iron mining business during the year. Important discoveries have been made in the Michipicoton Mining Division, and preliminary work done on one deposit of brown hematite ore at Boyer Lake has shown it to be of great extent and good quality. A railway has been built to connect the mine with a shipping point at Little Gros Cap on Lake Superior. It is intended, if all the plans at present projected by the parties interested are carried out, to smelt the ore at Sault Ste. Marie and also at Midland, where blast furnaces are being erected, and probably at other places. The iron ranges of the Mattawin and Atik-okan rivers are to be further explored, and are likely to become the site of producing mines, now that the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, in course of construction, will afford the ores an outlet. In the County of Hastings, and along the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway a number of iron mines have been re-opened and are worked for the purpose of supplying ore to the blast furnace at Hamilton.

The production of iron ore during the year amounted to 16,911 tons, and the output of pig iron was 64,749 tons, worth \$808,157. On account of ore raised and smelted in the Province there has been paid out of the Iron Mining Fund the sum of \$8,647.19.

There has also been much activity in the nickel-copper district of Sudbury. The Canadian Copper Company had seven smelters going at the close of the

year and their output of matte is returned as equal to 5,744,000 lbs. fine nickel worth \$526,104, and 5,668,000 lbs. fine copper, worth \$176,237, these figures being for the unrefined metals in the matte. One or two other concerns have acquired mining properties in the district and contemplate the erection of plants for the treatment of ores on a considerable scale.

The condition of the mining industry is very closely related to the prosperity and progress of the agricultural community or communities of New Ontario. The market for the animal and vegetable products of the farm which is provided by the operations of the great lumber companies engaged in cutting and removing the pine and other timber from the land, has its counterpart in the demand for the same class of supplies to which a successful mining industry gives rise. For everything a farmer can grow or raise a mining camp furnishes a ready market, usually at good prices. Thus the three great natural industries of Ontario, lumbering, mining and agriculture, may be said to be inter-dependent, or at least the two former are linked to the last by strong ties of common interest. This fact has an important bearing upon the welfare of the farmers of New Ontario, and the circumstance of the arable lands of the newer districts being scattered throughout the lumbering and mining districts, instead of occurring in more compact areas, is not without its compensating advantages, in that it secures to the farmer certain and easy access to first-rate markets for his products.

THE UNEXPLORED CROWN DOMAIN.

The vast extent of the Crown domain in this Province is yet largely an unknown land, and the great, triangular-shaped tract which has its base on the height of land, its apex on James Bay, its western side on the Albany River, and its eastern side on the boundary between Ontario and Quebec, has as yet been little explored. Our knowledge of the character of its soil, the kinds of timber prevailing there and their value, the geological formations which constitute or underlie the surface, and the existence or non-existence of valuable mineral deposits, the possibility of raising and ripening crops of grain and of breeding cattle and sheep; in short, of the whole range of facts upon which the usefulness and value of the territory and its capability of supporting a large population depend, is very limited indeed. Those portions of New Ontario which are contiguous to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been laid open to the enterprising explorer, who, aided by the network of waterways which nature has provided for his accommodation, can operate easily and over large areas of territory with the railway as his base of supplies. The search for gold, iron, nickel and other minerals has brought to light many facts concerning the natural resources of Newer Ontario: besides defining in a number of localities the limits and belts in which ore bodies of value are more likely to occur, it has thrown much light on the agricultural and pastoral capabilities of the areas explored, has made known the conditions of the forest growth, revealed the presence of

valuable water powers, and in other ways contributed to our stock of information respecting the wild lands of the Province.

Not less valuable have been the results of the direct explorations made from time to time by this Department and the Bureau of Mines under the direction of experienced surveyors and competent geologists, whose reports have been published in the annual volumes of the Department and the Bureau. These expeditions have accumulated a store of facts, considerable in extent and reliable in character. They have shown that the resources of New Ontario in soil, minerals, timber, water powers and the other raw materials of civilization are extensive and valuable, and while not indicating the existence of an Eldorado are yet sufficient to warrant the belief that the northern and western portions of Ontario are quite capable of becoming the home of a hardy, thrifty and prosperous people, many millions in number.

The climate of northern Ontario is not unlike that of northern Europe, and its soil also is equal to that of many thickly peopled portions of the old world while extensive spruce and pine forests and large deposits of gold, iron, nickel and copper ores are provided by nature to form the basis of large industrial enterprises into whose service many of the water powers which abound there will no doubt some day be largely brought.

The public interest which has been manifested in the newer districts of the Province, and the great advantages which would accrue from their early development and settlement, seem to point to the desirability of adopting some plan of systematic exploration by which more certain, detailed and complete information may be speedily procured respecting this great heritage, yet to so large an extent lying dormant. It would be quite possible to put on foot during the coming season a number of parties under the guidance of experienced surveyors who would penetrate, not into every corner of so extensive a region, but into most parts hitherto unvisited and unknown, and so acquire a fund of information which would be representative of the country as a whole. Such a work would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, but there is every reason to believe that the results would be commensurate with the expense.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The total revenue for Woods and Forests for the year 1899, was \$1,092,848.64. Of this \$296,752.79 was on account of bonus; \$69,713.44 on account of ground rent, and \$20 on account of transfer fees, leaving the net revenue from timber dues \$726,362.41. See Appendix 4, page 6.

The gross revenue is larger than that of 1898 by \$111,662.19. The receipts from timber dues are less by \$30,071.93, but on the other hand there is an increase in bonus of \$137,054.05, and in ground rent of \$4,660.07.

The legislation requiring sawlogs cut on the Crown domain to be sawn in Canada first came into operation on 30th April, 1898; consequently the year

just closed is the first under the new order of things. It may, therefore, be interesting to advert at some length to the general effect of this legislation on production and labor. During the winter of 1898-99 a number of American limit-holders who had formerly exported their logs did not operate their limits, hoping that the action taken would be relaxed in view of pending negotiations between Canada and the United States, or that the courts would declare the legislation of last session *ultra vires*. Owing as they did extensive sawmill plants in Michigan, they preferred ceasing operations until their situation was determined, and they had either to saw in Canada or sell their limits. As a consequence of the cessation of cutting by these firms, it was anticipated that the output of last winter would be decreased by perhaps 200 millions of feet B.M. and the revenue correspondingly reduced. But the changed circumstances in [the sawed lumber trade over-ruled the probabilities at the date of my predecessor's last report. A wave of prosperity swept over both Canada and the United States; the demand for lumber at once expanded, and as there was no supply to meet the demand, prices went up enormously. When this became apparent, those lumbermen who sawed in Ontario and had their men in the woods strained every nerve to increase their cut. Americans who sawed in Ontario did the same, as did also some few Michigan mill-owners who were operating to consume supplies on hand and perhaps hoping against hope that they would be able to export. The result of this unlooked-for combination of circumstances is, that instead of a falling off of 200 millions, the decrease of the cut of 1899 compared with last year is only 45 millions of feet B.M. There was an increased output of pine dimension timber, of dimension timber other than pine, of square timber and pulpwood, which made up for the decrease in sawlogs, and the result is that the revenue from timber dues is only \$30,071.93 less than it was in 1898.

There was an increase in 1899 in the receipts from ground rent of \$4,160.07, while in 1898 there was an increase of \$10,886.75 over the receipts of the year before. The collections on account of bonus showed an increase over those of 1898 of \$137,054.05, caused by collections on account of the sale held on 20th December last. There is an item of new revenue in receipts from "transfer fees." Heretofore no charge has been made on the transfer of a timber license from one person to another, although considerable labor and responsibility are thrown upon the Department in such matters. In order to recoup the Department, a regulation was passed on 1st December, 1899, fixing a bonus or fee of \$1 per square mile on all limits transferred after that date.

EXPORT OF LOGS.

The export of logs for last summer was estimated last year at from 40 to 50 millions of feet. The event proved this to have been an over-estimate, for the quantity actually exported was only some 29 millions. These logs had been taken out previous to the coming in force of the law, and were stuck in the

streams or bush, and there was some cutting on two small areas exempt from the legislation. The export of logs cut from Crown lands is now at an end except what may be cut on the areas referred to, and these will probably be stripped next year.

It was necessary to take strong precautions to see that the law requiring logs to be sawn in Canada was strictly observed, so that everybody might realise that the policy adopted by the Legislature was one deliberately adopted and was intended to be enforced. Accordingly, rangers and assistants were placed at the mouths of the various rivers from Matchedash river to Sault Ste. Marie under the control and supervision of Mr. J. B. McWilliams, Supervising Ranger for the Province, and it is satisfactory to know that no logs went out which should have been sawn in Canada, and that there was a general disposition to observe the law. This work entailed considerable expense, but as an object lesson of Ontario's intention it has had an excellent effect.

During the year a suit was entered to test the Province's right to pass the legislation referred to. This suit, known as Smylie vs. the Queen, was tried before Mr. Justice Street at Osgoode Hall, who found in favor of the Province. It has been carried to the Court of Appeal, and may go to the Imperial Privy Council before the parties will rest satisfied.

The strict enforcement of the law, the absence of any relaxation, and the verdict in favor of the Province, have forced Americans not owning mills in Canada to consider whether they had not better accept the situation instead of remaining idle during a period of prosperity in the trade with their investments unproductive. The great demand for and increased price of lumber, with the probability of still further advances next season, has helped to thaw the ice of their determination until there has been a flood of effort to get out large stocks and prepare to saw them in Ontario. The increased cut of this year over last will probably reach over 300 millions of feet B.M., the early fall having been favorable for cutting. At the commencement of the hauling season the absence of snow was very much felt, but should snow soon come a determined effort will be made by the lumbermen to get the entire cut to the mills. As a consequence of the increased activity, wages have materially advanced and trade generally has been benefitted. The increased cut has necessitated increased sawing capacity. Many American mill-owners are building mills on this side. Others have purchased old mills long idle and refitted them. Our own mill-owners are extending their capacity and preparing to run night and day, and withal it is doubtful if there will be mills sufficient to turn the logs into lumber. Taking everything into consideration, it is many years since there was such activity and confidence in the lumber trade as now prevails. The law requiring logs to be sawn in Canada has necessitated the expenditure of large sums on building and repairing mills, and it is not too much to say that it will cause millions of dollars to be expended here in wages, freight, etc., which would otherwise have been

expended in Michigan. It has secured for Canadian labor and Canadian capital all the benefits of the expansion which has taken place.

TIMBER SALE.

During last summer rumors reached the Department that forest fires had occurred in the townships of Foy, Bowell and Harty. Rangers were instructed to proceed to the locality and report. Their reports caused the Department to make an immediate exploration and estimation of the townships for the purpose of ascertaining how far the timber had been damaged, the quantity on the territory, etc., in order that if necessary to save the value of the timber, a sale might be held in time to permit its being cut this winter. The reports showed that about fifty per cent. of the timber in the above-named townships had been seriously damaged and that it ought to be sold. Advantage was taken of the holding of this sale to offer the townships of Norman and Capreol, which were being overrun by mining prospectors and for lands in which numerous applications had been received. These latter townships were surrounded on all sides by territory which had been cut over, and the debris lying on the ground rendered the timber liable to be burned the next summer. The pine in the township of Lumsden had been disposed of at the sale of 1892, but the purchasers were subsequently permitted to surrender it to the Crown on payment of a considerable sum of money. This timber was also exposed to serious risk from fire and would be placed in still greater danger by the proposed sale, and it was therefore decided to again offer this township along with the others. A few lots in the township of Widdifield, and an area north of Craig were also in a very exposed state, and there were a few scattered remnants of berths in Rainy River District which were left out when the sale of 1890 was held. It was determined to offer these as well. The whole area sold was 360 square miles, of which $287\frac{3}{4}$ square miles were in the districts of Nipissing and Algoma, and the remainder in the district of Rainy River; 106 square miles were damaged and had to be sold, and 254 square miles were so exposed either to fire or trespass, or both, as to make a sale necessary and in the public interest. The expectation was that perhaps the sale could be postponed until 1900, but when the reports of the wood rangers were received it became evident that the berths must be disposed of at once. The latest date for holding the sale if the timber was to be cut during the winter of 1899-00 was late in the month of December. The area being only $287\frac{3}{4}$ miles in Old Ontario it was considered that two months would be ample notice for all who desired to have examinations made. The Rainy River berths were known to be of comparatively little value and easily accessible for purposes of exploration, and the quantity of the timber was so well known to the Department that any berths not bid up to their fair value, could be withdrawn. The sale took place on the 20th December, and was largely attended. The opinion of those best qualified to judge was that the prices obtained were the full value of the timber offered, and that the sale was in point of fact the most satisfactory ever held. Three

hundred and sixty miles were sold; 287 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in Old Ontario realized in bonus an average of \$2,426 per mile; 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of small scattered areas sparsely timbered in Rainy River District averaged \$355 per mile. The average of the whole sale was \$2,010 per mile, which was \$725 per mile in advance of the average realized at the sale of 1897, where the berths were situated in the same region. The total amount for which the berths were sold was \$723,550, of which \$190,060 has been paid, leaving \$533,490 to be collected during 1900.

FIRE RANGING.

The number of licensees having rangers on their limits during the year was 73. There were 190 rangers employed on licensed territory, who cost the Department for wages \$17,795.33, and for expenses extinguishing fires \$1,666.40; and the licensees like amounts. There were twelve rangers employed on Crown territory in Rainy River and the Temagaming country, which latter region is well timbered and is becoming a favorable resort for tourists. The expense amounted to \$3,173.51. See Appendix No. 6, pages 11 to 17 inclusive.

The service continues to meet with the approval of all those who are acquainted with the valuable work that is being done. There were no serious fires on licensed territory where rangers were employed. On territory owned by the Crown, fires occurred in the townships already referred to as having been sold on the 20th December. The service should be extended on lands of the Crown, and efforts put forth to see that rangers are employed on all licensed territory. It is not fair that large sums should be expended by lumbermen to protect their timber, when this expenditure may be rendered useless by fire running over from territory on which the licensee was either too careless or too penurious to employ rangers. The fire ranging system has been in existence over fourteen years, and in the opinion of the undersigned it has long ago passed the experimental stage. Litigation which has arisen between individuals as to the payment of rangers and involving their duties and powers makes it expedient that the service should be put on a statutory basis so that such doubts may be set at rest, and the service itself strengthened and more efficiently organised.

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

The growing demand for timber suitable for paper pulp and the great benefits derived from the establishment of pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie and Sturgeon Falls, render it expedient that pulpwood should as far as possible be manufactured in the Province. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp Company has now invested \$2,000,000 in buildings, plant, etc. Its expenditure during the past year for wages has been \$300,000, and 700 men have been constantly employed. The advantages conferred on the town of Sault Ste Marie and its neighborhood by the presence of such a business require no arguments to prove them. This giant industry has rendered possible the establishment of other important affiliated enterprises which present possibilities of expansion that may yet make

Sault Ste Marie one of the important manufacturing points of the continent. The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company has also put up extensive mills and is rapidly increasing its plant. It has expended \$600,000 on capital account, has employed over 200 hands all the year round, and bids fair to do for Sturgeon Falls and the surrounding country what the Sault Ste Marie Company is doing for that town and its vicinity.

The pulp and paper industry is likely to become a very important factor in developing new Ontario by affording plenty of employment and good wages, two great desiderata in opening up the back country. The spruce timber in the region tributary to lakes Huron, Superior and the Ottawa river is very scattered, being only in isolated patches; but on the slope of the northern watershed it is believed to be plentiful and of good quality. As this industry develops and pulp timber becomes more valuable, pulp and paper mills will either be erected on the Hudson Bay slope or railways will be constructed to bring the timber along with other raw materials to be manufactured in mills built and to be built on this side of the height of land.

FOREST RESERVES.

In addition to the Algonquin Park, which combines the object of a national public park, where the fauna and flora of the forest may be observed and studied with advantage and amidst exquisite surroundings, and that of a reservoir for important rivers and streams, other forest reserves have been set apart during the past year or are in contemplation. In the eastern part of the Province 80,000 acres, situated in the Townships of Miller, Barrie and Clarendon, in the County of Frontenac, and the Township of Abinger, in the County of Lennox and Addington, have been withdrawn from settlement, and are being protected from cutting and fire in order that the young pine which abounds there may have opportunity to grow and become a valuable asset for the use of succeeding generations. My predecessor made a trip through the Temiscaming and Temagaming regions during the past summer and was much impressed with the beauty of the Temagaming country and the glorious sheets of water which made that region a sylvan paradise. He was much struck with the large quantities of pine timber on the Crown domain still unlicensed and with the importance of protecting it from destruction by fire. It may be necessary and expedient to create a portion of the territory, if not all of it, into a forest reserve, so that people may be kept from squatting or attempting to settle in a region chiefly valuable for its extensive areas of pine timber, which, if protected and preserved, will be the most valuable asset the Province has. The beauty of the region, which has no great agricultural capabilities, joined with the preservation of the pine, make it desirable that its pristine loveliness should be preserved. A more beautiful park region there is not on the continent.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

Certain changes have been made in the scope and organization of the Department during the past year. The Colonization Roads branch has been detached from the Department of Crown Lands and added to that of Public Works, while the management of the Public Parks, recently vested in the Department of the Attorney-General, has been restored to that of Crown Lands, to which it originally belonged. The work formerly carried on in the Immigration branch has been taken over by this Department, and under the title of Colonization will henceforth be conducted in connection with the Bureau of Forestry. There is no more important end to be aimed at in the public interest than the peopling of the unsettled portions of our own Province, and allusion has been made to this subject already. If Ontario is to retain her place as the foremost province of the Dominion and to continue the steady march of progress and development which has hitherto marked her history, it is essential that her waste places be settled upon, and her dormant resources developed. It will be the aim of this Department to make known the advantages of soil, climate and surroundings which the wild lands of the Province can offer, and as far as possible to direct the movement of population from the older portions of the country and continent, and from other lands, to those districts where the best prospects of success are to be found. The regions which have been most in favor during the past year are those near Port Arthur, where the valleys of the Slate and Whitefish rivers have received a considerable influx of settlers, and the banks of the Rainy River, where a prosperous settlement has for some time been taking form. Both these sections will receive the benefit of closer connection with the rest of the Province when the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, now being built, is completed. Besides these, the fertile lands of Lake Temiscaming, the free grant territory of Parry Sound and Nipissing, the townships along the main line and the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the neighborhood of the model farm at Dryden, and elsewhere, have attracted a share of the inflow of agricultural settlers. An effort will be made to systematize the work of peopling the lands of the Crown by concentrating settlement so far as possible in given localities, and thus enabling the colonist groups to enjoy the advantages which propinquity and co-operation confer in the early stages of settlement. Roads, schools, churches, markets, etc., are all more easily and quickly attained by a closely settled than by a sparse and scattered community. The work of colonization will be pushed with all the vigor which its importance demands.

WATER POWERS.

Many applications continue to be received for water powers under the provisions of the Order in Council dated 21st June, 1898. The object of the Regulations is to secure *bona fide* development of the water powers which are so

numerous in northern and western Ontario, and which seem destined to play an important part in the industrial future of those portions of the Province. A number of these applications have been approved, and several leases have been issued or are in course of preparation at the close of the year. One is for a power at Steep Rock falls of the Seine river, providing for the development of 500 horse power within three years from the date of the lease : another is for a second large power lower down on the same river, under which the lessees undertake to render available 6,200 horse power within one year, while a third provides for the development of a privilege on the Sand Island river to the extent of 1,000 horse power within two years. It is noteworthy that all the three foregoing water privileges are to be utilized in the mining industry, which cannot fail to be benefitted by the cheap motive power they will furnish. The rental which the Department has stipulated for in the above cases is a nominal one for the first year or two until the power is developed, and afterwards at the rate of twenty-five cents per horse power per annum. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the abundant water power of northern Ontario may in time be made to contribute materially to the public revenue, while the conditions under which the leases are issued are such as to protect the public interest and prevent monopoly, at the same time providing those engaged in mining or other industries with the means of producing power at very low cost.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Some at least of the objects which the Legislature had in view in creating the Algonquin National Park in the District of Nipissing bid fair to be achieved. The protection afforded game and fur-bearing animals has allowed of a very decided increase in the number of such animals. In particular, the beaver, at one time threatened with extinction, has again become very numerous, while the moose and deer are now also plentiful. The benefits accruing to the water supply and climate of a considerable part of the Province by the permanent retention of so extensive a tract in a wooded state are more intangible, but not less important, and as time goes on the wisdom of reserving for forest purposes this large area of rough land, unattractive from an agriculturist's point of view, will become more and more apparent. For further particulars respecting the Park, see the Superintendent's report, Appendix No. 33, page 57.

Rondeau Provincial Park is a much smaller reservation and one of a different character. It is a remnant of the magnificent forest which at one time covered the south-western peninsula of Ontario, one of the most varied and valuable of the original forests of America. Since the establishment of the Park in 1894 a block of 500 acres reserved for ordnance purposes has been purchased from the Dominion Government and added to the Park. The Ranger's report will be found in Appendix No. 32, page 57.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following surveys of townships have been carried out this year :

In the District of Algoma the townships of Howell, Harty and Foy have been sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Nipissing the townships of Cosby, Cox, Delamere, Hoskin, Mason and Waldie, and in the District of Rainy River the townships of Miscampbell, Mutrie, Sifton and Sutherland have been sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Thunder Bay portions of the townships of Blake and Moss have been re-surveyed. A base line has been run in the District of Algoma from the 120th mile, north of the township of Lumsden, on the district line between Algoma and Nipissing, near Night Hawk Lake. This line has been run due west for 120 miles. Another base line has been run from a point near Dalton station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the District of Algoma, a distance due west of 33 miles ; and a meridian line 18 miles in length near Michipicoton, in the same district. Several other minor surveys have been performed during the year. The returns of the above named surveys, so far as they have been received in the Department, have been examined and closed. The surveyors' reports will be found in Appendices Nos. 16 to 31 inclusive, pages 36 to 56 inclusive. See also Appendices 14 and 15, pages 34 and 35 respectively.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Department has during the year, on the petitions respectively of the municipalities of the county of Carleton, townships of Richmond, Etobicoke, East Gwillimbury, Markham, Douro, McNab and West Gwillimbury, issued instructions for the survey of portion of the boundary line between Gloucester and Osgoode ; portion of the road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions of the township of Richmond ; the road between, on, or through lots numbers sixteen and seventeen in concessions A, B and C, and concessions one, two, three and four, township of Etobicoke ; side-road allowance between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty six in the sixth and seventh concessions of the township of East Gwillimbury ; portion of the allowance for road between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Markham ; portion of the road allowance between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Douro ; concession line between broken front concessions A and B of the township of McNab ; side-road allowance between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one in the thirteenth concession of the township of West Gwillimbury.

The following municipal surveys have been confirmed during the year under the provisions of R. S. O. 1897, cap. 181, s. 14, s.-s. 4, such surveys so confirmed being final and conclusive as to all parties. Lots twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one in the eighth concession of the township of Enniskillen ; the village lots of the Bailey estate in the town plot of Port Carling ; the line between concessions C and D, across lots fourteen, fifteen and sixteen in the town-

ship of Mariposa; road allowance between lots numbers three and four in the third and fourth concessions of the township of Arthur; the front of lots numbers one, two and three in the first concession west of Muskrat Lake, in the township of Ross, also the concession line between ranges five and six, from lot number six to lot number ten, and the concession line between ranges five and six, from lot number one to lot number five in the same township; side line between lots numbers eighteen and nineteen in the eleventh and twelfth concessions of the township of Arthur, also blind line between the eleventh and twelfth concessions, from lot number seventeen to lot number twenty, both inclusive, in the same township; side road allowance between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six in the sixth and seventh concessions of the township of East Gwillimbury. The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in Appendix No. 12, page 13.

MINING AND OTHER SURVEYS.

The Mines Act, 1897, with amendments thereto, requires that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file a surveyor's plans, field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds of their locations in this Department before any sale or lease is carried out. Under Orders in Council of date 23rd January, 1892, 3rd December, 1892, and 22nd September, 1893, applicants to purchase islands or locations in the Districts of Thunder Bay or Rainy River for agricultural purposes, in unsurveyed territory, are required to file surveyor's plans, field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds, together with the necessary affidavits of their locations, which are required to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by The Mines Act, 1897, and amendments thereto.

Under the above Act and regulations a number of applicants in the Districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Rainy River and Thunder Bay have filed plans, etc., and an area of 30,307½ acres has been sold and patented to them, for which \$42,149.50 has been received; and an area of 52,569 acres has been leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1899.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When appointed.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
	Hon. J. M. Gibson	Commissioner	1896, July 21st	\$ 4,000 00	Gazetted as Attorney-General 21st October, 1899.
	Hon. E. J. Davis	Commissioner	1899, October 21st	4,000 00	
	Aubrey White	Assistant Commissioner.	1892, January 1st	2,800 00	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872, February 1st	2,000 00	
	E. S. Williamson	Shorthand writer and clerk	1889, May 1st	1,100 00	
Sales and Free Grants	A. Kirkwood	Chief clerk	1854, March 21st	1,900 00	Resigned 31st Oct., 1899. Resigned 31st Aug., 1899.
	J. J. Murphy	Clerk	1872, May 1st	1,450 00	
	Julian Sale	Clerk	1871, August 5th	950 00	
	J. J. Kelly	Clerk	1888, March 19th	900 00	
	W. A. H. Findlay	Clerk	1897, May 8th	800 00	
	W. R. Ledger	Clerk	1894, February 15th	750 00	
	M. Bengough	Stenographer	1896, October 23rd	450 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Director of Surveys	1866, January 30th	2,200 00	Transferred to Department of Public Works 24th November, 1899.
	W. Revell	Clerk	1871, October 2nd	1,300 00	
	W. F. Lewis	Clerk	1872, February 5th	1,000 00	
	J. B. Proctor	Clerk	1897, January 15th	650 00	
	C. S. Jones	Chief Clerk Patents	1890, May 22nd	1,550 00	
	Henry Smith	Superintendent Colonization Roads	1881, January 1st	1,900 00	
	J. H. Bradshaw	Clerk	1884, June 1st	850 00	
	M. P. Doherty	Clerk	1898, August 1st	700 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier	Chief Clerk	1867, December 1st	1,750 00	
	Theo. C. Taylor	Clerk	1886, August 1st	1,450 00	
Woods and Forests	Kenneth Miller	Clerk	1891, November 1st	1,000 00	Died 18th June, 1899.
	Alex. McLaren	Clerk	1890, May 22nd	900 00	
	John Durkin	Clerk	1893, November 15th	1,000 00	
	John B. Cook	Clerk	1898, August 1st	1,000 00	

Accountants.	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15th	1,800 00
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873, December 20th ..	1,200 00
	M. J. Ferris	Clerk	1892, April 1st	950 00
	A. Robillard	Clerk	1894, May 4th	700 00
	Henry Cartwright ..	Clerk	1893, October 1st	1,000 00
	F. Veigh	Registrar	1880, March 1st	1,500 00
Bureau of Mines	A. Blue	Director	1891, May, 8th	2,500 00
	T. W. Gibson	Sec'y of Mines and Provincial Parks	1891, June 19th	1,500 00
	F. A. Brown	Stenographer	1898, May 1st	360 00
Forestry	Thos. Southworth	Chief Clerk and Inspector of Fire Rangers	1895, April 17th	1,500 00
	H. Brophy	Messenger and caretaker	1898, October 1st	600 00

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 30th December, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 2.
List of Crown Land Agents for 1899.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Annis, A. Ellsworth	Part of District of Rainy River	1895, November 28th	\$200 00	Agent for Sale of Lands.
Armstrong, John	Lake Temiscamingue, District of Nipissing	1893, October 27th	500 00	"
Best, S. G.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1875, March 23rd	500 00	Without Salary.
Bishop, H. E.	Town plot of Hilton.	1896, March 23rd	500 00	
Brodie, D. M.	Part of Algoma District.	1899, March 20th	500 00	
Charlesworth, L. C.	District of Rainy River	1897, August 13th	910 00	Mining Agent
Chapman, E. A.	District of Rainy River	1896, September 23rd	200 00	
Campbell, William	Part of District of Rainy River	1897, August 12th	200 00	
Cockburn, J. D.	Nipissing District	1884, May 21st	500 00	Agent for Sale of Lands.
Eastland, T. G.	Part of County of Peterborough	1896, July 10th	250 00	
Ellis, James	" Parry Sound District	1898, December 1st	500 00	
Hamilton, George	St. Joseph Island	1890, September 20th	200 00	
Handy, E.	Part of Parry Sound District	1879, January 3rd	500 00	
Hartle, Wm.	" Victoria	1895, November 28th	350 00	
Holland, C. J.	Town plot of Alberton	1892, October 12th	300 00	Agent for Sale of Lands.
Kirk, W.	Part of District of Muskoka	1892, July 28th	500 00	
Macpherson, R.	" Frontenac	1871, July 18th	250 00	
McDonald, D. G.	" Algoma District	1888, December 3rd	500 00	Died 20th October, 1899.
Nichols, W. L.	" "	1885, August 27th	300 00	Died 20th February, 1899.
Patton, W. H.	Town plot of Killarney	1895, March 2nd	Commission.	
Reeves, J.	Part of Nipissing District	1872, February 12th	300 00	Agent for Sale of Lands.
Ruttan, J. F.	" Thunder Bay District.	1889, May 16th	250 00	
Ryan, T. J.	" Algoma District	1888, June 15th	400 00	
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District	1880, June 17th	500 00	
Stephenson, Wm.	" Rainy River District	1896, June 6th	200 00	
Stewart, C. R.	" Hastings and Peterborough	1882, May 1st	500 00	
Stewart, James	" Renfrew	1891, September 26th	300 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings	1869, May 28th	500 00	
Turner, Wm.	" Algoma District.	1892, October 5th	209 00	
Whelan, J.	" Renfrew	1884, September 19th	300 00	
Wood, Amos W.	" Frontenac and Addington	1892, December 1st	100 00	Also in charge of Eastern Forest Reserve at \$250.00 per annum.

D. GEO. ROSS, Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, 30th December, 1899.

AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases for the year 1899.

Service.	Acres sold and leased.	Amount of sales and leases.	Amount of Collections on sales and leases.
Crown Lands	69,279	95,949 50	87,286 72
Clergy Lands	803	731 00	3,625 93
Common School Lands	173	740 15	9,179 59
Grammar School Lands	100	200 00	1,737 90
Railway Lands			78 93
University Lands	3,953	4,848 00	3,619 46
Leases	63,258	62,626 79	111,169 32
	137,566	165,095 44	216,697 85

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 30th December, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Land Collections.</i>				
Crown Lands.....	87,286	72		
Clergy Lands.....	3,625	93		
Common School Lands	9,179	59		
Grammar School Lands	1,737	90		
Railway Lands	78	93		
University Lands.....	3,619	46		
Rents	111,169	32		
			216,697	85
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>				
Timber Dues.....	726,362	41		
Ground Rent.....	69,713	44		
Bonus	296,752	79		
Transfer fees	20	00		
			1,092,848	64
Mining Licenses.....	4,154	00		
Casual fees.....	541	38		
Cullers' fees	24	00		
Assay fees	1,066	40		
Algonquin Park	6	25		
			5,792	03
<i>Expenditure Refunds.</i>				
Inspections.....	7	00		
Agents' Salaries	22	50		
			29	50
			1,315,368	02

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 30th December, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands which are considered as Special Funds.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Clergy Lands.</i>				
Principal	2,522	84		
Interest	1,103	09		
			3,625	93
<i>Common School Lands.</i>				
Principal	3,338	33		
Interest	5,841	26		
			9,179	59
<i>Grammar School Lands.</i>				
Principal	803	98		
Interest	933	92		
			1,737	90
<i>Railway Lands.</i>				
Principal	49	75		
Interest	29	18		
			78	93
<i>University Lands.</i>				
Principal	3,593	36		
Interest	26	10		
			3,619	46
			18,241	81

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO. 30th December, 1899..

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands
for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.	200 00		
Armstrong, J.	500 00		
Best, S. G.	500 00		
Brodie, D. M.	391 12		
Chapman, E. A.	300 00		
Campbell, Wm.	200 00		
Cockburn, J. D.	500 00		
Eastland, T. G.	250 00		
Ellis, Jas.	500 00		
Hamilton, Geo.	200 00		
Handy, E.	500 00		
Hartle, Wm.	350 00		
Hollands, C. J.	300 00		
Kirk, Wm.	500 00		
Macpherson, J.	250 00		
Macdonald, D. G.	125 00		
Nichols, Wm.	300 00		
Reeves, James	300 00		
Ruttan, J. F.	250 00		
Ryan, T. J.	400 00		
Scarlett, J. S.	500 00		
Stephenson, Wm.	200 00		
Stewart, C. R.	500 00		
Stewart, James	300 00		
Tait, J. R.	500 00		
Turner, Wm.	200 00		
Whelan, Jno.	300 00		
Wood, A. W.	100 00		
		9,416 12	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C.	1,600 00		
Garrow, E.	1,400 00		
Halliday, Frank	1,600 00		
Londry, L.	100 00		
Margach, Wm.	1,600 00		
Munro, H.	1,200 00		
McWilliams, J. B.	2,500 00		
Russell, Wm.	1,600 00		
		11,600 00	
Carried forward		21,016 12	

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		21,016 12	
AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.	8 67		
Armstrong, Jno.	17 10		
Best, S. G.	7 81		
Brodie, D. M.	55		
Chapman, E. A.	17 55		
Campbell, Wm	11 46		
Cockburn, J. D.	11 62		
Ellis, Jas.	5 00		
Hamilton, Geo.	2 36		
Handy, E.	6 65		
Hartle, Wm	6 72		
Kirk, Wm	13 02		
Nichols, Wm. L.	11 49		
Ruttan, J. F.	58 20		
Ryan, T. J.	17 75		
Stephenson, Wm	22 25		
Stewart, C. R.	8 13		
Stewart, James	7 50		
Whelan, Jno	7 06		
Wood, A. W.	13 95		
		254 84	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C.	864 49		
(1898, \$297.17.)			
Garrow, E.	130 31		
Halliday, Frank	161 25		
Margach, Wm	2,292 01		
(1898, \$666.77.)			
McWilliams, J. B.	760 87		
Russell, Wm	149 52		
		4,358 45	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Andrew, Thos., Inspection.	10 45		
Ames, D., care of Islands in Loboro' Lakes.	20 00		
Bilton, G., care of Islands in Mud and Loon Lakes ..	25 00		
Danis, S., care of Leonard Islands.	20 00		
Gibson, Hon. J. M., White, Aubrey, and Southworth,			
Thos., travelling expenses.	275 80		
Jones, C. S., do	85 85		
Ross, D. G., do	44 62		
Taylor, T. C., do	22 80		
White, Aubrey, do	23 85		
Yeigh. F., do	14 80		
		543 17	
			26,172 58
<i>Carried forward</i>			

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			26,172 58
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, OTTAWA.			
Darby, E. J., agent.....	1,200 00		
Larose, S. C., clerk.....	900 00		
Rainboth, E. J., surveyor	200 00		
Rent.....	416 66	2,300 00	
Disbursements	142 69		
		559 35	
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, QUEBEC.			
Nicholson, B., agent.....	1,400 00		
Harney, Thos., caretaker and messenger.....	150 00		
Rent.....	125 00	1,550 00	
Disbursements.....	352 56		
		477 56	
			2,027 56
WOODRANGING AND INSPECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.			
Allison, G. S.		268 00	
Bowland, A.		36 40	
Belding, A. W., jr.		608 60	
Belding, W. A., funeral expenses of his son		145 00	
Bremner, J. L.		1,562 02	
Brady, Jno.		967 00	
Christie, W. P.		732 95	
Charlton, W. A., jr.		308 55	
Chew, Geo.		50 00	
Craig, Norman		90 00	
Dunkly, Jos.		10 00	
Fraser, Duncan.....		698 50	
Henderson, Charles.....		1,394 51	
Halliday, James		955 25	
Jarvis, H.		117 80	
Johnson, S. M.		1,445 84	
Kennedy, John.....		1,307 08	
Lewis, Clifford		195 00	
Lloyd, E. B.		277 35	
Malone W. P.		423 20	
Margach, James A.		289 70	
Margach, W. I.		895 85	
Moore, D. H.		1,468 20	
Mooney, Thomas		349 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>		14,596 30	31,059 49

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		14,596 30	31,059 49
WOODRANGING AND INSPECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.— <i>Con.</i>			
McNamara, Michael		1,043 50	
McWilliams, Theo		743 45	
McCracken, John		480 00	
McGown, Wm		1,101 75	
Macdonald, D. F		355 16	
McCogherty, P		1,279 17	
Pardee, J. B.		912 50	
Pearson, J. J.		320 85	
Quinn, Wm		388 00	
Roberts, Alex		262 00	
Regan, John		2,251 38	
Robinson, Wm		1,293 26	
Russell, Wm		289 65	
Smith, J. W.		1,128 45	
Sullivan, John		47 60	
Sinclair, Finley		950 00	
Taylor, Thos. G.		25 00	
Wigg, Thos.		1,583 50	
White, J. B.		1,208 00	29,259 52
FIRE RANGING.			
Aylward, James		71 00	
Ardiel, Alex	126 00		
Disbursements	151 25	277 25	
Armstrong E	133 00		
Disbursements	9 00	142 00	
Armstrong, F. H		112 00	
Armstrong, J. C	60 00		
Disbursements	54 50	114 50	
Airhart, Asel		74 00	
Aikins, G. M.		55 00	
Avery, James		120 00	
Anderson, Robt		120 00	
Brewer, Chas. E.	124 00		
Disbursements	23 10	147 10	
Bromley, Thos.	127 00		
Disbursements	22 51	149 51	
Brannan, Samuel		122 00	
Bellard, Lewis		120 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		1,624 36	60,319 01

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,624 36	60,319 01
FIRE RANGING.—<i>Con.</i>			
Barry, T. J.	224 00		
Disbursements	78 53	302 53	
Bowland, A. G.		82 00	
Bowland, Wm.	130 00		
Disbursements	93 02		
Bowland, Jno. J.		223 02	
Brown, Hugh R.		113 00	
Burns, Jno.		132 00	
Berlinquet, Jules		115 00	
Cole, Jno.		122 00	
Cole, Geo.	145 00	139 00	
Disbursements	15 75		
Cousins, Thos.		160 75	
Currier, Victor		132 00	
Corrigan, M. B.		107 00	
Crombie, Jno.	132 00	45 00	
Disbursements	4 50		
Cox, H.		136 50	
Conway, Richard		83 00	
Coghlan, Thos.		122 00	
Currier, James		132 00	
Cardiff, G. M.		118 00	
Christie, W. P.	411 00	111 00	
Disbursements	135 10		
Christie, P. R.		546 10	
Columbus, Frank		126 00	
Collins, Chas.		107 00	
Collins, Phillip		119 00	
Cosgrave, Jas. P.		34 00	
Coulon, Jas. J.	143 00	71 00	
Disbursements	8 00		
Campbell, James		151 00	
Cunningham, Thos.		124 00	
Dufond, Ignace		120 00	
Dwyer, James	122 00	103 00	
Disbursements	3 00		
Didier, L. P.		125 00	
Dupuis, Eugene		111 00	
Driver, J.		119 00	
		120 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		5,976 26	60,319 01

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		5,976 26	60,319 01
FIRE RANGING.—<i>Con.</i>			
Dawkins, Jno.	105 00		
Disbursements	50 00		
		155 00	
Ellis, Jas.	180 00		
Disbursements	6 00		
		186 00	
Eagle, Sidney.		146 62	
Ferris, Walter	224 00		
Disbursements	57 58		
		281 58	
Finn, Jno.		61 00	
Fitzhenry, Jno.		78 00	
Finlayson, J. H.		127 00	
Fraser, Jno.	129 00		
Disbursements	21 25		
		150 25	
Fraser, W. A.		106 00	
French, Jno.		120 00	
Gorman, Jno., disbursements, 1898.		29 56	
Gardner, Jno.	272 50		
Disbursements	153 25		
		425 75	
Grawberger, Thos.		132 00	
Grozelle, A.	115 00		
1898.	128 00		
		243 00	
Gunter, H. M.		101 00	
Guthrie, Jno.		119 00	
Gauthier, Antoine		120 00	
Gagnon, Noel		60 00	
Gadway, Jno.		90 00	
Grenkie, Chs.		127 00	
Gates, S.		95 00	
Hoff, J. S. Morris.		120 00	
Harvie, A.		120 00	
Humphreys, Thos. W.	126 00		
Disbursements	2 50		
		128 50	
Hayes, Martin.		121 00	
Haley, Cornelius	132 00		
Disbursements	163 25		
		295 25	
Hutcheson, Edw.	107 00		
Disbursements	58 80		
		165 80	
Hoskin, W.	132 00		
Disbursements	3 00		
		135 00	
Houston, Joseph		119 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		10,134 57	60,319 01

. APPENDIX No. 6 — *Continued*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name..	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		10,134 57	60,319 01
FIRE RANGING. — <i>Con.</i>			
Jackson, Geo.	180 00		
Disbursements	21 00		
		201 00	
Janasen, D.		119 00	
Johnston, Wm.		96 00	
Johnson, R. W.	120 00		
Disbursements	115 79		
		235 79	
James, M.	111 00		
Disbursements	5 06		
		116 06	
Kelley, James		106 00	
Kirby, John	40 00		
Disbursements	14 37		
		54 37	
Kennedy, Robt.		20 00	
Kelly, Ferdinand.		133 00	
Kirkwood, Robt.		132 00	
Labrash, James P.		108 00	
Leblanc, Oliver.		98 00	
Lemyre, Middy.		36 00	
Latour, Alfred.		146 00	
Loyst, Andrew.		129 00	
Leblanc, Eustache.		60 00	
Lowry, James.		12 00	
La Riviere, John.		85 00	
Lauthiere, Arthur.		56 00	
Logan, Hugh.		125 00	
Lalonde, Alex.		89 00	
Lompfrey, Oscar.		132 00	
Mooney, John P.	280 00		
Disbursements	10 70		
		290 70	
May, Wm.		120 00	
Moore, R. J.	118 00		
Disbursements	31 16		
		149 16	
Morrison, John.		106 00	
Mammering, R.		134 00	
Marshall, Wm.		120 00	
McDonald, J. D.		288 00	
McDonald, D.		94 00	
MacDonald, D. F.	177 00		
Disbursements	88 50		
		265 50	
McElroy, Robt.		117 00	
McMaster, Wm.		119 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		14,227 15	60,319 01

APPENDIX No 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		14,227 15	60,319 01
FIRE RANGING.—<i>Con.</i>			
McKay, Wm	105 00		
Disbursements	39 37		
		144 37	
McKay, Angus		120 00	
McAdam, Jas		86 00	
McAdam, Alfred		110 00	
McAdam, James, Disbursements		1 50	
McHugh, P		113 00	
McColgan, E. R		73 00	
McGuey, Dennis		132 00	
McGee, Jas		120 00	
McDermott, Patrick		120 00	
McDermott, Frank		94 00	
McDermid, Alex		143 00	
McGuire, James		116 00	
McIntyre, Wm		132 00	
McDonell, Alex		132 00	
McCartney, Thos.	127 00		
Disbursements	25 26		
		152 26	
Macfarlane, R. L.	129 0		
Disbursements	8 25		
		137 25	
McInnes, A. D.	12 00		
Disbursements	1 25		
		13 25	
McColl, Archd.		70 00	
Nitz, August		120 00	
Nicholson, Wm.		87 00	
Oram, Jno.		132 00	
O'Neil, A. J.	370 0		
Disbursements	4 40		
		374 40	
O'Neill, P. J.		94 00	
O'Brien, Dennis		116 00	
Pommerelle, Theo		120 00	
Parent, Joseph.	280 00		
Disbursements	8 70		
		288 70	
Phillips, W. H.		53 50	
Plourd, Chs.	109 00		
Disbursements	305 42		
		414 42	
Piper, Richard		120 00	
Picott, Wm.		146 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		18,272 80	60,319 0

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		18 272 80	60,319 01
FIRE RANGING.—<i>Con.</i>			
Potvin, Jules.....		107 00	
Ruxton, James.....		164 00	
Robinson, T. G.....		120 00	
Robinson, Thos., Jr.....		103 00	
Rawson, Chas.....	30 00		
Disbursements.....	78 00		
		108 00	
Ross, Geo.....		6 00	
Regan, Hugh.....		120 00	
Ricker, Chris.....		117 00	
Seeley, L. F.....		130 00	
Stanley, Jno.....		101 00	
Smith, Pat'k.....		132 00	
Scanthrie, Jas.....		125 00	
Skuce, Thos.....	132 00		
Disbursements.....	26 25		
		158 25	
Strachan, Arthur.....	116 00		
Disbursements.....	5 25		
		121 25	
Sawyers, Hy.....		12 00	
Scott, A. J.....		102 00	
Scott, Edw. J.....		48 25	
Smith, Matthew.....		124 00	
Smith, A. H.....		80 25	
Scoular, John.....	38 00		
Disbursements.....	312 37		
		350 37	
Sloan, Wm.....		93 53	
Short, Patrick J.....		44 06	
Thaxter, Robt.....		132 00	
Thompson, J. C.....	125 00		
Disbursements.....	57 28		
		182 28	
Thompson, Wm.....		7 50	
Turner, Geo.....		60 00	
Trudeau, Paul.....		120 00	
Trudeau, A.....		86 82	
Tobin, John.....		143 00	
Urquhart, John.....		120 00	
Vandette, Eustace.....		57 50	
Walker, P. D.....		132 00	
Wilson, Robt.....		127 00	
Wilson, J. D.....		132 00	
Wilson, R. J..... (1898)		20 25	
<i>Carried forward</i>		22,060 11	60,319 01

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		22,060 11	60,319 01
FIRE RANGING.—<i>Con.</i>			
Wilson, Alex.	70 00		
Disbursements	47 25		
		117 25	
Watters, Thos.		102 00	
Winters, Jno.		106 00	
Wingle, Jno.		36 00	
Warren, Josephus		55 50	
Wells, Jno. R.	93 00		
Disbursements	39 00		
		132 00	
Welsh, Edw.		20 00	
Weart, E. B.		114 00	
Walsh, Isaac.	114 00		
Disbursements	72 89		
		186 89	
Young, Wm.		94 00	
		23,023 75	
<i>Refunds</i>		388 51	
			22,635 24
CULLERS' EXAMINATIONS.			
Mather, D. L., services			4 00
BUREAU OF MINES.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Printing and Binding	356 78		
Stationery	183 48		
		540 26	
Postage	188 77		
Telegraphing	52 65		
Express and freight	77 80		
		319 22	
Blue, A., travelling expenses.		356 90	
Parks, W. A., assaying, mapping, etc.	55 75		
Bain, J. W., assaying	25 00		
Charlton, H. W., assaying	10 00		
Lamb, G., rock sections	10 40		
		101 15	
Advertising	188 75		
Subscriptions	108 85		
Books	61 60		
		359 20	
Bain, J. W., services	36 00		
Disbursements	7 65		
		43 65	
<i>Carried forward</i>		1,720 38	82,958 25

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,720 38	82,958 25
BUREAU OF MINES.—<i>Con.</i>			
Heffernan, N., services	288 00		
Sacco, E., do	15 00		
Thompson, P., do	15 00		
Trow, A. E., do	51 00		
		369 00	
Sundries		45 41	
			2,134 79
FORESTRY.—			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Printing	3 80		
Stationery	32 43		
		36 23	
Postage	26 33		
Telegraphing and express	1 05		
		27 38	
Dickson, G. M., services	128 34		
Sheridan, W. J., do	6 00		
Thompson, P., do	72 00		
		206 34	
Books	64 25		
Subscriptions	23 21		
Photographic supplies	27 48		
		114 94	
Wood, W. A., travelling expenses		31 35	
Sundries		14 55	
			430 79
DIAMOND DRILL.			
Oyster, L. A., salary	1,080 64		
do disbursements	145 81		
		1,226 45	
Judge, J., salary	458 26		
do disbursements	5 02		
		463 28	
Carbons	526 52		
Drill furnishings	373 86		
		900 38	
Freight	35 44		
Labor	1,170 54		
Supplies, etc	249 36		
		1,455 34	
		4,045 45	
<i>Refunded</i>		2,576 12	
			1,469 33
<i>Carried forward</i>			86,993 16

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			86,993 16
MINING DEVELOPMENT.			
<i>Rat Portage Agency.</i>			
Charlesworth, L. C., salary		910 00	
do rent	360 00		
do disbursements	176 46		
do travelling expenses	81 75		
		618 21	
Winder, C. R., services		385 00	
			1,913 21
<i>Belleville Assay Office.</i>			
Wells, J. W., salary	825 00		
do disbursements	342 12		
		1,167 12	
Huffman, A., services as assistant	65 00		
Pratt, Wm., do do	33 00		
		98 00	
Furnishings	318 67		
Supplies	302 38		
		621 05	
			1,886 17
<i>Michipicoton Mining Division.</i>			
Boyd, D. G., salary	1,000 00		
Disbursements	180 64		
		1,180 64	
Conlon, T. F., services	101 00		
Disbursements	47 55		
		148 55	
			1,329 19
<i>Inspector of Mines, West.</i>			
Bow, J. A., salary	1,000 00		
Disbursements	400 00		
		1,400 00	
<i>Inspector of Mines, East.</i>			
DeKalb, C., salary	350 00		
Disbursements	523 58		
		873 58	
<i>Mining Explorations.</i>			
Coleman, A. P., salary	500 00		
Disbursements	658 64		
Willmott, A. B., services as Assistant	117 00		
		1,275 64	
<i>Carried forward</i>		3,549 22	92,121 93

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Carried forward</i>		3,549 22	92,121 73
MINING DEVELOPMENT.—Con.			
<i>Mining Explorations.—Con.</i>			
Parks, W. A., services	218 00		
Disbursements	345 99		
Michie, H. S., services as Assistant.....	109 00	672 99	
Miller, W. G., services	100 00		
do do for 1899	500 00		
Hart Emery Wheel Co., testing corundum.....	269 82		
Charlton, W. A., disbursements (1898)	48 00	917 82	
<i>Mining Schools.</i>			5,140 03
School of Mines, Kingston.....		9,000 00	
Goodwin, W. L., services	210 00		
Disbursements	239 77	449 77	
Nicol, Wm., services	204 00		
Disbursements	212 72	416 72	
			9,866 49
<i>Mining Roads</i>			7,463 66
<i>Iron Mining Fund.</i>			
Hamilton Blast Furnace			8,647 19
PREVENTION OF EXPORT OF LOGS.			
Craig, A., services	282 00		
Disbursements	30 20	312 20	
Flisher, Thos., services		60 00	
Lawrence, G., do	82 00		
Disbursements	28 10	110 10	
Nighswander, D. B., services	86 00		
Disbursements	25 50	111 50	
Ross, D., services	230 00		
Disbursements	17 85	247 85	
Sullivan, J., services		400 00	
McWilliams, J. B., disbursements		30 00	
			1,271 65
<i>Carried forward</i>			124,510 75

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1899.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					124,510	75
FOREST RESERVE, ADDINGTON.						
Critchley, J., services as Fire Ranger			151	50		
Wood, A. W., salary	145	83				
Disbursements	40	42				
			186	25		
Hickory and Walnuts	18	00				
Planting do	39	00				
			57	00		
					394	75
COLONIZATION ROADS					90,464	0
PIGEON RIVER SLIDE AND DAM					700	36
SURVEYS					41,390	5
BOARD OF SURVEYS					200	0
REFUNDS					44,546	94
CONTINGENCIES.						
Printing and binding	2,139	07				
Stationery	2,333	14				
			4,472	21		
Postage, express and telegraphing	1,488	23				
Cab hire	67	50				
Car fare	50	00				
			1,605	73		
Subscriptions and advertising	319	52				
Books	96	86				
					416	38
Extra Clerks			5,208	85		
Travelling expenses			196	85		
Typewriters			120	50		
Sundries			163	27	12,183	79
					314,391	03

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 30th December, 1899.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

Statement of timber and amounts accrued from timber dues, ground

Agencies.	Area covered by timber licenses.	QUANTITY AND					
		Saw logs.				Boom and	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.	
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Feet, B.M.	Pieces.	Feet, B.M.	Pieces.	Feet, B.M.
Western Timber District	8,913	5,005,236	349,434,507	127,606	5,344,469	120,135	16,372,353
Belleville Timber District	1,386	474,037	46,968,831	93,120	3,591,557	23,858	5,102,679
Ottawa Timber District	5,358	1,042,649	102,203,730	103,220	6,460,367	58,005	7,886,663
Totals	15,657	6,521,922	498,607,068	323,946	15,396,393	201,998	29,361,695

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

Agencies.	Cordwood.		Tan bark.	Railway ties.	Posts.	Telegraph poles.	Shingle bolts.	Head blocks.	Pulpwood.	Pickets.
	Hard.	Soft.								
	Cords.	Cords.								
Western Timber District	32	17,409	1,267	273,958	1,206	385	2,024	19	28,235	.....
Belleville Timber District	93	383	.....	15,473	925	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Timber District	160	.....	.....	164,424	948	2,808	.....	.....	1,603	2,094
Totals	285	17,792	1,267	453,855	3,079	3,231	2,024	19	29,838	2,094

J. A. G. CROZIER,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 30th December, 1899.

No. 7.

FORESTS.

rent and bonus during the year ending 30th of December, 1899.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

Dimension timber.		Square timber.					Cedar.
Other.		White Pine.		Birch, Ash, Elm, Maple, Tamarac.		Pile Timber.	
Pieces.	Feet, B.M.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Feet.	Lineal feet.
3,514	446,004	22,224	1,131,958	B 489 A 5	11,614 110	135,843	.....
4,223	613,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,554
11,495	1,130,097	11,969	591,316	T 10 B 78 A 32 M 6 E 1	279 1,770 1,128 134 18	.....	72,676
19,232	2,189,998	34,193	1,723,274	T 10 B 567 A 37 M 6 E 1	297 13,384 1,238 134 18	135,843	88,230

TIMBER, Etc.—*Continued.*

Transfer Bonus.	Amounts accrued.					Total.
	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber Dues.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
20 00	6,144 93	4,204 83	435,344 02	296,941 56	43,070 50	785,725 84
.....	4,929 95	86 06	58,384 72	.....	4,570 00	67,970 73
.....	1,067 05	.....	130,327 42	.....	20,358 00	151,752 47
20 00	12,141 93	4,290 89	624,056 16	296,941 56	67,998 50	1,005,449 04

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 8.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending December 30th, 1899.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Amount of Western District collections at Department	767,990	40		
do do do Quebec	27,332	26		
			795,322	66
Amount of Belleville collections	111,362	33		
			111,362	33
Amount of Ottawa collections	182,392	40		
do do at Quebec	3,771	25		
			186,163	65
Total			1,092,848	64

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
Toronto, December 30th, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Statement of Patents, etc., issued by the Patents Branch during the year 1899.

	Number.
Crown Lands	374
School do	61
Mining do	56
Public do (late Clergy Reserves)	24
Free Grant Lands (A. A.)	75
do do (under Act of 1880)	238
Rainy River do (Mining and Crown)	252
Mining Leases	498
Licenses of Occupation	8
Crown Leases	6
Mining Lands (University)	12
Mining Leases do	20
Crown Lands do	1
Pine	27
Total	1,652

CHARLES S. JONES,
Chief Clerk.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 30th December, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Return of the number of locatees and of acres located ; of purchasers and of acres sold ; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties ; and of patents issued ; under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act," during the year 1899.

	District or County.	Agent.	No. of Persons located.	No. of Acres located.	No. of Pur- chasers.	No. of Acres sold.	No. of Lots resumed.	No. of Patents issued.
Baxter.....	Muskoka....	W. Kirk, Bracebridge	3	382	1	46	1	4
Brunei.....	"	"	3	393			2	
Caffey.....	"	"						5
Draper.....	"	"	2	395			1	4
Franklin.....	"	"	5	645			3	8
Macaulay.....	"	"						1
Medora.....	"	"	9	1,314	3	6	3	7
Monck.....	"	"	1	100			1	2
Morrison.....	"	"	1	200				1
Muskoka.....	"	"	1	100			1	1
McLean.....	"	"	1	185			1	
Oakley.....	"	"	1	100	1	4		3
Ridout.....	"	"	1	133				2
Ryde.....	"	"						
Sinclair.....	"	"	9	1,272			1	3
Sherbourne.....	"	"	1	199			2	
Stephenson.....	"	"	3	285			1	1
Stisted.....	"	"	4	453			1	
Watt.....	"	"	5	336			1	3
Wood.....	"	"	3	402				1
Cardwell.....	Parry Sound.	J. Ellis, Parry Sound.	6	837			8	1
Carling.....	"	"	10	1,453			13	4
Christie.....	"	"	6	908			11	2
Ferguson.....	"	"			1	93	1	1
Foley.....	"	"	2	297			3	3
Hagerman.....	"	"	1	99				1
Humphrey.....	"	"	2	465	2	139	3	1
Montieth.....	"	"						1
McConkey.....	"	"	1	200				1
McDougall.....	"	"	6	674			8	3
MacKenzie.....	"	"			2	41	1	2
MacKellar.....	"	"	2	300			2	
Shawanaga.....	"	"					2	1
Wilson.....	"	"						2
Chapman.....	"	S. G. Best, Maganet- awan.	8	1,135			5	2
Croft.....	"	"	5	692			5	
Ferrie.....	"	"					6	
Gurd.....	"	"	2	206				4
Lount.....	"	"						1
Machar.....	"	"	1	169			2	1
Mills.....	"	"						
Pringle.....	"	"						
Ryerson.....	"	"	4	434			2	4
Spence.....	"	"	3	386			2	4
Strong.....	"	"	3	400			3	7
Armour.....	"	E. Handy, Emsdale..	5	717			4	5
Bethune.....	"	"	6	943	1	18	5	1

APPENDIX No. 10.—*Continued.*

	District or County.	Agent.	No. of Persons located.	No. of Acres located.	No. of pur- chasers.	No. of Acres sold.	No. of Lots resumed.	No. of Patents issued.
July	Parry Sound.	E. Handy, Emsdale..	3	296	.....	.....	3	3
McMurrich ..	"	"	1	82	.....	.....	.....	6
Perry	"	"	2	348	.....	.....	2	2
Proudfoot ..	"	"	4	494	.....	.....	3	8
Chisholm ..	"	J. S. Scarlett, Po- wassan.	19	2,213	.....	.....	4	4
Hardy .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Himsworth ..	"	"	11	1,738	.....	.....	12	5
Laurier	"	"	5	800	.....	.....	3	3
Nipissing	"	"	4	784	1	84	2	2
Patterson ..	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Anson	Haliburton ..	Wm. Hartle, Minden.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glamorgan ..	"	"	4	568	.....	.....	2	2
Hindon	"	"	1	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lutterworth ..	"	"	4	500	.....	.....	1	1
Minden	"	"	6	663	.....	.....	2	1
Snowdon	"	"	1	100	1	25	1	.....
Stanhope	"	"	2	262	.....	.....	1	4
Anstruther ..	Peterborough	J. B. McWilliams, Peterborough.	2	200	.....	.....	2	1
Burleigh	"	"	3	307	.....	.....	1	1
Chandos	"	"	1	100	.....	.....	.....	2
Methuen	"	"	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1
Cardiff	Haliburton ..	C. R. Stewart, Hali- burton.	1	200	.....	.....	.....	5
Cavendish ..	Peterborough	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Galway	"	"	4	410	1	3	.....	4
Monmouth ..	Haliburton ..	"	10	1,388	.....	.....	14	2
Bangor	Hastings	"	7	646	1	13	1	2
McClure	"	"	1	189	.....	.....	.....	1
Wicklow .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Carlow	"	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	2	219	.....	.....	1	1
Cashel .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dungannon ..	"	"	6	590	.....	.....	4	1
Faraday	"	"	5	730	.....	.....	4	4
Herschel	"	"	2	307	.....	.....	2	2
Limerick	"	"	3	384	.....	.....	3	2
Mayo	"	"	6	828	.....	.....	.....	2
Monteagle ..	"	"	9	881	.....	.....	2	7
Wollaston ..	"	"	2	114	.....	.....	.....	3
Abinger	Addington ..	A. W. Wood, Plevna	1	100	.....	.....	1	.....
Denbigh	"	"	2	302	.....	.....	4	4
Canonto, S. ..	Frontenac ..	"	1	100	1	65	.....	.....
" N. ....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarendon ..	"	"	.....	.....	1	27	.....	3
Miller .....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Palmerston ..	"	"	7	1,208	3	21	3	3
Algona, S.	Renfrew	J. Reeves, Eganville	2	200	.....	.....	.....	1

APPENDIX No 10.—Continued.

	District or County.	Agent.	No. of Persons located.	No. of Acres located.	No. of pur- chasers.	No. of Acres sold.	No. of Lots resumed.	No. of Patents issued.
Algona, N...	Renfrew	J. Reeves, Eganville	1	106				1
Brougham ..	"	"	1	50				1
Grattan	"	"	7	672	1	96	3	3
Hagarty	"	"	7	1,004	4	170		5
Richards	"	"	1	100				
Wilberforce..	"	"						2
Brudenell ..	"	J. Whelan, Brudenell	6	803			1	6
Griffith	"	"	1	100				
Lyndock	"	"	11	1,405				1
Matawatchan	"	"	4	546			1	2
Radcliffe	"	"	2	300				
Raglan	"	"	23	3,020	1	9	2	7
Sebastopol ..	"	"	7	661			5	2
Sherwood	"	"	4	463	2	111		3
Alice	"	J. Stewart, Pembroke	3	286			1	6
Buchanan	"	"						
Fraser	"	"	1	100				2
Head	"	"						2
Maria	"	"						1
McKay	"	"						
Petawawa	"	"	1	101			1	
Rolph	"	"	1	100				
Wylie	"	"	2	300			2	
Cameron	"	"			1	12		1
Bonfield	Nipissing		3	293				1
Calvin	"		5	600			3	3
Ferris	"		6	600			6	5
Mattawan	"		2	296			3	
Papineau	"		4	400	1	8	1	6
Korah	Algoma	W. Turner, S. Ste. Ma'e			1	118		
Park	"	"						
Prince	"	"	3	417				
Plummer	"	W. L. Nichols, Thess'ln	1	88				1
St. Joseph's Is	"	G. Hamilton, Rich- ard's Landing.	22	2,317	1	100	15	6
Blake	Thunder Bay.	J. F. Ruttan, Pt. Arth'r	9	1,440				
Crooks	"	"	1	200				
Dawson Road	"	"						
Dorion	"	"	1	160				
Gillies	"	"	28	4,477			6	
O'Connor	"	"	56	8,942				1
Oliver	"	"	10	1,597			3	1
Paipoonge	"	"	8	896			3	3
Gorham	"	"						
Seoble	"	"	5	807				
Atwood.	Rainy River.	W. Campbell, Rainy River P. O.	3	349			1	3

APPENDIX No. 10 — *Concluded.*

	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of Acres located.	No. of Pur- chasers.	No. of Acres sold.	No. of Lots resumed.	No. of Patents issued.
Blue.....	Rainy River.	W. Campbell, Rainy	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curran.....	"	River P. O.	6	802	.....	.....	3	1
Dilke	"	"	7	868	1	45	4	2
Morley	"	"	11	1,700	1	81	4	5
Nelles	"	"	2	324	1	54	1	.....
Pattullo	"	"	4	538	.....	.....	2	.....
Roseberry...	"	"	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shenstone...	"	"	12	1,694	.....	.....	4	.....
Tait	"	"	4	644	.....	.....	1	.....
Worthington.	"	"	2	295	.....	.....	1	1
Aylesworth..	"	W. Stephenson, Big	3	446	2	45	.....	.....
		Forks.						
Barwick	"	"	1	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter	"	"	6	859	5	197	.....	1
Crozier.....	"	"	15	1,854	.....	.....	1	1
Devlin.....	"	"	14	1,648	8	334	8	1
Dobie	"	"	7	997	2	70	2	.....
Lash	"	"	8	1,248	2	44	3	2
Roddick	"	"	2	323	1	42	.....	1
Woodyatt	"	"	6	940	4	258	2	1
Totals.....	.....	.....	633	85,194	59	2,379	278	291

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 30th, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 11.

Statement of the number of letters received and mailed by the Department in 1897, 1898, 1899.

Years.	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.	Mines.	Forestry.	Totals.	Names indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders-in-Council.	Returned Letters.	Mailed from Department.
1897.	11,486	15,132	4,750	2,580	4,650	909	39,507	53,500	37,126	97	126	42,423
1898.	10,059	8,863	4,427	2,604	3,507	623	30,083	43,237	31,423	83	77	37,125
1899.	13,175	9,813	4,756	2,368	3,593	649	34,254	48,391	33,761	98	87	40,273

FRANK YEIGH,

Registrar.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Toronto, 30th December, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Statement of municipal surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1899.

No.	Name.	No.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ont., 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
1	Charles A. Bigger.	614	March 8th, 1899	To survey a portion of the boundary line between the townships of Gloucester and Osgoode, in the county of Carleton, lying easterly of a point in said boundary line, where said line is intersected by the sixth concession line of Osgoode or the production thereof, and to plant permanent stone monuments at the north easterly corner of Osgoode, and at the northerly ends of each side of the concession road allowances of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth concessions of the said township of Osgoode	
2	William R. Aylsworth ...	615	March 17th, 1899	To survey the road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions of the township of Richmond, from lot number seven to lot number thirteen inclusive, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments planted on either side of the said road allowance to define the boundaries thereof....	
3	Peter S. Gibson	616	April 15th, 1899	To survey the road between, on, or through lots numbers sixteen and seventeen in Concessions C, B, A and Concessions one, two, three and four in the township of Etobicoke, and to mark the said road on each side thereof by permanent monuments, so as to define the limits thereof through the several concessions above named	
4	Peter S. Gibson	617	April 15th, 1899	To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six in the sixth and seventh concessions of the township of East Gwillimbury, and to mark the same by permanent monuments planted at the north-west and north-east angles of lot number twenty-five, and at the south-west and south-east angles of lot number twenty-six in the concessions aforesaid.	November 18th, 1899

APPENDIX No. 12.—*Continued.*

Statement of municipal surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1899.

No.	Name of surveyor.	No.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ont., 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
5	Speight and Van Nostrand	618	September 14th, 1899	To survey the allowance for road between the third and fourth concessions, in the township of Markham, adjoining lots numbers one, two, three, four and five and as much further north as may be necessary, to establish an undisputed original monument between the said third and fourth concessions, and to define said road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments.	
6	Alfred J. Cameron	619	October 7th, 1899....	To survey and determine by permanent stone or iron monuments, planted on each side thereof, the road allowance between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Douro, north of lot number twenty-three and extending to the river Otonabee; the survey to commence at the undisputed corner between concession road allowance between the said third and fourth concessions.	
7	James L. Morris	620	November 4th, 1899...	To survey the concession line between Broken-front Concession A and Broken-front Concession B, in the township of McNab, and to plant permanent stone or iron monuments on each side of the allowance for road between said concessions, to define the same, throughout its length.	
8	Maurice Gaviller	621	December 26th, 1899.	To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one in the thirteenth concession of the township of West Gwillimbury, and to define the same by permanent stone or iron monuments planted on each side thereof.	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, Director of Surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto, December 30th, 1899.

AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Statement of municipal surveys confirmed during the year 1899.

No.	Name of surveyor.	No.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ontario, 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
1	C. A. Jones	593	April 20th, 1894	To survey lots numbers twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one in the eighth concession of the township of Ennis-killen, and to plant stone or iron monuments at the front and rear angles of said lots	March 7th, 1899.
2	Allan G. Cavana	607	January 31st, 1898	To survey the village lots of the Bailey Estate in the town plot of Port Carling, and to plant durable monuments at the front angles of each of these lots on Joseph street, Bailey street and a street south of Bailey street, unnamed in the original survey of said town plot of Port Carling	June 26th, 1899.
3	George Smith	610	July 28th, 1898	To survey the line between the concessions C and D across lots numbers fourteen, fifteen and sixteen in the township of Mariposa in the county of Victoria, and to plant stone or iron monuments on either side of the allowance for road between said concessions in front of said lots to define the same	March 7th, 1899.
4	Charles R. Wheelock	611	August 5th, 1898	To survey the road allowance between lots numbers three and four in the third and fourth concessions of the township of Arthur, and to plant stone or iron monuments on either side of said road allowance, so as to define the same through said concessions	March 7th, 1899.
5	James L. Morris	612	October 10th, 1898	To survey the front of lots numbers one, two and three in the first concession, west of Muskrat Lake, in the township of Ross, and to plant stone or other durable monuments at the front angles of the above-named lots; also concession line between Ranges five and six from lot number six to lot number ten, inclusive; also concession line between Ranges five and	June 26th, 1899.

6	Charles R. Wheelock....	613	November 14th, 1898	<p>six from lot number one to lot number five, inclusive, in said township, and to plant stone or other durable monuments on the line between ranges five and six from lot number six to lot number ten, inclusive, and also on the line between Ranges five and six from lots numbers one to five, inclusive, in said township.....</p> <p>To survey the side road between lots numbers eighteen and nineteen in the eleventh and twelfth concessions of the township of Arthur; also the blind line between the eleventh and twelfth concessions from lot number seventeen to lot number twenty, both inclusive, in said township, and to plant stone or iron monuments on either side of said side road allowance so as to define its position, and also on the blind line aforesaid so as to define its position across said lots</p>	March 7th 1899.
7	Peter S. Gibson	617	April 15th, 1899	<p>To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six in the sixth and seventh concessions of the township of East Gwillimbury, and to mark the same by permanent monuments planted at the north-west and north-east angles of lot number twenty-five and at the south-west and south-east angles of lot number twenty-six in the concessions aforesaid</p>	November 18th, 1899.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 30th, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 14.—Statement of Crown Lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1899.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid. \$ c.	No of Acres.
1	19th August, 1897....	B. J. Saunders.....	Survey of boundary between Ontario and Manitoba.....	799 65	.....
2	14th May, 1898.....	Alex. Niven.....	Line between the districts of Algoma and Nipissing.....	2,906 31	.....
3	8th July, 1898.....	David Beatty.....	Survey of the township of McCarthy.....	152 95	26,685
4	8th July, 1898.....	George L. Brown.....	do Mackelcan.....	410 49	23,007
5	8th July, 1898.....	T. R. Hewson.....	do Aylmer.....	223 23	23,189
6	8th July, 1898.....	H. R. McEvoy.....	do Parkin.....	432 61	23,323
7	8th July, 1898.....	William Galbraith.....	do Hutton.....	599 71	22,853
8	8th July, 1898.....	A. H. Macdougall.....	do Burk.....	416 51	23,093
9	8th July, 1898.....	J. G. Sing.....	Tie line for islands in Georgian Bay.....	230 00	.....
10	12th July, 1898.....	J. M. Tiernan.....	Survey of the township of Southworth.....	105 00	28,645
11	30th August, 1899....	C. C. Fairchild.....	Survey of Whitefish Bar near Turkey Point, Charlotteville.....	156 00	.....
12	10th September, 1898..	J. M. Tiernan.....	Survey of the township of Melgund.....	1,613 15	23,045
13	.....	.....	The Copp, Clark Co., maps.....	431 70	.....
14	2nd June, 1899.....	Alex. Niven.....	Survey of base line in the district of Algoma.....	5,265 00	.....
15	5th June, 1899.....	T. B. Speight.....	do and meridian lines, Algoma, near Michipicoton.....	2,105 00	.....
16	13th July, 1899.....	Tyrrell and Ford.....	do the township of Delamere.....	1,649 41	23,563
17	14th July, 1899.....	J. W. Fitzgerald.....	do Cosby.....	1,705 55	24,365
18	2nd August, 1899.....	A. H. Macdougall.....	Re-survey of portions of the townships of Moss and Blake.....	929 02	.....
19	25th August, 1899.....	J. W. Fitzgerald.....	Survey of the township of Mason.....	1,526 21	21,803
20	31st August, 1899.....	Joseph Cozens.....	Survey of the Indian boundary line through township of Awares	492 90	.....
21	.....	.....	C. M. Smith, maps.....	770 00	.....
22	.....	.....	Copp, Clark Co., maps.....	992 50	.....
23	.....	.....	E. Stewart, compilation of map of northern part of Ontario.....	500 00	.....
24	.....	.....	J. W. Fitzgerald, examination of line between Dunnnett and Casimir	37 50	.....
25	.....	.....	C. Turling & Son, mounting maps of Ontario.....	212 00	.....
26	.....	.....	Rice Lewis & Son, iron posts for surveys.....	60 00	.....
27	.....	.....	F. L. Foster, copying maps.....	42 50	.....
28	.....	.....	Toronto Lithographing Co., township maps.....	100 00	.....
29	.....	.....	Dominion Express Co., duty and charges on maps.....	153 45	.....
30	.....	.....	H. J. Browne, copying maps.....	53 00	.....
31	.....	.....	Rolph, Smith & Co., maps.....	15 00	.....
32	.....	.....	J. F. Whitson, salary.....	1,200 00	.....
33	.....	.....	H. Treeby, do.....	634 00	.....
				26,9 0 35	263,571

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 30th, 1899.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Statement of Crown Land surveys in progress, and amounts paid to date, during the year 1899.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid. \$ c.
1	5th July, 1899.	James S. Dobie.	Survey of the township of Sifton	1,000 00
2	5th July, 1899	Thomas R. Deacon.	do Sutherland	1,200 00
3	7th July, 1899.	C. D. Bowman.	do Harty	1,500 00
4	7th July, 1899.	Angus Smith.	do Foy	1,000 00
5	7th July, 1899.	J. M. Tierman.	do Muirie	1,200 00
6	5th July, 1899.	C. C. Fairchild.	do Bowell	1,100 00
7	13th July, 1899.	DeMores and Silvester.	do Hoskin	1,000 00
8	13th July, 1899.	James S. Robertson.	do Cox	400 00
9	24th July, 1899.	D. J. Gillon.	do Miscampbell	1,200 00
10	21st July, 1899.	David Beatty.	do Waidie	1,100 00
11	10th August, 1899.	J. G. Sing.	Tie line connecting islands in Georgian Bay	150 00
12	31st July, 1899	G. C. Rainboth	Survey of limit line of timber license 75 of 1-78-9 Ottawa River	920 00
13	22nd September, 1899.	H. B. Proudfoot.	Inspection of survey in District of Rainy River	100 00
14	2nd October, 1899.	William Galbraith	do Algoma and Nipissing	400 00
15	.....	.....	W. Margach, re timber surveys in District of Rainy River	2,200 00
				14,470 00

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,

Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, December 30th, 1899

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORT OF SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 30th, 1899.

SIRS:—We have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, performed in accordance with instructions from your Departments, dated the 21st and 19th of August, 1897, respectively.

After visiting Ottawa in company with the Director of Surveys for Ontario, and conferring with the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Surveyor General of the Dominion, we proceeded to arrange for the work and after due preparation left for Rat Portage with our staff. At this point we engaged the remainder of our party, purchased our supplies and having hired a small steamer to carry our party and outfit to the point of commencement of the line near the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods. We left Rat Portage on the 1st of September reaching the north-west Angle River the same evening and camped near where we were to begin our work. This point is marked upon the ground by an iron monument planted about six chains north of the North-west Angle River and it was from this monument that measurements were taken to locate the initial point of the Ontario and Manitoba boundary. This monument and a similar one at a distance of thirty nine chains and thirty-nine links due north of it were planted by the International Boundary Commissioners in 1872, and mark the boundary at these points between Canada and the United States. They are the iron posts referred to in the above mentioned instructions and are also shown in the plan and field notes herewith submitted.

It will be noticed that the distance between these two iron posts, or monuments, as deduced from the figures given in our instructions is thirty-nine chains and thirty links, whereas, our measurements as checked on the ground shew it to be thirty-nine chains and thirty-nine links.

It may be well to state that all our measurements along the line were taken by two different sets of chainmen, each set using a Chesterman steel tape one of which was sixty-six feet, and the other one hundred feet in length.

Pages 88 to 90 of the returns show a comparative statement of the measurements with each chain for each mile.

In fixing the north-west point which was to be our initial point we made it one hundred and fifty chains and one link north from the first mentioned or south boundary.

The boundary we were called upon to lay down is defined in Chapter 26, 52 Victoria, 1888-89, of the Imperial Parliament in the following words: "— thence along a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards Lake Winnipeg, —"

Having taken an astronomical observation for Azimuth on the evening of the 1st of September at our point of commencement, the work of opening the line was begun on the following day, we then continued the line due north to its intersection with the Winnipeg River at a point about seven miles below the mouth of the English River. The distance from the initial point at the north-west angle to a post which we planted on the left bank of the Winnipeg river and twenty links from the water's edge, being fifty-eight miles twenty-seven chains and twenty links. The Winnipeg River at this point is about fifteen chains wide.

In running and laying down the line two instruments were used, one a small light transit in charge of one of our assistants who kept near the axemen and directed them in their work of opening and clearing the line, the other a Dominion Lands reiteration transit theodolite with which astronomical observations were taken, and by means of which the line was actually laid down from the points of greatest elevation along its course, thus insuring as long sights as possible consistent with accuracy. These sights, as will be seen from the field notes, averaged over a mile in length, and as a sky-line was cut out in advance all instrumental stations were well selected so that in many cases under favorable conditions two back stations could be seen in the production of the line.

By this means as will be noticed from the table of observations only slight corrections in Azimuth were found necessary. Owing to the intense cold and cloudy weather from the latter part of November up to the time of the completion of the field-work on the 17th of December we found it impossible to get the exact result from the observations that we attempted to take at different points towards the end of the work. Two of these latter observations though not entirely satisfactory owing to the frost interfering with the movements of the plates of the instrument, were sufficient to show that the line was within reasonable limit of error and not out more than the average error shown by previous observations.

The initial point being under water it was impossible to mark it upon the ground by a post or monument and it will therefore be seen that the first posts planted are situated on hard ground at 25.00 chains on the first mile. They consist of a cedar post with an iron post three feet long, one and three-eighth inches diameter, alongside, each being marked with the words "ONT" on the east side and "MAN" on the west side, with the additional wording "25 chains N.W. angle" on the south side of the cedar post.

Each and every mile of the boundary excepting where the mile point falls in water is defined by similar posts, each marked with the words "ONT" and "MAN," with the number of the mile from the initial point followed by the letter "M" on the south side.

Bearing trees where available were taken and regularly marked as shown on the field-notes, and the trees on either side of the line throughout the work were blazed on the three sides as directed. In addition to the regular mile posts, good cedar posts with iron posts alongside were planted on the shores of Shoal Lake, Snow Shoe Bay and Indian Bay and all the larger lakes, and also on the islands crossed by the line in Indian Bay and High Lake; these are marked on the East and West sides the same as those above mentioned, while the cedar posts in each and every instance has the distance from the initial post marked on its south side. Similar cedar and iron posts were planted at the intersection of the line with the Southerly and Northerly limits of the Right of Way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, marked "ONT" on the East side and "MAN" on the West side and "C. P. R." on the side facing the right of way.

Although not instructed to do so, we planted wooden posts at the intersection of our line with the boundaries of the Indian Reserves met with in the work. These posts have the words "ONT" and "MAN" on the East and West sides respectively and "I. R." on the side facing the Reserve. A cedar post also, marked as above on the East and West sides, was planted at the intersection of the portage from Long Pine Lake to West Hawk Lake, being on a frequently travelled route.

With the exception of six, the above mentioned posts are surrounded with well built cairns of stones called stone mounds in the field notes. The field notes show explicitly how each and every post is marked, as well as their position.

The lines run in the survey of Dominion Lands, Indian Reserves, and Mining Locations in the vicinity of the boundary were connected with our work.

A careful traverse with transit and chain was also made along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway eastward from the boundary to the Dominion Government Astronomical Station at Kalmar, and the latitudes and departures of the various courses in this traverse were duly calculated and are shown in the field-notes. The boundary line is intersected by the Canadian Pacific Railway at a point twenty eight miles and seventy-three chains from the initial point at the North-west angle. This point of intersection is very nearly ninety-three and three quarters miles East of Winnipeg and about two miles West of Ingolf Station.

In addition to the running of the boundary line and the traverse of the Canadian Pacific Railway considerable micrometer work was done in the traversing of parts of Shoal Lake, Indian Bay, High Lake, and West-Hawk Lake, also in the survey of that part of the Winnipeg River and its expansions from our line easterly to the mouth of the English River.

The results of the explorations on either side of the line are shown upon the plans herewith.

The country on each side of the North-west Angle River is comparatively level and the soil is of good quality; the chief timber is Poplar. On proceeding North the land becomes swampy up to Shoal Lake and is thinly timbered with Spruce and Tamarac.

After leaving the Bay of Shoal Lake higher land is reached, broken with hills and swamps. The soil is clay and the rocks belong to the Laurentian and Huronian formations; the timber consists of Poplar, Birch and Pitch Pine. This class of country extends to the neighborhood of Rice Bay, and from there to Snow Shoe Bay is quite broken and the timber has been very nearly all destroyed by fire.

Indian Bay is a fine sheet of water about five miles long, and two wide, and contains a number of islands of various sizes, nearly all of which are wooded with green timber, principally Birch, Spruce, Poplar and Cedar, with a few clumps of White Pine. Some very good oak timber was noticed at the narrows leading from the bay into Shoal Lake. Between Indian Bay and High Lake the land is hilly and covered with green timber; the soil is sandy with frequent rock exposures.

The line crosses a point and two islands in the High Lake and intersects the Third Base Line of the Dominion System of surveys on the most northerly of the latter.

From High Lake to the thirty-second mile post the country is mostly burnt, and a large portion was entirely stripped of timber by the far-reaching and destructive fire which extended East from the prairie in the fall of 1897.

The country in both Provinces adjoining the boundary South of the Canadian Pacific Railway is attracting considerable attention from the Mining men at the present time owing to the discoveries of gold in the vicinity, and numerous Mining Locations and claims have already been laid out, and evidences of development work were seen in a number of places.

The contacts between Laurentian and Huronian rocks are noted in the field notes where they were visible. The last contact we saw occurs near the centre of the 27th mile, and from this point to the end of the work only Laurentian rocks were seen. North of the Canadian Pacific Railway the country as a rule is very rocky and broken, with very little soil fit for cultivation. It contains numerous lakes with clear water, well stocked with fish.

The timber consists of Pitch Pine, Poplar Spruce, Birch and Tamarac, where not completely destroyed by fire. The effects of the recent and destructive fires above referred to was not entirely lost sight of until we reached the neighborhood of Trout Lake on the 41st mile, although some belts had escaped its ravages.

From Trout Lake to the Winnipeg River the timber is generally small and of poor quality, consisting of Pitch Pine, Birch, Spruce and Tamarac. Some railway ties have been taken out in the vicinity of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth miles, and a few swamps farther North contain a small quantity of fair-sized Spruce and Tamarac. It is perhaps worthy of note to mention that no Cedar timber exists between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Winnipeg River, along the line, and our wooden posts for this portion of the work were all brought from West-Hawk Lake.

As stated in the first part of this Report the boundary line strikes the stream of the Winnipeg River at a point about seven miles below the confluence of the English River with the former.

The waters of the two rivers unite in a wide, lake-like expansion, having some ten or twelve islands in it. They pass to the North and West of a large island and unite again in a narrow channel, and after a short distance once more divide and pass to the North and South of another large island about two and a half miles long and one and one-half miles wide. Upon each of these latter divergent streams there is a water-fall of five or six feet, the northerly one being again divided in two by a small island. These two main divergent streams flow, the one along the North side and the other along the East, South and West sides of the last mentioned large island, and after having widened out into lake-like areas unite about one mile up stream from where the boundary line intersects the river proper. There are a number of islands in all these stretches and the main shores are generally rugged. The exact position of these two rivers between their junction and our line is shown on the plan of the boundary line herewith, and on the traverse sheet accompanying the field notes.

The necessity for having the boundary line laid down has been felt for some time by the people in the vicinity, especially so in that portion south of the railway where mining work has been going on.

The route we travelled in the prosecution of the work is shown on the plan.

After completing our field work we returned with our men to Ingolf by way of North

Crow Duck Lake and a chain of lakes leading to Cross Lake and down the latter to the Canadian Pacific Railway and thence to Rat Portage where our men were paid off. It was then decided that we should meet in Toronto for the purpose of preparing our returns of survey.

In concluding this report which we have made as brief as possible, we desire to say that any differences of opinion which we may have had in carrying on the work were all satisfactorily adjusted by ourselves.

We desire to express our gratitude to the officials of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Crown Lands with whom we came in contact in connection with the work for their many courtesies extended to us, and to thank the members of our staff for their untiring efforts in the prosecution of the survey.

Herewith will be found the full returns in triplicate, one copy being for the Dominion, one for Ontario and one for Manitoba.

We have the honor to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

E. STEWART.

B. J. SAUNDERS.

Dominion and Ontario Land Surveyors, Boundary Commissioners.

The Hon. J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of Interior,
Ottawa.

(Appendix No. 17.)

TOWNSHIP OF MCCARTHY.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PARRY SOUND, ONTARIO, Dec. 15th, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that I have surveyed the Township of McCarthy, in the Nipissing District, under your instructions bearing date July 8th, 1898.

I commenced the survey at the south-east angle of the township where I planted an iron post marked KELLY on the south-west side and MCCARTHY on the north-west side. I then brushed out and chained the south boundary, and not being able to observe the Pole Star for Meridian at the time, on account of cloudy weather, I opened up about half a mile of the Meridian South from said angle and produced said Meridian North-two miles, and turned an angle of ninety degrees West and ran the line between Cons. II and III a little over a mile when I observed the Pole Star at the Eastern Elongation for Meridian using Azimuth $1^{\circ} 4' 8''$, I found my line running two minutes too far North. I corrected bearing and carried said line West to the line between Lots 6 and 7 and ran South to the South boundary and North to the North boundary, repeating my observations for Meridian. After having run the East boundary to the north-east angle of the township, where I planted a pine post and beside it an iron bar marked MCCARTHY on the south-west side, Con. VI on the south side and I on the west side. I then surveyed the east portion of the township and ran the north boundary through to the north-west angle of the township leaving said angle to be established by Mr. Brown, who was surveying the Township of Mackelcan, immediately west of McCarthy, and who by agreement or understanding with me was to locate said north-west angle at the intersection of his East boundary with said North boundary. I ran the line between Cons. I and II west from line between Lots 6 and 7, after having again taken meridian from Pole Star and found as I ran the lot lines south that my line and the South boundary were diverging, and I intersected the West boundary run by Mr. Brown over 3 chains north of his corresponding line.

The Township is drained by the Sturgeon River, or rather the greater portion is drained by a branch of said river, which expands into several lakes entering the Township on the West side in Cons. III & IV, and passes out near the South-east angle on the South side. The Sturgeon River proper touches the East boundary near the North-east angle.

There is no part of the Township suitable for agricultural purposes, a small portion of the surface being exposed rock, and the greater part seemingly a bed of stones or boulders a few inches under the surface with occasionally a gravel ridge.

The rock formation is slate with numerous veins of quartz from a few inches to two feet in width. There are a number of Mining Locations laid out or surveyed in the Township, and from samples of quartz shown me by prospectors and owners of Locations they seem to be rich, having seen many samples thickly studded with free gold.

The Eastern portion, comprising nearly one-half of the Township, is fairly well timbered with pine, but principally of a second growth. From some charred remains of timber to be found in many places, the country was evidently burnt over many years ago leaving small patches here and there of the original pine timber which was not killed by the fire.

I would recommend that the Township be not put into the market for agricultural purposes, it being chiefly valuable for timber and mineral.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID BEATTY,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 18.)

TOWNSHIP OF MACKELCAN.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

MORRISBURG, December 26th, 1898.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Mackelcan in the District of Nipissing, under instructions from your Department bearing date July 8th, 1898.

Having secured supplies and axemen, I started with equipment from Sudbury, on August 5th, by wagon, and proceeded to the south shore of Lake Wahnapiatē. Here we were fortunate enough to find a small steamer which conveyed party and equipment across the Lake to Crystal Mining Camp. From this point we proceeded by canoe and skiff to the east branch of Lake Metagamasing, where we went into camp, about two miles north of the north boundary of the Township of Rathbun, said boundary being quite visible from the canoes as we proceeded up the Lake.

I commenced the survey at the southeast angle of the Township, where I found a cedar post well planted, and beside it an iron bar marked "Kelly" on the southeast side. Upon the northwest side of this iron bar I cut the word "Mackelcan" and then proceeded to retrace from this point westward. The north boundary of the Township of Rathbun (said north boundary being also the south boundary of the Township of Mackelcan) planting posts thereon at regular distances of forty chains as directed in instructions, until I reached the northwest angle of Lot No. 12, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Rathbun, where I found a spruce post marked Concession 6, on south side, 12 on east side, and 13 on west side, and beside this an iron bar marked Aylmer on the northwest side and Mackelcan on the northeast side.

I then surveyed the other concession lines and side lines as directed in instructions, or as nearly so as circumstances permitted.

I found it necessary, in order to work to the best advantage, to move camp three times. From the first three camps I was able to complete the eastern half of the Township and the south-western portion, thus leaving the northwest quarter to be completed from our last camp, that on Wolfe Lake.

The survey was a difficult one to perform on account of the very hilly nature of the country, the large amount of green timber and the very large number of lakes.

There is very little arable land in the township; even in the valleys, where some soil might naturally be expected. Upon clearing away the moss, a bed of boulders was invariably exposed.

The timber consists principally of red pine, white pine, jackpine, spruce, tamarac, birch and poplar, with occasionally a small scrubby oak or maple. The red pine is of good size, and so also is some of the white pine, but as a rule the white pine is of poor quality, being either hollow or dozy. The pine is so scattered and the natural facilities for its removal so limited, that from a commercial standpoint the timber of this Township is not of great value. It is possible that with the development of the mines, most of it that is available will be utilized.

With two exceptions there are no settlers in the Township. On Lot 8, Concession 4, one Davis has erected a log house, a stable, and at the time of the survey was living there with his family. He has, however, made no clearing for himself, and is employed by the Mountain Mining Company.

On Lot No. 8, Con. 2, a half-breed by the name of Pilo has cleared about an acre and seems to have found one of the very few pieces of land in the Township that might be termed soil. At the time of the survey he had not erected a house, but was living in tents.

There are three good mill-sites in the Township. One at the outlet of Wessel Lake, Lot 2, Con. 4, having a natural fall of about 20 feet, one on Mining Location A. T. W. 1, having a fall of about ten feet, and one on mining location W. D. 76, having a fall of about 70 feet. Upon this latter site a small saw-mill has been built and operated by the Mountain Mining Company.

At the time of the survey thirteen Mining Locations had been surveyed, but there was no work being done on any of them, although on some of them, considerable work had been done.

Large game was said to be very plentiful, but during the survey we saw but one moose and one deer. Partridge, however, were abundant, and all the lakes seemed to be well stocked with fish, some of them very large of their kind.

Accompanying this Report are plans, field notes, and accounts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE B. BROWN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 19.)

TOWNSHIP OF AYLMER.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

20th December, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the completion of the survey of the Township of Aylmer, under instructions from your Department bearing date of 8th July, 1898.

The late T. R. Hewson proceeded to the work with a party of thirteen men on the 15th August, from Wahnapiitæ Station via waggon road to Lake Wahnapiitæ, thence by steamer to the north shore of said lake, a distance of some three-fourths of a mile south of the north boundary of the Township of Rathbun, which forms the south boundary of the Township of Aylmer.

Work was commenced at a spruce post planted for lots numbers twelve and thirteen on this northern boundary of the Township of Rathbun, which was marked "lot 1" on the west side and "con. 1" on the north; an iron post marked "Aylmer" on the north-west side, "Mackelcan" on the north-east side and "Rathbun" on the south side, was planted alongside the spruce post.

The survey of the township was carried out uninterruptedly till the 1st October, when the late T. R. Hewson was attacked by fever and brought down to Sudbury Hospital with great difficulty, at which place he died on the 21st October. I proceeded with the completion of the work on the 10th October and brought the same to a close on the 30th of the same month.

Bad weather was encountered and sickness was very prevalent amongst the men.

The larger portion of the township has been slightly over-run by fire some thirty or forty years ago, and is now re-timbered with Pine, Poplar, Birch, Balsam and Spruce. There is still some very good pine left standing in places, more particularly shown on the timber map, nearly all of which can be easily brought to Lake Wahnapiæ by means of the upper and east branches of the river bearing the same name.

Where there is soil it is of a sandy nature and of very little depth. Rocky ridges abound, generally trending northwest and southeast and in places are very steep.

There are several good sized lakes, all having rocky shores, being deep and abounding with fish.

The Upper Wahnapiæ River flows in a very circuitous northwesterly direction through the township, following a narrow valley of level land between high ridges, and has steep sandy banks, and deep water.

No economic minerals were met with during the progress of the work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM B. FORD,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 20.)

TOWNSHIP OF PARKIN.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO,

May 4th, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Parkin, in the District of Nipissing, surveyed under instructions from your Department dated 8th July, 1898.

On the 3rd of September, procuring teams at Sudbury, I proceeded by what is known as the government Road, with my party and supplies to Le Moines' Landing, on Lake Wahnapiæ, crossing this lake by tug to lot 23, concession 6, in the Township of Rathbun, I arrived at the southeast angle of my township on the 8th of September, and commenced the survey by brushing out and chaining the southern boundary of the township planted the posts to mark the front angles of the lots in the first concession. The direction of the south boundary was found to be considerably north of a due west line, consequently the north boundary instead of being a due west line is run on a bearing to connect the two northerly angles of the township which is N. 88°-05' W astronomically I planted at the southeast angle of the township a jack pine post with an iron post alongside marked on the southwest side "Norman," on northwest side "Parkin," on the east side "Aylmer;" and I planted iron posts, suitably marked, at the other angles of the township.

I surveyed the various concessions and sidelines as shown on the accompanying plan and field notes and in accordance with instructions. The general character of the surface of the township is rocky and hilly, with very little land fit for settlement, the percentage of arable land being small. The lower levels are covered with stones, boulders and mossy swamps in many places. A very high hill in the north-easterly portion of the township, attains an elevation of about 500 feet. Mountain Creek drains the greater portion of the township. This stream could be made available for driving purposes without incurring very much outlay.

This stream, on lot 8, concession III, has a falls of about 15 feet in height, giving an excellent opportunity for a mill-site. The Wahnapiæ River flows through lots 1 and 2, concession 6, and is a shallow stream with a rapid current having an average width of about 150 feet.

The east half of the township contains a considerable quantity of white and red pine of a merchantable quality 10 to 24 inches in diameter, the details of which are given

in the timber map sent herewith. Extensive areas of jack pine were met with, and also spruce and tamarac, suitable for pulp-wood and ties.

The rock exposures are generally the quartzites, felsites, clay slates, etc., of the Huronian age, with small areas of diorite and diabase, in the south-westerly part of the township the gneiss and granite of the Laurentian formation are found, although not so much exposed.

The township is over-run with moose, red deer, bear and the small fur-bearing animals; partridges were also very plentiful.

There were no settlers or miners in the township at the time of survey.

The magnetic variation of the needle was found to be 5 degrees west.

Herewith I send plan, field notes, timber map, etc., with account.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. R. McVOY.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 21.)

TOWNSHIP OF HUTTON.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

BRACEBRIDGE, ONTARIO,

December 20th, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Hutton in the District of Nipissing, under instructions from your Department dated July 8th, 1898.

Leaving Sudbury on the 4th of August, I proceeded by wagon road to the Vermilion River, near the northeast angle of the Township of Hanmer, thence by canoes up the river to the south boundary of the Township, where I commenced the survey by retracing and re-chaining this boundary, planting the posts to mark the front angles of the lots in the First Concession.

The east boundary had been run for over two miles in the survey of Mining Locations, and, after obtaining an observation of Polaris at the northeast angle of W. R. 76, I continued this boundary due north until it intersected the south boundary of the Township of Creelman, produced, which had been run by O. L. S., T. J. Patten, before I reached that portion of the Township.

I planted a wooden post, with the lot and con. marked on the proper sides thereof, at the northeast angle of the Township, and also an iron post marked "Hutton" facing the southwest, and "Parkin" facing the southeast.

The first five concessions were given a depth of 80 chains, as nearly as practicable, and the 6th Con. is somewhat less than 80 chains, owing to the last mile of the south boundary bearing to the south of west.

The Township is much broken by rocky ridges, some of which attain a considerable elevation in the southerly portion, where the rocks are of Laurentian age; while in the northerly portion felsite greywackes and clay-slates of the Huronian formation are met with, though not so much exposed.

The lower levels throughout the Township are extensively covered with boulders, stones, and gravel, with very little soil, and the beds of streams are generally a mass of boulders, so that only a very small percentage is suitable for agriculture. The Township is well supplied with water, the Vermilion River with its lake expansions draining the easterly part, and the west branch, a wide, shallow stream, much obstructed by rapids, drains the westerly portion.

Deposits of gravel are frequently met with, along the streams, containing fine gold and magnetite, and a number of prospectors have staked out claims during the summer.

These gravel and sandy deposits have evidently been brought down from the north, as the material of which they are composed, namely, conglomerates, quartz, slates, garnets, etc., is generally different from the adjoining country rock. The gold is found in the sandy loam, sand, and gravel, near the surface of the ground and within 5 or 6 feet of the surface; at greater depths only traces are found as a rule, and prospecting has not as yet been carried down to bed-rock.

A number of promising claims have been discovered along the west branch of the Vermilion River, particularly in concessions four and five, from which 50 to 150 colors to the pan have been washed with the ordinary gold pan. The timber throughout the Township is jack-pine, spruce, white birch, poplar, white pine, tamarac, balsam and red pine. Along the south and west boundaries is found white pine from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, the particulars of which are given in the timber map herewith. The variation of the magnetic needle was very irregular, more especially in the swamps and river valleys. The average variation was found to be $6^{\circ} 10'$ W. There were no settlers in the Township at the time of the survey. The plan, timber map and field notes accompany this report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. GALBRAITH,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 22.)

TOWNSHIP OF BURK.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO,

December 28th, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Burk, District of Rainy River, made by me under your instructions, dated the 8th of June, 1898.

This Township is situated around the Canadian Pacific Railway station of Bonheur, and is bounded on all sides by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

I commenced at a post on the east boundary planted by O. L. S. Stewart, marked 88 chains to south boundary, and ran the east boundary south to the south-east corner, where I planted an iron bar marked "Burk" on the north west side, alongside a wooden post in a stone mound; from this point a straight line was run to the south-west corner as established by O. L. S. Stewart, and the iron bar planted by him was marked "Burk" on the north-east side; also his wooden post marked Con. 1 on the north and Lot 12 on the east sides, posts were planted on this line at each 40 chains. The several concession lines and north boundary were run west astronomically, and the side lines, with east and west boundaries, north astronomically, and posts planted as instructed. Iron bars were planted alongside of wooden posts at the north-east and north-west corners marked "Burk" on the southwest and southeast sides respectively.

The magnetic variation was almost uniformly five degrees east of north.

With the exception of a number of gravel ridges and moraines, the Township is comparatively level, the surface consisting of sand, gravel, muskeg, and numerous small lakes. This being an unusually wet season the muskegs were full of water, and the lakes had overflowed their banks for several chains.

The Township has been at some time completely burnt over, and is now covered by a thick growth of Jack-pine, poplar, birch and spruce of small size about 10 or 20 years old. I only came across a very few small patches of spruce that averaged 8 inches in diameter and no pine. I may say that there is no timber of value in the Township.

The only game I met with were beaver, partridge and a few moose.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. H. MACDOUGALL,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 23.)

TIE LINE CONNECTING ISLANDS IN GEORGIAN BAY.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

MEAFORD, ONT., 14th Dec., 1898.

Sir,—I beg to herewith hand you my diary, map and report of my survey of certain islands and traverse line connecting them lying in front of the Townships of Conger and Cowper, Georgian Bay, performed under instructions from the Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 8th day of July, 1898.

After a careful perusal of my written instructions and in accordance with the verbal ones given me by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Director of Surveys, I ascertained and defined the most westerly portion of Moose Deer Point and from there after having taken a careful observation for Azimuth, latitude and magnetic variation, ran a line due west astronomically to the most westerly and outlying islands on said line, and connected all by triangulation. At each station was planted a post properly marked in a substantial mound of stones.

I found that in doing this that the entire Jubilee Island group lie to the southward of this line. I then continued the traverse of the mainland northerly and easterly to what is shown on the map of Conger Township as Moose Point, but is in reality a narrow neck of land some three chains in width, connecting lot No. 59 in the Third Concession of the Township of Conger with what has been erroneously termed Loon Island but is really part of the mainland and should form part of the said Township of Conger.

I might state here that the firm of Newton & Bros. were at the time of survey taking logs off this part of the mainland under their license from the Indian Department which only includes and allows them to cut on the islands south of Moose Deer Point. I mentioned this in one of my letters to the Department while making the survey. I continued my traverse along the northerly side of the mainland to side road between lots Nos. 55 and 56, the centre of which I found marked by a pine post in a mound of stones. I also found the old blazed line in the centre of Road allowance, this I retraced for a considerable distance. The post mentioned stands about one chain from the water's edge. I then traversed the southerly shore of mainland from Loon Portage to the centre of town-line between the Townships of Freeman and Conger, which is marked by an iron bar and a cedar post driven in the ground about one chain from the water's edge. The old blazed line in the centre of the road allowance is well blazed.

I also made a complete traverse of the additional part of Conger from Loon Portage north-westerly, northerly and easterly back to the place of beginning at the Portage, the bearings and distances of which are all fully shown on the accompanying map.

I also connected all the islands along my traverse line by actual measurement and triangulation from Station No. 24 on Moose Point to Station No. 73, on Turning Island. All the stations are well marked by posts bearing their proper numbers and all securely planted in mounds of stone.

I connected my previous surveys for private parties with the main traverse line now established from Station No. 46 to Alice Island, this enables me to show all the islands I have surveyed up to date on the map.

The group of islands of which Sadie and Brownie form a part has been connected by traverse to the town line of Freeman and Conger at Lot No. 41 in the latter Township. It was necessary to establish this connection in order to locate and tie in a number of islands surveyed along the channel to Moon River, Wood's Bay and Sweet's Bay, all are famous for the good fishing they provide.

Station No. 24 is at Latitude $45^{\circ} 7'$ North and approx. Long. $80^{\circ} 5'$ West and the Magnetic Variation is $5^{\circ} 55'$ West of the true meridian which I established from this point, this station is marked on the ground by a pine post $5'' \times 5''$ marked thus Lat. $45^{\circ} 7'$ Long. $80^{\circ} 05'$ and securely planted in a well built mound of stones.

I would just say in conclusion a word in regard to the protection of the fish that can be caught among the islands. I have, during my surveys among the islands on various parts of the shore accidentally come across people who were fishing by illegal means and using improper and illegal nets for the killing of bass and pickerel, which in my opinion

should be better protected than heretofore, and one very effectual way would be to entirely prohibit the sale of bass and pickerel. These fish will not gill easily and are caught in hoop and trap nets provided with long leads which the fish follow until they reach the funnel shaped mouth of the part of the net called the pot, here they enter and stay until the pirate or pot hunter of a fisherman, as he should be called, lifts his net. On one occasion I saw three hundred pounds of bass and pickerel rotting on the rocks the product of a haul of one of these trap nets.

This kind of destruction, if allowed to continue, would soon deplete the supply and would be a great injustice to the true sportsman who visits the islands and spends considerable money in purchasing an island and beautifying it and who is satisfied with a reasonable catch as provided by law.

The tourist you meet on the island is invariably anxious to protect the fish by every means in his power, and very seldom do you ever see him killing a fish which weighs less than a pound and is satisfied with a catch of from six to ten per man.

There were more people than ever before in my recollection on the islands during the past summer, and as the bay has now become one of the most popular and accessible summer resorts on the continent the number is bound to increase every year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. G. SING,

D. & O. L. Surveyor.

The Honourable J. M. Gibson,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Appendix No. 24.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTHWORTH.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

TILBURY, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 26th, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Southworth, in the District of Rainy River, performed under instructions from your department, bearing date the 12th July, 1898.

I commenced the survey of the Township as directed at O. L. S. Stewart's iron and wooden posts, planted on the north and south sides of the right of-way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near the two hundred and thirty nine mile board, and then ran south astronomically the distance of one hundred and thirty chains and thirty links from the posts at the south side of the right-of-way of the said railway, where I planted tamarac and iron posts for the southeast angle of the township, and marking the iron post with a cold chisel with the word Southworth and facing it to the northwest.

I then ran the south boundary west astronomically, planting the lot posts thereon, until I reached the Little Wabigoon Lake, where I planted cedar and iron posts, marking the word Southworth on both of them and facing them towards the northeast.

The other concession lines and side lines, with a few exceptions, were run west and north respectively, except the portion of the north boundary from the south-east angle of of the township of Zealand, which was run east astronomically until it intersected the east boundary of the township.

There was great difficulty in getting out to Little Wabigoon and Wabigoon Lakes with the concession lines and side lines where the land was level and low banks along the shore, owing to the water having backed up from the lakes and flooding over the land to the depth of from one to five feet, and sometimes extending back half a mile or even a mile from the shore. I could not start the eight and nine side line or the ten and eleven side line from the shore of the lake at all in the fourth concession, and had to run those lines south from the concession line in the rear, as far as I could until I was prevented by the water which was from two to three feet deep, as will be shown in the field notes. I have been informed by the residents of Wabigoon that the water has risen five or six feet in Wabigoon Lake on account of the dam being placed in the Wabigoon River at Dryden and will likely stay at this level.

The eastern portion of the township is rather rough and rocky having quite a number of swamps lying between the rocky ridges and would not be very well adapted to agricultural purposes ; but the central and western portion of the township is more level and rolling and the soil is principally clay and clay loam, which is particularly adapted for farming purposes. I should think that there would be about fifty per cent. of the township that would make good farming land, and it would be an easy matter to make roads through it, as the principal part of the best farming land lies close to the Canadian Pacific Railway and is pretty level.

The township is well watered by two large creeks running through it, namely, the McKenzie and McHugh's Creeks and several small ones, and then there is Wee Sandy Lake and some two or three smaller lakes in the interior portion of the township, besides the Wabigoon and Little Wabigoon Lakes in the southern part of the township. The lakes contain the usual kind of fish, such as bass, pickerel, pike and some white fish.

Large game was rather scarce, such as moose, caribou and bear, but the small game was rather plentiful, such as partridge, rabbit and duck.

There is no pine in the township, nor timber of any kind that would be of any commercial value, as the fires have overrun this township several times in the past, and all the timber was burnt off. The land is now covered with small spruce, tamarac, poplar, and birch of recent growth.

There are no settlers in the township except in the Village of Dinorwic and also one on H. W. 519 called McKevir's Point, where a party has put up a couple of shanties and has about half an acre cleared, but is not living there at present.

There has not been any development work done on the mining locations this season in this township that I have seen, but a shaft has been sunk some time ago in the Ruby Mine on H. W. 125. The rock formation is principally Huronian and the indications show that some very good mines might be had by proper investigation and development.

The Village of Dinorwic seems to be a very prosperous village and by straightening the McKenzie River or Creek, by dredging the channel a little wider and cutting of the short bends, it would make a good steam boat route to Manitou Mining District. And I understand that a wagon road has been built as a portage between the lakes by the Hudson's Bay Company from their post in this village northward to the Lac Seul District, and I understand that it runs through the Minnetakie Mining District ; and by spending a little money judiciously on this road it could be made a good wagon road between this village and the Minnetakie Mining District, where I understand they are putting in considerable mining machinery and also erecting a stamp mill.

There was very little local attraction, the variations being 6 degrees, 30 minutes east and was pretty constant throughout.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. M. TIERNAN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Hon. J. M. GIBSON,
Comissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 25.)

TOWNSHIP OF MELGUND,

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

TILBURY, ONTARIO, Jan. 21st, 1899,

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Melgund, in the District of Rainy River, surveyed by me under instructions from your department bearing date 10th day of September, 1898.

I commenced the survey of the township at the southeast angle thereof as directed in the instructions, at the 54th mile on O. L. S. A. Niven's Fifth Meridian Line, where he planted iron and wooden posts. These posts I marked with the word Melgund and placed them towards the northwest, I marked the spruce post with the lot number and concession number on the west and north sides respectively. I then retraced O. L. S. Niven's Third Base line for the front of my first concession, planting the lot posts thereon at regular intervals of 40 chains except where Mining Locations were already surveyed, and

where the posts should be planted, until I reached the 6th mile post from the meridian, where O. L. S. A. Niven had planted iron and wooden posts. I also marked these posts with the word Melgund and faced them towards the north-east.

The iron and wooden posts at the northeast and northwest angles of the township were also marked in a similar way and the word Melgund placed towards the township. I then ran the other concession lines and the side lines due west and north respectively except where interfered with by Mining Locations.

The township is comparatively level except the southerly part of the 6th concession which is rather rough and mountainous. The soil is principally clay and clay loam of a very good quality and would make very good agricultural land. Hay and root crops could be grown to good advantage here and they always command a good price. The marshes and muskegs are generally sandy, but in some places there is beautiful black loam, with clay sub-soil, which would be excellent land for farming purposes.

The township would be very easy to drain as the surface naturally inclines towards the Little Wabigoon River, through several creeks and swales, and it would not take very much excavation and improvement on these to make them sufficient to properly drain the land.

The township is well watered by the Little Wabigoon River which enters the township in Lot 1, in the 2nd Concession, and flows westerly in a very tortuous course through the 2nd and 3rd Cons., crossing the west boundary in the 3rd Concession. There is also a portion of Shallow Lake and Long Lake rivers in the Townships, the former entering the Township in Lot 4 in the 1st Con. flowing northerly and westerly through Lots 4 and 5 and entering the Little Wabigoon River in Lot 6, in the 2nd Con. Long Lake River crosses into the Township a few chains in two places on the West boundary in the 2nd Concession.

Bear Creek is also quite a large stream which enters the Township in Lot 4, in the 6th Concession, and flows southeasterly through Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the 6th, 5th, 4th and 3rd Concessions, entering the Little Wabigoon River in Lot 9, in the 3rd Con.

There are also a couple of small lakes in the 6th Concession, namely, Burnets and part of Kannabutch Lake, the former on the west boundary and the latter on the north boundary. The water in the lakes is very clear and abounds with beautiful fish. Bass, pickerel, pike and white fish being the principal varieties, the river waters are very dark except Long Lake river and scarcely any fish in them. There are several falls and rapids in Shallow Lake and the Little Wabigoon River east of Lot seven which would furnish excellent water-power. The average width of the rivers is about 50 feet.

There is no pine in the township except a few pitch-pine scattered here and there, neither is there any other timber that would be of any commercial value, except a small portion in Lots 4 and 5, in the 4th concession, and in the 5th concession, which has some pretty fair sized Tamarac on from 8 to 16 inches in diameter.

There has been quite a lot of prospecting done in the township, but there has not been much developing work done, that I could see. There is an old shaft put down on E 163, and has been abandoned several years ago. The machinery is still there. As the hole was filled up with water we could not see how deep the shaft was sunk. There are some four or five prospectors located on their locations, viz: S V 249 and S V 255, who are doing some developing work on their claims. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the township in the 6th concession from lot 1 to 8 inclusive.

Dymont Station appears to be a village that will be very prosperous in the near future, as the Government Road is built from the south to the New Klondike, and if the mines there turn out favorably, which from the present indications there is little doubt of, then this would be the principal distributing point for all the mines in that vicinity, and as far south as the Manitou, and also for any mines to the north of this place.

There are no settlers in the township except those before mentioned on their locations. Game is rather plentiful—moose, cariboo, partridge, rabbit, and also fox and mink.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Jos. M. TIERNAN,
Ontario Land Surveyor

The Hon. J. M. GIBSON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 26).

BASE LINE, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

HALIBURTON, ONTARIO,

October 30th, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of 120 miles of base line in the Algoma District, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated 2nd June, 1899.

Leaving Toronto on the 5th of June, I proceeded to Matagami Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Algoma District, and from this point I went in with canoes via the Spanish and Matagami Rivers a distance of over 100 miles, to a point about two miles north of where my line was supposed to cross the Matagami River, thence by Portage Lake and stream to Porcupine Lake, and thence easterly through the woods six miles to my starting point near Night Hawk Lake, viz, the 120th mile post from the north east angle of the Township of Lumsden, planted in 1896 on the boundary line between the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, being in latitude $48^{\circ} 27' 54''$ north.

I commenced my survey of the 20th of June, running west astronomically from said 120 mile post and continued the survey from day to day until the 16th of September.

I crossed the Matagami River on the 17th mile, the Groundhog on the 45th mile, the Pishkanogama at the 63rd mile, Trout River on the 82nd mile, entered Missanabie Lake on the 111th mile and left one of its bays at the 117th mile, terminating my survey at the 120th mile in accordance with instructions and returning to Toronto via Missanabie Lake, and the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 19th of September.

The line was well cut out and blazed and carefully measured, wooden posts were planted at every mile and iron posts every three miles, marked with a cold chisel on the east side "III. M.," "VI. M.," "IX. M.," etc., up to "CXX. M." Mounds of stone, where stones could be found, were built around the posts. Bearing trees were also taken marked "B. T.," and their size, course, and distance from the posts noted. Where the end of a mile came in a lake or river the post was planted on the line on the nearest land and the distance noted. In these cases the iron posts were marked with a plus or minus sign as the case might be.

Astronomical observations were taken frequently, the details of which will be found in the field notes. The magnetic variation of the needle averaged about 6 deg. W, being 10 deg. west at the beginning of the line and 4 deg. west at its termination.

[GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The initial point of the line, the 120th mile post on the District boundary, is in a level clay country timbered with spruce and poplar, which may be described as a part of the Abitibi Valley. Going west from this point the line leaves the level country at about the end of the 4th mile and enters upon a more or less broken and rocky section of the Huronian formation extending to the end of the 10th mile. From this point the country is comparatively level to the Matagami River on the 17th mile, and for some distance beyond, the soil being clay in places, with sand and sandy loam in others, with belts of tamarac, spruce and cedar swamps.

From the Matagami River on the 17th mile to the 50th mile the line passes through a country not particularly rough or smooth, exposures of Huronian rock in places, strips of swamp and flats of spruce, with an occasional hill, are the general features, while the soil is clay in places but generally sandy, sand and stones frequently, and the timber of all kinds, spruce predominating with poplar, tamarac, birch, balsam and pitch pine, with now and then cedar in the swamps.

From the 50th to the 59th mile the country is more rolling and hilly than the preceding 30 miles and there is not much good land along this part of the line. The 59th mile is through level land, sandy loam and large spruce birch and balsam. Miles 60 and 61 are again undulating, and the line then enters a brule about 25 years old. The brule extends about two miles south and about 16 miles north and west (occasionally broken by green bush) to Trout river on the 82nd mile. This tract of country may be described as rolling and occasionally hilly with a few rock exposures (gneiss) and tamarac and spruce swamps. The soil is sandy and sandy loam.

From the 70th mile west the country is of a rougher description than to the east. From Trout river on the 82nd mile to Missanabie lake and the 111th mile the country is a little more broken by lakes, and it is also hilly in places. The soil is sometimes clay but generally sandy with considerable brule from the 92nd to the 105th mile.

From the west side of Missanabie lake to the end of the line at the 120th mile, the country is again rolling, rocky and hilly, sandy soil and occasionally burnt. In fact most of the country along the west side of Missanabie lake to the Canadian Pacific Railway has been burnt over and presents a rocky, desolate appearance.

TIMBER.

Spruce is the principal timber along the whole line. Tamarac is the next in the low land but a large proportion of it is for some reason or other dead, in many places almost all dead. There is a large amount of poplar along the line and of good size. Spruce and poplar on the dry level land is the principal timber the general size being from 8 to 16 inches in diameter. The line runs through a large amount of this timber particularly on the first 40 miles. Pitch pine, white birch, balsam, cedar and balm of Gilead are the other kinds of timber. Cedar is not to say plentiful, but was frequently found of fair size and quality in the swamps and along the lake shores throughout the whole length of the line. A considerable amount of pitch pine was passed through on the highlands, principally on the central and west part of the line. In many places it is of good size fit for lumber and railway ties.

There is no white pine on the first 50 miles of the line, a small grove of red pine on the shore of a lake on the 39th mile, on the 52nd mile we got a little white pine and on the 74th mile the line passes through a grove of fairly good timber, from 12 to 20 inches diameter, about 2,000 logs in sight, and from this to the end of the line a few trees of red and white were occasionally met with.

WATER.

The line crosses all the rivers in the country flowing north to James' Bay, and quite a number of lakes, the largest being Missanabie.

The Matagami River, where the line crosses, is 2 chains 40 links wide, and quite deep. This is one of the three large rivers forming the Moose, and has a length of about 300 miles.

Kamiskataia River, 1 chain, 85 links wide, falls into the Matagami about 12 miles north of the line.

The Groundhog River at the 45th mile has a general width of about three chains, flows north, and after receiving the waters of the Pishkanogama River falls into the Matagami about 90 miles north of the line.

The Pishkanogama River at the 63rd mile is about 3 chains wide and joins the Groundhog about 25 miles north of the line.

Trout River on the 82nd mile is 10 chains wide where the line crosses with about 5 chains of grass on each side. Slow current and no rapids for 30 miles to the south. It joins the Kapuskasing River, which crosses the line on the 87th mile, at a point about six miles down stream and about a mile north of the Kapuskasing Lake, and the united streams under the name of Kapuskasing, then falls into the Matagami River, about 100 miles north of the line. A bay of Kapuskasing Lake was crossed on the 86th mile. This lake is about 8 miles long and two miles in width at its widest part.

Hay Creek was crossed on the 107th mile, $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains wide, flowing north into Missanabie River, so called because the Indians and H. B. Co. cut their hay from the flats, the grass growing very luxuriantly for many miles on both sides of the creek.

The most important sheet of water is Missanabie Lake. It is about 30 miles in length and from one to five miles in width, with numerous bays. Where the lines crossed, about three miles south-west of Brunswick post of H. B. Co., it was about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide. The water falls into the Missanabie River and forms a part of the great highway from Lake Superior to James Bay.

In addition to the waters mentioned, the line crosses numerous small streams and lakes as shown by the plan accompanying this report.

The geological formations crossed were the Huronian and Laurentian, but of these Mr. W. A. Parks, B.A., of Toronto University, who accompanied the party as geologist, will report fully. I may here say that Mr. Parks obtained much valuable information as to water communication in the country through which the line passes, he having traversed nearly all the canoe routes between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the line, and for some distance north of the line.

Signs of moose and caribou were frequently seen on the survey, and partridge were plentiful. Fish of the usual kind, pike and pickerel, were plentiful in most of the lakes, trout, both salmon and speckled, in some of them, emptying into the Missanabie River. Duck were plentiful on the rivers, and the usual fur-bearing animals are to be found in the country, but the ground is pretty well occupied by the Hudson Bay Company's Indians during the trapping season.

Herewith are full returns of the survey, including copy of the barometric observations taken along the line from Night Hawk Lake to Missanabie Lake, and connected with the elevation of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Missanabie Station.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. NIVEN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Hon. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

Appendix No. 27.

BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TORONTO, ONTARIO,
28th September, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of base and meridian lines in the Michipicoton region of the District of Algoma, pursuant to instructions from your department dated 5th of June, 1899.

Leaving Toronto on the 4th of July, I proceeded to Chapleau where I organized a party of fifteen men and prepared the outfit and provisions necessary for the work.

Having arranged for the shipment of part of the supplies to Missanabie and Grasett stations, and thence down the Magpie River, we took the remainder with us to Dalton station and, following the line of railway, reached the starting point of the survey, being the intersection of the boundary between townships numbers 43 and 45, as run by O.L.S. E. Stewart in 1893.

This point, situate a short distance south of the 665th mile board on the Canadian Pacific Railway, was shown in the instructions to be distant 202 chains and 58 links west from the north east angle of township number 43, and was defined on the ground by a cedar post and iron post marked "43" on the south side and "45" on the north side. From this point I ran west astronomically on chords of a parallel of latitude for thirty three miles, enumerating from the north east angle of Township No. 43, the line being deflected six minutes north at every sixth mile post.

From the thirty-third mile post I ran due south for eighteen miles and thence due west a distance of four miles, eleven chains and seventy-two links to the east limit of mining location Y 122, that location being now the town site of Michipicoton.

Except where such point occurred in a lake or river, a wooden post was planted at the end of every mile and an iron post 3 feet long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the end of every third mile, the number of the mile being marked on the side of the post nearest the starting point. The wooden posts were made of the most durable timber to be found in the vicinity, and wherever practicable a mound of stones was erected about the post and bearing trees marked and noted in the usual manner.

Where a mile terminated in a lake or river the post was planted on the line on the nearest land and marked with the number of the mile, plus or minus the number of chains and links. Astronomical observations, for the purpose of verifying the course of the line, were taken at short intervals.

The magnetic variation, except in two or three instances, was uniform at three degrees west.

Generally speaking, the country through which these base and meridian lines pass is rugged and broken, that in the vicinity of Wawa Lake and the Magpie River being almost mountainous, some of the rocky bluffs rising to an altitude of five hundred feet above the surrounding valleys, and with precipitous sides. Scarcely any level land was met with, and, in consequence, it was generally found impossible to move the camp outfit along the surveyed line, winding trails having to be cut for that purpose.

The soil is principally sandy and stony, the greater part being rocky. Only in one or two instances was clay soil seen, that being north of the first mile on the Second Base line.

The timber consists chiefly of white birch, spruce, tamarac, balsam, poplar and cedar, with a few scattered white and red pine trees. Brulé of about twelve years covers the first twelve miles of the First base line, also from the twenty-seventh to the thirty third mile of the same. Between the twelfth and twenty-eighth miles of this base line the timber is fairly heavy, a considerable part of the spruce having a commercial value as pulp wood, and the same is true of the timber on the meridian line, with the exception of brulé on the seventh, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth miles. On the Second base line the first two and a half miles and the fourth mile contain fairly valuable timber of the same character. Jack pine plains extend from the Michipicoton River to within a short distance of this base line opposite the third and fourth miles, but the timber is chiefly of small size.

In the fifteenth mile on the First base line, Manitowick lake, a body of good fresh water, about twelve miles long and from one-quarter to one and one-half miles wide, is crossed by the line. This lake is a part of the main canoe route between Missanabie and Michipicoton, and, prior to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, formed a part of an important canoe route between Lake Superior and James Bay. The Magpie River, a fine stream of an average breadth of from two to three chains, with occasional lake expansions, is crossed by the First Base line on the thirty-second mile and by the meridian line on the fourth, fifth and seventh miles, and runs thence about parallel to the meridian line for a distance of about three miles, thence trending southwesterly to its junction with the Michipicoton River at a point about one mile from Lake Superior and near the production of the Second Base line.

The almost continuous rapids between its mouth and the Canadian Pacific Railway prevent the Magpie River being much used for traffic between those points, but the possibilities for the development of water-power may prove of much value to the district if mining operations in the future are carried on.

Wawa Lake, having a length of five miles by a breadth of about one mile, is crossed by the meridian line in the thirteenth mile. Numerous small lakes were crossed by both base and meridian lines.

The Laurentian formation prevails in the first twelve miles of the First Base line, the remainder of the survey being through the Huronian formation. Hematite iron ore was seen on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth miles of the First Base line, also between Walbank and Wawa Lakes, on the meridian line.

Numerous iron mining claims were staked by prospectors in the localities mentioned, and some development work had been done. To reach these properties a railway is already being built from Gros Cap on Lake Superior, and indications are that active mining operations will at once begin and ore may be shipped before the close of navigation.

A considerable number of gold mining claims are being opened up and developed to the south of Wawa Lake. The number of iron and gold mining claims already laid out and the development work in progress, in addition to the mineral indications above noted, are convincing proofs of the mineral wealth of this region. Special attention has been devoted to the Michipicoton country by geological experts on behalf of the Federal and Local Governments, and further details in this report would be but repetition of what has already been made public.

Specimens of ore secured during my survey will be sent to the Bureau of Mines.

The water in the streams and lakes met with is of good quality and, generally, well stocked with lake trout, speckled trout, pickerel and pike.

Small fruits were abundant in the burnt country.

Accompanying this report, I beg to submit field notes and a general plan showing the lines surveyed, together with such additional information as to water routes, etc., as could be gathered during the progress of the work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. B. SPEIGHT,

To the Honorable J. M. GIBSON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

(Appendix No. 28).

TOWNSHIP OF DELAMERE.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

15th November, 1899.

SIR,—We have the honour to report the completion of the survey of the Township of Delamere, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions from your Department, dated July 13th, 1899.

The work was performed by our W. B. Ford and a party of twelve men, who proceeded to the township from Sturgeon Falls on the 24th of July, via steamboat and canoe, across Lake Nipissing and down the French River, reaching the locality on the evening of the 25th. The work was carried on uninterruptedly till the completion of the same on the 27th of August, 1899.

The dry hemlock post, mentioned in the instructions from your Department, as Mr. McAree's second mile post, could not be found, but the witness post on the west shore of the bay of French River was found standing in a cairn of stones, and consequently the southeast angle of the township was taken as being 59.33 chains east of said witness post.

At the S.E. corner the iron post planted at the north shore of the French River was marked Delamere on the N.W. side and Cosby on the northeast side; the wooden post was marked con. 1 on the north and 1 on the west side.

At the southwest corner the iron post was marked Delamere on the N.E. side, and Cox on the N.W. side; the wooden post was marked con. 1 on the north, on the west, and 13 on the east sides.

At the N.E. corner the iron post was marked Delamere, on the S.W., Cosby on the S.E., and Cherriman on the N. side and the wooden post was marked con. VI. on the south, 1 on the west and 13 on the east sides.

The whole of the township has been overrun by fire at different times, so that very little timber exists, what there is being chiefly small second-growth poplar and birch, with belts of jack-pine towards the northern part of the township. There appeared to be very little second growth red and white pine.

Nearly all that portion of the township lying between the chain of lakes connecting with the upper and lower Sturgeon Lakes, and the straight narrow sheet of water now known as the Murdock River, but shown on Mr. McAree's field notes of the south limit of timber berth 35, run in 1882 as the Johnston River, is good farming country, the soil being chiefly clay and sandy loam, the southern portion being almost void of timber, the northern portion becoming more rocky and undulating, and having more timber.

In the south-easterly portion of the township the country is rocky and mountainous; in the north-easterly portion it becomes level and marshy, and in the north-westerly portion and west of the Murdock it is undulating and rocky, the ridges all trending in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction, the valleys being filled with thick alder swamps.

The construction of the proposed Toronto to Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which according to the projected line will pass through the south-westerly portion of the township, will provide access to nearly all the land fit for cultivation.

No compass lines were run—saving one between lots 4 and 5 in concessions 1 and 2 which was re-run with the transit—in the performance of the work. The variation of the needle was very erratic, ranging from $19^{\circ} 40'$ west, to 13° east, and seldom remained the same at two adjoining stations.

The country abounds with deer and moose, hardly any other game being seen, wolves were heard frequently, and the lakes are plentifully stocked with fish, chiefly bass.

No economic minerals were met with during the progress of the work. The geological formation appeared to be Laurentian, the rocks merging from granite to diorite gneiss.

Accompanying this report are plans, field notes, etc., of the survey.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) TYRRELL & FORD.

HON. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 29).

TOWNSHIP OF COSBY.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,

December 12th, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the returns of survey of the Township of Cosby, Nipissing District, carried out this autumn under instructions from your Department.

I commenced the survey at the wood post planted by O.L.S. McAree in 1882, and the iron post planted at the same point by O.L.S. Coad to define the south-west angle of the Martland township.

These posts define also the south-east corner of Cosby. Upon the north-west face of the iron post I chiselled the word Cosby.

The south boundary I retraced west to the bay on French River wherein the south-west angle of the township comes, giving to each lot the regular width of 40 chains, running mean-time, the several side lines north two concessions.

Around the bay I offsetted west to the boundary which, at this place, I found had just been run by Messrs. Tyrell and Ford, for the south end of the east boundary of Delamere. The frontage of lot 13 is 28 81 chains.

The iron post at the south-west corner of Cosby is placed 1.65 chains north of the theoretic angle in the bay. Upon its south-east face was properly cut the name Cosby.

Returning to the starting point, at the south-east angle, I retraced the east boundary to the north-east corner where I found the iron post that defined it. This I marked Cosby on the south-west face. From the east boundary I ran the concession lines west astronomically, all but the last two, which were run east from side line lots 2 and 3.

En route west I took up the side lines to the north boundary.

I also ran out the west boundary (east boundary Delamere) through Concessions IV., V. and VI. to the south boundary of the Township of Cherriman. At point of intersection with it, I planted an iron post marked "Cosby" on south-east face and "Delamere" on south-west face.

The west boundary strikes Cherriman 12.40 chains east of its south-west angle.

All that part of the township lying south of Wolf and Wolseley Rivers, comprising the first four concessions and about one half of the fifth, is good clay land, tolerably free from stone, pretty level, gently undulating, easily cleared, and well adapted for settlement. The tract north of these streams is more or less broken, very sandy, and hardly suited for general farming purposes.

The country around here has evidently, within a not remote period, been overrun by a succession of fires, as is sufficiently attested by the relics of the old, as well as by the kind and character of the new forest growth upon it. Except a narrow strip of red and

white pine of medium size along the north bank of Wolseley River, in Lots 2 and 3, Concession V., there is no timber of value in the Township. The great proportion is covered with poplar, white birch, small spruce, alder, willows, &c.

Very stringent means are necessary to be put in force in order to protect the forest resources of the Province from fires, which annually destroy, or render valueless, millions of dollars worth of timber.

The lakes and rivers contain good maskinonge, bass, &c. Signs of moose, deer and bear have been frequently met with, and there is no doubt these animals are on the increase.

Of the land area in the Township, I consider 70 per cent. good, requiring little labor to clear and cultivate.

Hoping the returns will be found satisfactory to the Department,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), J. W. FITZGERALD,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 30.)

RE-SURVEY OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BLAKE.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO,

November, 10th, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, dated August 2nd, 1899, I have completed the re-survey of part of the Township of Blake.

On September 30th, with five men and supplies, I drove to the north-west corner of Blake. After some difficulty I found a starting point at the south east corner of Section XI, Concession 1, where I found the old bearing-trees and original post lying down. From this I traced the old blazes to the west boundary of the township. At this intersection I found the point of the original post. From this point I was able to trace the boundary by following occasional old blazes to the south boundary of Paipoonge. At the intersection of the south side of the road allowance and this line, I planted a large wooden post and iron bar, marked "Paipoonge" on the north, "Blake" on the south-east, and "Scoble" on the south-west. With this start I was able to trace by closely following the old blazes (which were in places very scarce) and chaining all the lines in finding the places of all the original posts, except some of the quarter section ones. These seem to have been only about two inches square and, in a number of cases, all traces of them and their places had been completely destroyed. In these cases I planted new posts half way between section corners. All section corner posts were marked with scribing iron with number of section on east and west, and number of concession on north and south sides.

The whole of this part of the township has been burnt over and the timber destroyed, except a small portion in the north. It is now covered by a dense growth of hazel and other scrub.

The only portions surveyed fit for cultivation are Concessions I and part of Sections X and XI, Concessions II, III and IV. The rest consists chiefly of a series of trap bluffs and ravines, from 300 to 600 feet high. Two or three of the lines I did not retrace on that account.

The good land seems to extend up the valley of Slate River and on to Jarvis River, where it covers a considerable area.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. MACDOUGALL.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

(Appendix No. 31)

TOWNSHIP OF MASON.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario,

December 12th, 1899.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the plan and field notes and account of the survey of the Township of Mason on the French River, surveyed by me according to Departmental Instructions dated August 25th, 1899.

Mason is bounded west and south by the French River, on the north by the Township of Cosby, and east by lands not yet surveyed.

I commenced the survey as instructed by tracing the east boundary from the south-east angle of the Township of Cosby 80 chains south. From this point I ran west astronomically the line for the front of Concession VI to the French River giving to the lots a uniform frontage of 40.00 chains.

From the proper points established on this line I ran the several side lines to the north boundary and south to the South branch of the French River on Meridian bearing. The lines for the fronts of Concessions III, IV and V, I also ran from the east boundary west to the French River, giving them a depth each of 80 chains on the east boundary. The posts between Lots 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, etc., for Concession 2, I planted at high water mark on the South branch of the French River at the distance of 40 chains astronomically west from the side lines immediately east of them. As will be seen by the Timber Plan herewith furnished, the easterly one-third of the Township is covered with heavy green bush, hemlock, birch, basswood, cedar, maple, etc. This timber is generally of size and quality suitable for commercial uses. The remaining two-thirds, or nearly so of the township, is a brule overgrown with poplar, birch, alder and willows, interspersed in places with spruce and cedar swamps, and small clumps of mixed green bush of little value. That portion of the township lying north of the north channel of the French River with the exception of a strip averaging about 15 chains wide on the shore of the river, including lots 1 to 4 in concessions III and IV, is good clay land suitable for settlement, but for the rest the country is rocky and broken, and unfit for cultivation generally. The north channel of the French River is on the proposed route of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Ship Canal. It is of considerable depth, and lies in a depression of some fifty to eighty feet below the general level of the surrounding country. Its shores are bold and rocky, and it ranges in width from a chain or two up to half a mile or more in some open stretches. There is but one rapid in its course through the township. It occurs on lot 8, concession VI, where the river falls about three feet in a distance of about 4 chains. The iron post at the north-east angle of the township I marked in the proper way with the word Mason on its south-west face. The iron post properly marked on its north-west face, I planted on the east boundary at high water mark on the south branch of the French River. I also planted an iron post at the inter-section of side line 12 and 13 with high water mark on the same branch with the word Mason properly cut into its north-east face according to instructions. The usual kinds of fish, game, etc., are found in plenty, and seem to be multiplying rapidly. About 30 per cent. would, I think, represent the arable portion of this township, although much of the remainder is capable of supplying extensive pasturage for stock-raising purposes.

Hoping the returns will be found satisfactory to the Department,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 32.)

RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK.

RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK,
Morpeth, January 2nd, 1900.

To the Honorable E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit this my report as caretaker of the Rondeau Provincial Park for the year 1899.

It is five years last June since this Park opened as a Provincial Park. Since that time it has become very popular as a summer resort, although it has two very serious drawbacks. One is the poor road between the town line of Howard and Harwich and the Park, which is only one and a half miles. For that distance the passengers of heavily loaded vehicles must get out and walk. The sand is so deep that horses coming long distances find it all they can do to draw the empty carriages. The second great need is for a public house to accommodate those from a distance who would like to stay there a week, a month or three months. It is inconsistent with its purpose that a place like Rondeau Park, which nature has made one of the most beautiful spots in Ontario, should be held back when a small amount of money would make it all that could be desired. Another thing very much needed is a telephone from Morpeth which is only six miles away. The wire from Ridgetown to Morpeth has been in operation for many years. For the last two years the campers have been urging to have the wire extended to the Park. It would save the Government horses many long trips and would be a great convenience to the public who resort here and would be much better than a post office for this place.

We have seventy-three Mongolian and English pheasants enclosed so that they cannot get away into the bush. However, several did escape before we got them into the covered enclosures. They all look strong and healthy. During the last three years we have allowed about two hundred to escape to the bush, hoping they would live there through the winter and multiply rapidly. We know that some of the pheasants have wintered in the bush, and have hatched their young there the following spring. I saw several of their young last June, but where they have over three thousand acres to run in the greater part of which is exceedingly dense with underbrush, it would be hard to say how many there might be there now. They have a great many enemies to contend with, such as foxes, raccoons, skunks, weasels and even snakes, which swallow the little ones. The hawks and owls are also very destructive to the game fowl. We succeeded in shooting and trapping about forty hawks and owls this fall. The native quail, partridge and black squirrels are getting very numerous since shooting has been prohibited in the Park.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC GARDINER,
Ranger.

(Appendix No. 33.)

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK.

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK,
Mowat P.O., January 1, 1900.

To the Honorable E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

SIR,—

As superintendent of the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, I respectfully beg to hand you the following report for the year 1899, hoping that after having read the same you will feel satisfied that considerable progress has been made in the purposes for which the Park was established. The staff consists of nine rangers, one constable at Canoe Lake and myself. The duties of the rangers are many and very arduous, especially during the trapping season when each pair of rangers has to cover a large area of unbroken forest, during the summer and fall with canoe and tump strap, and in the winter months with snow shoe and sled. From 1st June to 1st September there is no

both with fawn, proving that there is no difficulty in breeding them when in captivity.

I have been instructed by the Department to secure a pair of caribou, and have arranged with Mr. Cormier, of Aylmer, Quebec, for a pair to be delivered this winter. I hope to be able to breed them at headquarters, and after a time to allow them to roam at will through the Park. I feel confident of success with the caribou, and should like very much to have a pair of elk. There is no doubt elk at one time inhabited this section of country, and I believe could be again induced to breed and remain here.

The wolf, the red deer's greatest enemy, is very numerous this year, and I have had poison put out in large quantities, in some cases having a deer shot and the whole carcass poisoned. In this way I hope to destroy a large number of these pests before deep snow comes, the time when they do the greatest damage among the deer.

As no doubt you are aware, the lakes of the Park are well stocked with trout of the finest quality, as are the brooks with speckled trout. Some of our lakes also have burbot, catfish, eels and whitefish. During the past season some 500 very fine black bass, from one to four pounds in weight, were brought from Parry Sound and put into Cache, White and Source Lakes. These were procured before the spawning season and successfully carried to their destination in a tank car supplied by the Canada Atlantic Railway, the General Manager, Mr. Chamberlain, as well as the other officials, taking a great interest in the experiment and doing all in their power to ensure its success. I should like to see one of the lakes stocked with pickerel. This, I believe, could also be done successfully in the same way. Of the bass, some five hundred odd, I do not think a dozen were lost, and I look for good results from this venture.

THE PARK AS A HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

Few sections of Canada present such variety of scenery in lake, river and woodland, as Algonquin Park. I do not think under this heading I can do better than give you the views of Dr. R. D. Bruce Smith, of Hamilton, and Dr. W. Burt, of Paris, both of whom have kindly given me permission to do so. During the summer of 1899 a party consisting of Messrs. Tinling, Orr, Callahan, Kirwan, Martin and Dr. R. D. Bruce Smith, of Hamilton, and Messrs. Green and Varley, of Toronto, visited the Park and spent two weeks in a trip through a circuit of lakes. Dr. Bruce Smith, on behalf of the above gentlemen, has given the following expression of his opinion of the natural beauties of the district :

"Our visit has been one of the most enjoyable outings, and has served to acquaint us with a portion of Ontario regarding which few as yet have any knowledge. We left the train at Canoe Lake, proceeding from there to Joe Lake, and passing up a most picturesque river to Island Lake, thence to Otter Slide Lake, White Trout, Long, Red Pine, Burnt, Perley, and Catfish Lakes. We then turned and went back to White Trout Lake, and proceeding west went through Grassy Bay, up the Misty River to Misty Lake, Jubilee Lake, Crane Lake and Sawyer's Lake, and on to Rainy Lake, at the head of which our party broke up after a fortnight's pleasure which will be long remembered. Some of us went on to Cache Lake and from there visited Cranberry Lake and several other beautiful lakes which make the Park in the immediate vicinity of headquarters an ideal spot for every lover of the grand in nature. During our interesting trip we saw seven moose, eighteen red deer, several beaver and other animals. We were all very much impressed with the ease with which we could get close to the deer. They are not at all wild. They almost gave us the impression that they knew they were under the protection of the Ontario Government and would not be shot at. In fact, one morning on Catfish Lake in suddenly passing around a point in our canoes we came unexpectedly upon two moose swimming about, and we were able to get so close to one that Mr. Tinling reached out and caught it by the ear and held on for several seconds. We were able through Mr. Varley's skill to get several very interesting photographs which were treasured as mementoes of our visit. We had some excellent fishing at Algonquin Park. It may well be described as a paradise for the brook trout fisherman. We certainly saw the largest speckled beauties we had ever seen. Mr. Callahan drew the greatest prize from the water, a fine speckled trout which weighed exactly three and three quarter pounds. We could have had trout for every meal. Some of the small lakes are fairly alive with water fowl, and as our canoes would glide along we often disturbed great num-

bers of ducks sporting themselves in the water. While Algonquin Park is to be greatly admired for the large quantity of game found there in a thoroughly protected state, to my mind its greatest attraction is the beauty of the scenery, its great variety of fauna and the ozone-laden air, which gives it a right to be considered a natural sanitarium. The elevation at Cache Lake is about 1037 feet above Muskoka Lakes. With the purity of air found at such an elevation we might well expect the most beneficial results to all invalids, and particularly those threatened with pulmonary disease. Persons suffering from nervous prostration find in Algonquin Park a resting place where life may be made as active as one wishes, going from lake to lake, or as quiet as the primeval forest can make it, by residing at one of the thousands of camping places, surrounded by a perfect picture of mountain, lake and stream. I am proud to think that Ontario has such a valuable asset, the value of which cannot well be estimated; and if it can be preserved as a natural park with a thorough protection to the game of all kinds, the future will prove in unmistakable terms the wisdom of guarding and improving such a reservation."

Dr. Wm. Burt visited the Park later in the season but enjoyed his stay immensely, and has written me regarding the benefit he derived to his health and the pleasure he experienced in terms quite as enthusiastic as those used by Dr. Bruce Smith.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS.

Notwithstanding that annually a large quantity of timber is removed from the Algonquin Park, there is still a great deal of both red and white pine, and in order to get this to market it will be necessary to build a number of dams on lakes and streams that up to the present time have not been improved. This, though very much to be regretted, cannot in many cases be avoided, it being impossible to float the logs on to the larger streams without doing so. The principal damage to timber along lake fronts is done after the water gets warm, and all dams should be so constructed that as quickly as possible after the logs have passed out the water can be brought to its normal level. Mr. J. R. Booth has found it necessary this year to build three dams on the Little Nipissing. These are at points where the banks are high and very little if any damage will result from them. Next to the pine the birch is the most valuable timber found in the Park. Of this there is a great quantity, and of a fair average. Spruce is found in some sections, but not in large quantities. Hemlock attains a good average size and is found almost everywhere. The cedar generally is small and very faulty. Maple and beech are found in some sections and balsam everywhere. The limit holders who are operating this year in the park are W. Mackey, the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., J. R. Booth, Sheppard & Co., the Brennan Manufacturing Co., Gilmour & Co., Mickle, Dymont & Son and the St. Anthony Lumber Co. Considerable damage has been done to the timber on some of the lakes owing to the water being kept up late into the summer. Nothing lessens the beauty of a lake so much as a fringe of dead timber along its shores. The limit holder must have the water to enable him to get his timber off small streams, but in many cases water is kept up much later into the season than is really necessary, and as soon as it becomes warm the tree is scalded out and the damage done.

I am glad to be able to report that little or no harm has been done to the standing timber this year. We had three small fires, but they were all in old burns and really did no damage. The Park has suffered very little from fire since its establishment. Although the Canada Atlantic Railway runs through a portion of it great care has always been exercised by the employees and very few fires are started.

I failed last winter to secure any good pine seed. The cones seem to be empty in most cases. If the Department will supply me with good seed I should like to make some experiments with it. I am confident the white pine can be successfully grown from seed, and I believe when large fires occur the Government would do well to have pine seed scattered. I know of whole townships in other parts of Ontario that have been burnt over and nearly every pine killed, yet whenever a few old pine were left young pine grew up after the fire and I have lumbered through them, getting a very nice average of logs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. BARTLETT,

Superintendent.

(Appendix No. 34.)

REPORT
OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF
COLONIZATION ROADS.

To the Honorable E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the report of work done under the management of the Colonization Roads branch for the year 1899.

There have been one hundred and eight miles opened and four hundred and forty-one miles improved and maintained with three thousand and ninety-four feet of bridging representing some twenty structures.

Of *Mining Roads* about fourteen miles were opened and thirty-three repaired, besides a number of miles of winter trails and a mail road specially referred to in this report.

The works are the following :—

NORTH DIVISION.

ALDERSON ROAD.

Beginning on the old town line, between Coffin and Coffin Additional, and working northward, about a mile of road was opened north.

ATWOOD ROAD.

A bridge seventy-two feet long was built, and about a mile and a quarter of repairs were made—a very much needed work—for the improvement of the main road through the township of Atwood.

BALFOUR AND RAYSIDE ROADS.

On the boundary between Balfour and Rayside from the first concession half a mile was ditched and graded south, and on the second concession line a mile was opened as a cheap winter road across lots 6 and 7. On the East Rayside road another mile was graded and improved between concessions 3 and 5.

There were also some four miles of repairs made between lots 4 and 5, concession 2 of a road previously opened, extending south one mile, and thence eastward to lots 8 and 9.

A winter road a mile in length was also opened on the fifth concession line between lots 6 to 9.

BARRIE ISLAND ROAD.

Substantial work was done in repairing about five miles from lot 25, concession 8, Gordon, to Barrie Island bridge.

BATCHAWANING ROAD.

This work was chiefly the improvement of a dangerously bad hill near s. e. corner of sec. 37, township of Havilland, half a mile long.

BRIDGE AT DRYDEN.

In the year 1897 a bridge was built over the outlet of Wabigoon Lake.

Subsequently a dam was erected above the bridge for purposes of navigation, and as repairs were required of the first structure it was deemed advisable and more economical to construct a new one upon the dam, using material from the first bridge, all of which was done for the sum of \$204.18.

BRUCE MINES AND THESSALON ROAD BRIDGE.

A bridge over a deep ravine in Lefroy township was replaced by a large box culvert properly covered with earth.

BUNTIN'S CREEK BRIDGE.

A substantial structure two hundred and thirty-three feet long built over the creek mentioned on Rainy River road. The work is highly spoken of.

CAMPBELL 20 SIDE LINE ROAD.

Through concessions 10 to 12 on the Campbell 20 side line a mile and a quarter of grading was done; and again from the boundary between Campbell and Mills west to lots 2 and 3, and thence north to concessions 6 and 7 a mile and three quarters was graded and improved.

CARPENTER ROAD.

Between lots 8 and 9, Carpenter, to within half a mile of Burriss' town line, very substantial improvements were made, covering one mile of grubbing, and almost a mile of crosswaying, with many culverts and small bridges.

CARPENTER AND DOBIE TOWN LINE ROAD.

Some three miles were opened from Rainy River road north, and about two hundred and ten feet of bridging.

CARPENTER AND LASH TOWN LINE ROAD.

On this line about a mile and a half was opened, and an equal length graded.

COCKBURN ISLAND ROADS.

Something over four miles of repairs have been made on the main roads on this Island.

COFFIN 3 AND 4 CON. ROAD.

Three quarters of a mile has been opened on this line, continued from last year's work. The full opening of the road is however not yet finished and it may require about \$200 to complete it.

CROZIER AND LASH ROAD.

There were over five miles of single ditching and sixty-six drains of crosswaying made between lots 8 and 9 river front and east corner of sections 3 and 10 Devlin and north west corner of section 4 Crozier, representing about four miles of substantial work, beside the ditching mentioned.

DAY AND THESSALON TOWN LINE ROAD.

From the south boundary of Day and Thessalon work was done on the town line between these two townships, north to the Great Northern road to the north half of lot 7 con. 1 Day, making one mile of road.

DEVLIN ROAD.

From the south-west angle of sec. 9 Devlin work was done to the centre of sec. 28, something like a mile and three quarters. An equal length of ditching was also done, and seven new culverts introduced.

ECHO BAY ROAD.

The grading of a portion cut out last year from north west corner of section 17, in the township of Laird, north one mile ; and again, on the same line at concession 2, McDonald to concession 3, a mile of new road was opened.

ETON AND SANDFORD ROADS.

Some ten miles of improvements on roads mostly in the township of Eton, but leading into the township of Sandford.

GALBRAITH, CON. 1, BRIDGE.

A bridge fifty-five feet long built on lot 6. Its main span is thirty feet.

GALBRAITH 2 AND 3 CON. ROAD.

The completion of ditching and draining commenced last year ; the former amounting to sixty three rods with half a mile of drains opened.

GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.

The work in this instance was chiefly repairing and renewing wooden structures from Echo Bay westward. Some three miles of road improvements were however done in addition over eighteen or more miles of the road.

INDIAN POINT BRIDGE.

This work referred to in my report of last year, and fully described, is now practically finished. The chief unfinished portion of the bridge was the construction of a steel swing, necessary to allow the passage of vessels into and out of Lake Wolsey. There is now full traffic over this bridge, and it is understood, is of great value to the settlers, shortening the distance to their main and only market at Gore Bay by at least twelve miles. The Dominion Government granted this year, and paid towards the work, \$1,500, or approximately one-half the expenditure. A balance is still due upon the work, which may be asked for in the estimates of next year.

ISBESTER STATION ROAD.

Beginning between lots 6 and 7 con. 1, Tarbutt, and working north to the boundary between Tarbutt and Laird, and thence along said boundary to n. e. corner, sec. 27, Laird, and thence north to s. w. corner of sec. 2, ending at Isbester Station, about four miles and three-quarters of road were improved.

KORAH ROAD.

One mile cleared, stumped and grubbed from Base Line north to the second line. It was a low and difficult portion to make, and therefore more expensive than usual. Another mile was opened from between secs. 10 and 11, north to about centre of sec. 3, giving an outlet to several settlers.

LAKE WOLSELEY ROAD.

From the town line of Robinson and Dawson, general repairs were made to lot 23 Robinson, some five miles. Improvements were also made from the line first mentioned to lot 8, con. 8, Burpee, and the line straightened across lots 8, 9 and 10, altogether some fourteen miles of repairs.

LEE'S ROAD.

The chief outlay in this instance was for a scow, 17 feet by 34 feet, with two steel cables to permit travel across Spanish river. Forty rods in length however opened between North and South halves of lot 11, concession 2, Hallam, and half a mile on east and west boundary in concession 1.

LYON'S CREEK BRIDGE.

A bridge on Rainy River road in the township of Lash, two hundred and ninety-two feet long with average height of eighteen feet, a pile structure of a substantial character. Again over Shortiss' creek a bridge one hundred and fifty-five feet long and entirely of cedar was erected.

MANITOWANING AND SHEGUIANDAH ROAD.

Repairs between concessions 3 and 8 Sheguiandah, about two and a half miles altogether, making an excellent road.

MAY AND SALTER TOWN LINE ROAD.

The chopping out and grading through a heavily timbered swamp of nearly half a mile at S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 12, con. 3; and again from con. 4 north, another half mile was opened, with some repairs of work done last year.

MORLEY TOWNSHIP ROAD.

This work was from the n. w. quarter of sec. 26, Morley, north a mile and a half, the whole length being chopped and grubbed, with some ditching.

MORLEY AND PATULLO T. L. ROAD.

Nearly two miles of new work, from Morley road east on the town line, consisting of chopping, grubbing, crosswaying and ditching.

MORLEY AND SHENSTON ROAD,

From the n. e. corner of sec. 25, Morley, to n. e. cor. sec. 28, Shenston, three miles have been chopped, grubbed, graded and generally ditched.

MUDGE BAY ROAD.

Work was commenced between lots 25 and 26, concession 8, Billings, and continued south to Mud River bridge, amounting to about three-quarters of a mile, of ditching mostly.

OLIVER TOWNSHIP ROADS.

The returns and accounts for these works were not received at the time of closing the report for the year.

OUIMET AND BLACK BAY ROAD.

The repair chiefly of thirteen small bridges, which were entirely worn out through age.

PARKINSON ROAD.

Half a mile of road opened from lot 4, concession 3, Gladstone, north through concession 5.

Five miles were repaired on the southern portion of the road, showing a very full amount of work done for an expenditure of \$419.03.

PARKINSON ROAD.

This road is on Manitoulin Island, consisting of repairs from lots 25 and 26, concession 6, Bidwell, south to concessions 4 and 5; thence west to lot 26, and thence south-westerly across lots 26 and 27 to the third concession, a distance of two miles, and which, with off take drains, makes an excellent road.

PATTON AND DEAN LAKE ROAD.

Continuing from last year's operations at concession 2, Patton, on line between lots 10 and 11, work was continued south to concession 5, Thompson, and to Mississauga River road, improving about three miles.

PLUMMER AND LEFROY T. L. ROAD.

This work was begun at the s. w. corner of section 18, Lefroy, and grading and ditch-continued north half a mile. The road was chopped out in 1897.

PLUMMER SIXTH CONCESSION BRIDGE.

A sixty feet bridge, with a clear span of twenty-four feet.

PORT FINLAY AND PORT LOCK ROAD.

Commencing at Desbarats Station, a mile was opened or improved westerly.

PORT LOCK AND DESBARATS LAKE ROAD.

Two miles have been opened and graded from between lots 4 and 5, concession 2, Johnson, to lots 4 and 5, concession 4.

PRINCE TOWNSHIP ROAD.

Beginning at the 4th concession n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 24, three-quarters of a mile was opened westward between sections 13 and 24.

RAINY RIVER ROAD.

Four and three quarters miles of excellent work was done east of Emo with tap and off-take drains.

Another three miles in the vicinity of Big Fork were very well improved.

A mile and a quarter was brushed, grubbed, and thoroughly improved from the west town line of Barwick westward, with a mile or more ditching and half a mile of cross-waying.

A bridge was also constructed over Elatt's creek, one hundred and twenty-seven feet long ; nine miles of road improvements beside the bridges.

RAT PORTAGE ROAD AND BRIDGE.

This work was chiefly building a bridge of three 20-foot spans and full length of ninety-three feet and location of a portion of the road.

SAVANNE ROAD.

The completion of a road opened in 1897, and the work of the present year being mostly gravelling. The inspector suggests another small grant to fully finish the work.

SPANISH STATION ROAD.

This was chiefly new work from n. e. cor. sec. 39, Sheddon, and intersection of Great Northern road half a mile south to. Spanish river and to a steamboat landing. Other work was done improving some hills and building a cedar bridge.

ST. JOSEPH ISLAND ROADS.

About four and three-quarters miles of road were graded and otherwise improved ; work being upon A line, S and T line, U and D line and one or two others, all work being reported as satisfactory.

THESSALON RIVER BRIDGES.

Three bridges of importance were repaired, namely West's bridge, lots 6 and 7, con. 3, Plummer; Stewart's bridge, lot 6, con. 2, Coffin, and McDonald's bridge on town line between Coffin and Galbraith.

VANKOUGHNET ROAD.

From n. w. angle of section 36, Fenwick, where work ended last year under the supervision of the Department of Indian Affairs, and on which road they had spent about \$500, work was continued for a mile and a half, and a bridge one hundred feet long was erected over Cranberry creek near the town line of Fenwick and Pennefather.

VICTORIA AND SALTER T. L. ROAD.

This work was almost exclusively the bridging of Black' creek' on sec.^a 38 Victoria. It is a queen truss of 55 feet span with necessary approaches.

WAINWRIGHT AND VAN HORNE ROAD.

Repairs were made in the townships of Wainwright and Eton, over seventeen or eighteen miles of road, and between Dryden and Barclay in the township of Zealand, some three or four miles were roughly opened for the benefit of settlers generally.

WELLS 2 AND 3 CON. ROAD

From the road allowance between lots 4 and 5 westward nearly two miles of substantial repairs were effected and the road reported as in a very fair condition.

WEST DIVISION.

AH-MIC ROAD.

More than one mile of road opened towards Ah-mic Harbor.

There is work yet to be done before the contemplated improvements are finished. The construction this year was from lot 31, con. 5, Croft, northerly through said lot and the same number of lot in con. 6.

AH-MIC HARBOR BRIDGE.

A bridge almost one hundred feet long over an arm of Ah-mic lake, lot 23, con. 9 Croft. The previous structure erected many years ago was entirely destroyed.

BAXTER ROADS.

Three miles were opened through a rough section from lot 32, between concessions 4 and 5, through lots 31 and 32, through concessions 5, 6, 7 and part of 8. Repairs were also made over a mile and a half from lot 25, con. 4 to lot 23, con. 7, all in the township of Baxter.

BEATTY'S CREEK BRIDGE.

This is a bridge in Nipissing township, built over the creek named, and is one hundred and twenty feet long, resting upon seven bents with 3 inch plank covering.

BETHUNE 25 AND 26 SIDE LINE ROAD.

A mile opened from last season's operations extending northward, giving a way for settlers to Ravensworth station on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway.

CARDWELL ROAD.

The opening, grubbing and grading of somewhat less than a mile through lots 6 and 7, con. 8, Cardwell, included in which is almost an eighth of a mile of crosswaying with nine stone culverts. The work is as a deviation about a large hill on the main road.

CARDWELL No. 3 ROAD.

More than half a mile opened and graded through lot 26, con. 3, and through lot 25, con. 11, giving settlers access to Rosseau.

CHAFFEY 30 AND 31 SIDE LINE ROAD.

A mile and a half chopped, grubbed and graded, beginning at lot 31 and angling through said lot and partly through lot 30, con. 10, where it unites with the road proper between lots 30 and 31, forming thus a through connection with Huntsville, and is of great service to settlers.

CHAFFEY BRIDGES AND ROAD.

A bridge over East River on Muskoka road was largely renewed and some road work done on the side line between lots 5 and 6 of Chaffey.

A contribution of \$50 was also given to the municipality towards the renewal of a bridge on lot 7, concession 1, and which cost, according to statement furnished, \$226.39.

CHRISTIE ROAD.

Three miles and a half of repairs, from lot 3, concession 11, Foley, eastward to lot 23, concession 9, Christie.

CHRISTIE AND FOLEY ROAD.

The opening of three quarters of a mile through heavily timbered land to give an outlet to certain settlers in Christie and Foley to the railway, the work being from concession 7 between lots 10 and 11, south between lots 125, and 126, of the Parry Sound road survey, to the Parry Sound railway.

DISTRESS RIVER ROAD.

Half a mile of road opened across lots 14 and 15, generally between concessions 8 and 9, Chapman, with some heavy work about lot 6, involving a quantity of stone-filling and earth-work.

DORSET AND HUNTSVILLE ROAD.

From concession 6, Franklin, repairs were made towards Dorset, two and a half miles, the whole length being very well graded, including the re-covering of three bridges.

DRAPER ROAD.

Repairs from Muskoka Falls, south-easterly two miles and a half, including some heavy rock blasting.

FOX POINT ROAD.

A mile and a half opened and made fairly passable from lot 14, concession 6, Franklin, following the lake shore through lots 15 and 16, concession 5, and 15, 16 and 17 concession 4, to the line between concessions 3 and 4, giving settlers an outlet to the Muskoka and Bobcaygeon road.

GOLDEN VALLEY ROAD.

Repairs beginning at lot 6, concession 12, Mills were extended to lot 33, a length of a mile and a half; also from lot 2, between concessions 8 and 9, Pringle, west to lot 11, three miles were fairly improved and will be of much advantage to settlers.

GURD 20 AND 21 SIDE LINE ROAD.

This work was the chopping out and grubbing of a mile and a quarter, through concessions 3 and 4, of the side line mentioned.

HAGERMAN 25. AND 26 SIDE LINE ROAD.

The repair of two and a quarter miles through concessions 4, 5, 6, and part of 7, on the side line referred to, and good work reported.

HIMSWORTH ROAD.

Nearly two miles improved from concession 14 to concession 18, of the township of Himsworth, making a good road between Powassan and Himsworth.

HUMPHREY AND CONGER ROAD.

Beginning at Parry Sound road, work was extended south three and a half miles on the town line named, excepting two deviations amounting to seventy rods of crosswaying.

JUNCTION No. 2 ROAD.

A mile and a half of extensive repairs from lot 22, concession 3, McKellar, westward with another half mile in the same direction.

LONG LAKE BRIDGE.

A floating bridge six hundred and forty feet long at lot 14, concession 6, township of Stephenson, re-planked throughout, and otherwise substantially repaired.

MACAULAY ROAD.

The repair of this road was made from lot 14, concession 7, Macaulay, a mile and a half over a rough rocky section between Dorset and Baysville, the main and only road in that district.

MAGANETAWAN RIVER BRIDGES.

A bridge one hundred and seventeen feet long was renewed, one span bring 53 feet in the clear, and another 45 feet.

A second bridge with a 34 feet clear span was built on the same (Poverty Bay road). This is the most important road in that district and the only one between Maganetawan and Ah-mie Harbor.

McKENZIE TOWNSHIP ROADS.

In this case a mile and a quarter was chopped out, grubbed and levelled, from lot 20, concession 3, at Whitestone road, to concession 4, for an outlet to settlers. Six miles were repaired, in addition to the foregoing work, from lot 5, concession 2, westward between concessions 2 and 3 to lot 30, all in the township of McKenzie.

MILLS AND WILSON ROAD.

This work was chopping and grubbing through heavily timbered lands two and a half miles, beginning at lot number 9 between concessions 2 and 3, Hardy, and from thence eastward to lot number 1, township of Patterson.

Some deviations were made from the road allowance across lots 2, 3 and 4 in the township of Hardy.

In connection with the work a log bridge two hundred and thirty-two feet long was built over a creek on lot 5, between concessions 2 and 3, Hardy, representing a large amount of work for the expenditure of \$494 50.

MUSKOKA ROAD.

Half a mile of road opened from the first concession of Nipissing along the road allowance at the south-east end of lots 189 and 190 of the Rosseau and Nipissing road survey.

It is through a very rough section, but when connected with Alsace road will be valuable to settlers.

MUSKOKA BRIDGE.

A bridge was built over Muskoka river on lot 17, between concessions 7 and 8, township of Draper, the condition being that the Government would give a contribution of \$300 (as in Estimates), if the municipality would complete the work satisfactorily.

The bridge is a steel superstructure built upon stone abutments and cost, the Inspector has reported, about \$750. The main opening is sixty-three feet, with a fourteen-foot roadway.

MUSQUOSH ROAD.

Repairs from Bala (lot 34, concession 6, Wood), south-easterly along old Main road to about lot 28, concession 7, something like a mile and a half.

NEVILLE ROAD.

About half a mile of grading and chopping out, from lot 13, concession 3, McDougall, eastward. It is a road extensively used by settlers, as also that mines are being developed in that vicinity.

NIPISSING ROAD.

Repairs for South River bridge, near Nipissing village, to Sharp's Corners, lot 20, concession 18, Himsworth, a length of five and a half miles, and with the work upon Himsworth road, opens a very fair highway between Nipissing and Powassan, over which there is constant traffic.

NORTHERN ROAD.

Two bridges were repaired on this road, one being Maple Island bridge, the other Deer River bridge.

Repairs were also made over a mile of the road between lot 2, concession 2, McKenzie, and lot 31, concession 6, Ferrie.

NORTHWEST ROAD.

Three bridges on this road, which leads to Byng Inlet, were renewed, one being over Rainy Creek, seventy feet long; a second near Shawanaga river, three hundred and fifty-six in length, and a third one near 34-mile post, one hundred and twenty-nine feet long.

OAKLEY, DRAPER AND RYDE T. L. ROAD.

From lot 31 on the town line between Longford and Oakley, and angling from thence through lots 32 and 33, Oakley, thence again angling through lots 35, 36, 37, Longford, and further on or near the town line between Ryde and Draper, westward a length of three miles, were very well improved. The road was opened some six years ago, but fires and storms had so destroyed it that travel was impossible. It is a rough, rocky section unfit for settlement; but of great advantage to those on either side, giving a much shorter way to markets at Gravenhurst and elsewhere.

PENINSULA ROAD.

This work was repairs upon bad hills, one being on lot 9, concession 7, Humphrey, and the other on lot 11, concession 6, aggregating a length of about half a mile.

PERRY 12TH CONCESSION ROAD.

The opening of over a mile of new road from lot 26 eastward, giving an outlet to Emsdale settlers living on the 12th concession of Perry.

PERRY AND CHAFFEY ROAD.

The grubbing and grading of over a mile from last year's work southward to the 10th concession of Chaffey. The work is highly mentioned.

ROSSEAU AND CHRISTIE ROAD.

Repairs between concessions 10 and 13 of the township of Humphrey, in length about three-quarters of a mile, and in addition to which an off-take drain forty rods long was made for drainage purposes.

ROSSEAU AND NIPISSING ROAD.

Four miles of repairs from the railway crossing lot 28, Nipissing road survey, in Monteith, northward to lot 44, Spence. This portion is now in excellent condition.

SINCLAIR AND BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

Improvements between Field's corners, lot 16, between concessions 4 and 5, Sinclair, eastward on the concession line mentioned to lot 3, concession 7, Finlayson, a length of seven and three-quarter miles.

SINCLAIR AND FRANKLIN TOWN LINE ROAD.

This was the opening and grading of a mile and a quarter through a rough and rocky tract of land opposite lots 4, 5, 6 and 10 and 11, giving an outlet to settlers east of the work. The road will be and is now extensively used in teaming to Huntsville.

STISTED 12 AND 13 CONCESSION ROAD.

For this outlay, \$107.75, 31 rods of cross-waying were laid through what is called Stisted swamp, and a very substantial work effected.

STONY LAKE INLET BRIDGE.

A bridge over the outlet of Stony Lake where 20 piles were driven for the sub-structure and all other material necessary for completion of the bridge built in and the work finished. The municipality of the township of Strong supplied all material, so that the Government expenditure was for labor only.

WESTPHALIA ROAD.

The chopping, grubbing and grading of one hundred and fifteen rods through a rocky section in order to reach a better and more level district. The work was from lot 16, between concessions 1 and 2, to the line between lots 14 and 15, a short but important road.

EAST DIVISION.

ADDINGTON ROAD.

The improvement of three miles and a half in the township of Lyndoch from lot 10 concession 13, south-westerly.

AIRY TOWNSHIP ROAD.

A work extended from Whitney station, on the O. A. and P. S. Railway, (lot 9, concession 5, Airy), southerly to lot 10, concession 1, about four miles.

ANSON ROAD.

This work was commenced on the east side of lot 1, between concessions 4 and 5 Anson, and continued north-westerly to the road allowance, between concessions 6 and 7. The first half mile was through cleared land and the balance through bush equalling two miles of new road which the inspector says was well and fairly done.

ANSTRUTHER ROAD.

Some ten miles of repairs from lot 34, concession 4, Anstruther, north to lot 39, concession 13. Several bridges on the road were also restored to general efficiency.

ANSTRUTHER, BURLEIGH AND CHANDOS ROADS.

In the above-named townships work was done in Chandos in making repairs on concessions 2, 13, 14, 17 and 18 to the extent of eleven miles ; and in Burleigh milk routes were improved in concessions 3, 5, 12 and 16, amounting to two miles.

BONFIELD AND BOULTER ROAD.

The grading of three-quarters of a mile on the boundary between Bonfield and Boulter and the construction of a bridge two hundred and thirty feet long.

BRUDENELL AND HAGARTY ROAD.

Repairs from lot 26, concession A, Hagarty, eastward three miles making the road a good travelable one.

BUCKHORN ROAD.

Seven miles of substantial repairs from Hall's bridge northward, consisting chiefly of stone and earth filling upon crossways.

BURLEIGH ROAD.

From about one mile south of Burleigh Falls, five miles were very well improved by grading and macadamizing. The County of Peterboro and township of Smith gave each \$100 to supplement an equal sum by the Government. On this same road from Apsley southward thirteen miles were also substantially repaired.

BURNT RIVER BRIDGE.

A bridge renewed over the north branch of Burnt river, between lots 10 and 11, concession 5, Snowdon, composed of two thirty feet spans and length one hundred feet. A second bridge over the main stream on lot 10, concession 1, was also renewed, the structure being of a similar character with the first named and only two feet longer.

CALDWELL No. 2 ROAD.

One mile of repairs were made upon the old road, new work beginning at concession 2, continuing south between lots 8 and 9, three-quarters of a mile on which length a bridge, with an opening of 32 feet, was erected and permanently completed as to approaches with stone and earth filling.

CALVIN 30 AND 31 SIDE LINE ROAD.

This was the grading, ditching and gravelling of about five-eighths of a mile between concessions 2 to 5. A further grant of \$250 to \$300 is required to complete the contemplated work.

CARDIFF BRIDGE AND ROAD.

A bridge was erected over a river on lot 21, concession 16, one hundred and twenty feet long of a very substantial character ; and from Deer Lake station to lot 21 the bridge above mentioned, three and a half miles well repaired at a cost of about \$300, while at the south end of the same road four miles were also improved.

[CARLOW 5 AND 6 CONCESSION ROAD.]

Between lots 15 and 20, on the concession line indicated, a mile and a quarter previously cut out roughly by settlers was further opened and improved, making the length now fairly passable.

CARLOW ROAD.

From lot 24, con. 13, township of Mayo, a quarter of a mile was opened between Fort Stewart and McArthur's mills in a northerly direction.

CASHEL ROAD.

Repairs from ending of last year's work (lot 11, con. 8, Cashel) eastward to lot 5, con. 8, making a fair waggon road for a length of a mile and three quarters.

CASIMIR TOWNSHIP ROAD.

Beginning at lot 7, con. 2, Dunnet, a mile of extensive improvements were made west on the 2nd concession line, and again starting from the north boundary of Casimir, three miles were opened south between lots 10 and 11, two and a quarter miles being graded and the balance cut out and levelled only.

CHANDOS ROAD.

A road from Apsley eastward, and otherwise known as Wellington road. The work this year was from lot 25, con. 2, Chandos, about three miles eastward, and being general repairs.

CAVENDISH ROADS.

Two miles and a half of repairs were made from lot 3, con. 18, eastward, to lot number 12; and from lot 11, con. 10, east to Buckhorn road, a mile and a quarter was opened; also between lots 8 and 9, through concessions 13 and 14, another mile and a quarter was opened.

CHISHOLM TOWNSHIP ROADS

In this township half a mile was opened between concessions 16 and 17, and a bridge built over Depot creek. A mile was also opened from the road allowance between lots 10 and 11, west, between concessions 11 and 12.

On the 10th and 11th con. line more than half a mile of crosswaying was done, and on the 6th and 7th con. line a mile and a quarter was opened from lot 11 eastward to lot 15, making altogether three and a half miles of new road.

COMBERMERE AND PALMER RAPIDS ROAD.

Repairs from Palmer Rapids west along or near the north shore of Madawaska river to Combermere, about six miles, making a passable waggon road throughout the whole length.

DUMMER ROAD.

The repair of this road near Warsaw, and a leading road. The County of Peterboro' and the township of Douro gave each \$100, leaving \$96.11 as the outlay by the Government.

EGANVILLE AND FOYMOUNT ROAD.

Three and a half miles improved from a point about 7 miles south of Eganville (near Hurd's Creek bridge) south-westerly.

FERRIS TOWNSHIP ROADS.

The construction of a mile and a quarter on the 8th and 9th concession line, opening the concession to lot 19. Three quarters of a mile was also opened from North Bay road west, between concessions 14 and 15, crossing the C. P. Ry. Another section was opened between lots 14 and 15, from Lake Nipissing to C. P. Ry., a mile and a quarter long.

FIELD ROAD.

A road was opened from lot 12, con. 1, Field, to lot 11, con. 4, about two and a half miles. Three miles were also repaired of portions opened within the past two years, representing a considerable amount of work for the money spent.

FIELD No. 2 ROAD.

This was a continuation westerly on the south side of Sturgeon river of a road between lots 6 and 7, con. 3, of Field, equalling three miles of new work.

FIELD 2 AND 3 CON. ROAD.

From lot 1, con 2, Field, a road was opened eastward to boundary between Field and Grant, thence north half a mile, and thence east to lot 11, Grant, altogether three miles.

FOYMOUNT AND BRUDENELL ROAD.

The repair of four miles between Foymount and Brudenell.

FORT STEWART ROAD.

Five miles of general improvements from Fort Stewart, in the township of Mayo, northward to the south boundary of Oarlow.

FRONTENAC ROAD.

Small bridge and road repairs.

GALWAY ROADS.

Twelve miles of substantial repairs were effected in this township, namely : On the Monck Road through lots 42, 43 and 44, with two miles of work east of said lots. Also between lots 30 and 31, and between concessions 10 and 11 and concessions 12 and 13, continuing in each instance to the side line between lots 15 and 16.

GALWAY 4 AND 5 CON. ROAD.

The repair of about three miles from Bobcaygeon road east, which, through washouts and freshets, were in bad condition. A quarter of a mile was also opened on the boundary between Galway and Harvey for the advantage of settlers.

GALWAY AND CAVENDISH ROADS.

A continuation of work from lot 32, between concessions 13 and 14, east to lot 15 Cavendish, some four and a half miles of substantial repairs.

GRATTAN 30 AND 31 PROOF LINE ROAD.

Improvements from lot 20 northward between lots 30 and 31, a mile and a quarter, making a fair wagon road.

GRATTAN 4TH CHUTE AND 14TH CONCESSION ROAD.

The opening of a mile and a quarter, from lot 19, concession 14, Grattan, eastward on the 14th concession road, for the benefit of a number of settlers in the east portion of the township.

HAGARTY 2ND CONCESSION ROAD.

From lot 13 westward a mile and a half was well repaired between concessions 2 and 3, in blasting, covering long crossways, and other improvements.

HARBURN ROAD.

This work was commenced at lot 31, concession 1, Dysart, and continued to the Peterson road in Harburn. Six miles of repairs are reported as having been satisfactorily made.

HINCHINBROOKE 5 AND 6 SIDE LINE ROAD.

The improvement of two miles from concession 11 westward to Hinchinbrooke boundary and practically on the road allowance between lots 5 and 6, opening a very passable road.

HUGEL ROAD.

From the boundary of Hugel and Badgerow westward one mile, between lots 1 and 2, and thence north two miles. The last mile was opened and the first two miles repaired.

HUGEL AND BADGEROW ROAD.

The object of this road is to open a general highway to Lake Tamagamingue, but is not yet completed. The appropriation this season has, however, improved a road from the north end of lot 1, Badgerow, north for two miles, with half a mile of repairs on the southern portion.

HYDE CHUTE AND SANSON ROAD.

Repairs from Sanson's corners, or intersection of this with Opeongo road, in a south-westerly direction, about six miles; and again from Hyde's Chute bridge, on Madawaska river, north-eastward some nine miles, or fifteen miles altogether.

JACK'S LAKE ROAD.

Commencing at lot 24, concession 6, Burleigh, repairs were continued south to lot 16, concession 16, some two miles.

JONES' FALLS AND BATTERSEA ROAD.

Work was continued from that of last year eastward one mile from lot 6, concession 9, South Crosby, consisting in repairing rough, rocky hills and filling up low, wet portions of the road.

KILLALOE AND EMMET ROAD.

Beginning at lot 9, concession A, Hagarty, repairs were extended southerly to the Opeongo road, a length of three and one half miles.

KILLALOE AND BONNÉCHERE ROAD.

In this case the work consisted in opening a large drain or ditch of an average depth of nearly four feet and equal width, from lot 1, concession 6, Hagarty, west to lot 4: and again, from concession 6, on the line between lots 5 and 6, southward three-quarters of a mile; altogether a mile and a quarter of ditching.

KIRKPATRICK AND MCPHERSON ROAD.

This work was from the boundary of Kirkpatrick and McPherson and west boundary of Caldwell, westward, on the said boundary between Kirkpatrick and McPherson, to the west side of lot number eight, four miles; with, however, an intervening section not yet properly opened, and which may require another small appropriation.

LONSDALE AND BRIDGEWATER ROAD.

Improvements on the line between concessions 3 and 4 of Hungerford, north, on the line between lots 24 and 25 to the road allowance between concessions 4 and 5, one mile.

LOUGHBORO' LAKE ROAD.

Beginning at lot 12, concession 13, Storrington, and end of last season's operations, repairs were extended to lot 20, concession 12, three and one half miles. Again, from lot

1, concession 11, to lot 6 further improvements were effected, including a 32 feet bridge, with clear span of 18 feet.

LYNDON 13 CONCESSION ROAD.

Repairs from lot 7, concession 16, Lyndoch, eastward a mile and a half, the work consisting chiefly in covering crossways and making new culverts.

MARTLAND TOWNSHIP ROAD.

Beginning between lots 5 and 6, concession 1, township of Haddo, work was continued south to the Martland boundary, one mile, and two and a half miles into the latter township; and thence west to lot 7, a length of four miles altogether, opening up one of the best portions of Nipissing district.

MATTAWATCHAN ROAD.

From lot 1, concession 3, Mattawatchan (the south boundary), repairs were extended northward to lot 10 in the 4th concession, a length of about five miles.

MATTAWAN TOWNSHIP ROAD.

Nearly half a mile of ditching was done from lot 34 west, between concessions 8 and 9, with the repair of a hill on lot 24, concession 13.

MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

From Addington road eastward to the east boundary of Abinger, fourteen miles were very much improved by blasting, levelling and making off-take drains. A bad hill on Mississippi and Addington Junction road was also improved by grading and levelling. On this same, from its junction with Lavant road in Palmerston, work was extended westward about eight miles and a half; several necessary deviations were made and many crossways gravelled and otherwise improved. Four miles of repairs were also effected between Bancroft and Bronson.

MONCK ROAD.

The repair of this road was begun at Bancroft and extended west about eight miles, consisting in part of four deviations, the covering of crossways, and introduction of several new culverts.

MONTAGLE ROAD.

Between lot 9, con. 3, and lot 12, con. 4 of Montagle, a mile and three-quarters which had been opened by the municipality as a winter road, has been formed into a passable highway for general traffic at all seasons.

MOUNT ST. PATRICK AND BLACKDONALD ROAD.

Repairs from the line between the lots 4 and 5, con. 12, Brougham, southerly, on the road named, a mile and a quarter of very substantial work.

NOGIE'S CREEK ROAD.

Three miles were improved northward from lot 22, con. 14, Harvey. Another three miles in the same township were repaired on the same road, which, with a mile between lots 29 and 30, con. 3, represents seven miles of substantial work.

NORTH ALGONA 8TH CON. ROAD.

From concession 6, township of Hagarty, northward on the boundary between Hagarty and South Algona to Bonnechere river, repairs covering two and a quarter miles were made. Extensive off take drains were also opened to carry off water and drain the road, which was somewhat expensive, but necessary to make a good and permanent highway.

NORTH HARVEY ROAD.

Seven miles well repaired, from lot 10, con. 8, Harvey, eastward.

NORTHBROOK ROAD.

From Northbrook, a point on Addington road at lot 27, con. 8, Kaladar, improvements were made eastward four and a half miles between lots 25 and 26 Kennebec. Deviations were also made for the improvement of location, and some bridges and culverts were re-built.

OPEONGO ROAD.

Four and a half miles improved, from Plaunt's hotel, easterly, of a substantial character.

PAPINEAU BRIDGES.

A bridge was built over Boom creek, on side line between lots 14 and 15, con. 12, Papineau, one hundred feet long, with an opening of 24 feet, and balance of earth approaches. A second bridge was erected on the 12th and 13th concession line, over the same creek, of the same length as above, but with an opening of nineteen feet only. There was a third bridge constructed over a creek on con. 10, about seventy feet long, with a 12-foot opening, and approaches of each thirty feet.

PAPINEAU ROAD.

The work in this instance was grading and improving on con. 8, Papineau, across lots 30 and 31, half a mile; also on the side line between lots 30 and 31, six hundred yards were repaired, while on the side line between lots 25 and 26, through concessions 10 to 12, a mile and a quarter was repaired, representing good work for the appropriation.

PETEWAWA 24 AND 25 PROOF LINE ROAD.

This work was from con. 2, Range B, at the north end of the 2nd concession of Petewawa, on the line between lots 24 and 25, northerly, about three-quarters of a mile it was through a low and wet tamarac swamp.

RADCLIFFE AND BRUDENELL T. L. ROAD.

Four and a half miles of substantial work, from Peterson road, at Rockingham, on approximately the town line named to the south boundary of Brudenell.

ROLPH BRIDGE.

This was the construction of a road over McConnell's creek, on the Pembroke and Mattawa road, in the township of Rolph.

ROUND LAKE ROAD.

A road between Stony lake and Havelock, on concession 10, Belmont. Last year the road was opened to lot 26, and this season further opened from lot 20 to lot 25, two miles. There is yet half a mile to construct, which might be done for \$75 or \$100.

RYAN ROAD.

Between New Carlow and Combermere road, lot 6, con. 13, Carlow, six miles were improved on this "Ryan road," which had been roughly opened by lumbermen about forty years ago.

SCOTT LINE ROAD.

Three and a half miles of repairs from lot 29, con. 12, of Wollaston westward. This portion is now said to be a very good waggon road.

SHIELDS' ROAD.

Work was commenced at lot 15, con. 14, Brudenell, and extended easterly a mile and a half, very much improving the road.

SMOKY FALLS BRIDGE.

Smoky Falls bridge spans Sturgeon river, on lot 2, con. 1, Field, with a full length of two hundred and sixty-nine feet. There are two 55-feet clear openings, and six piers altogether, the entire work being of a strong and substantial character, and will, no doubt withstand the great freshets which annually occur on this river.

SOUTH ALGONA ROAD.

This work was commenced between lots 5 and 6, con. 6, and extended north on the side line named in South Algona, to the Indian Reserve, a length of three-quarters of a mile—opened, grubbed and graded, making a good waggon road.

SPRINGER ROAD.

Half a mile in this case was opened, from the ending of work two years ago, extending from lot 2, con. A, south to lake Nipissing.

SPRINGER A AND B CON. ROAD.

From lot 1, con. A, work was continued west about three-quarters of a mile, opened to reach several settlers in that vicinity.

STURGEON RIVER ROAD.

Repairs from con. 2, Springer, north, to con. 1, Field, six miles of satisfactory work.

SUDBURY AND CHELMSFORD ROAD.

In this case four miles of road were opened from near Sudbury, on the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway north-westerly. Of the length mentioned two miles and a half have been well finished, and the balance, though opened, is not fully completed for general traffic. The townships of McKim, Balfour, and the town of Sudbury contributed each \$50 towards this work.

TEMISCAMINGUE ROADS.

In the above district about ten miles of roads were opened, and about ten miles repaired, and a bridge 169 feet long erected, the operations being as follows:—A mile and a half cut out on con. 3, Dymond, from the boundary of Harris, north to corner of lots 10 and 11, thence west to join Dawson Point and Liskeard road, and towards which settlers gave \$30 00 free labour. There was also a quarter of a mile ditched on the said Liskeard and Dawson Point road. A mile and a quarter of double ditching was done from lots 2 and 3, con. 4, Dymond, eastward, to a bad swamp. From the s. e. corner, lot 1, con. 2, Kearns, to the corner of the four townships of Kearns, Dymond, Harley and Hudson, a mile was opened, nearly half a mile on the Provincial line, and nearly three-quarters of a mile in the township of Dymond on the third and fourth con. line, from lots 1 to 3. A mile and a quarter of West Dymond road was graded from Liskeard and half a mile stumped and further improved; the bridge over the west branch of Wabis creek was raised four feet for better waterway, involving a new pier and other changes. On the Haileybury and Liskeard road four miles were stumped and partially graded, fifty-four chains of which were cut out anew, while on Bucke township road, from Haileybury south, three miles of work was done, mostly drainage. Again, between cons. 1 and 2, Bucke, half a mile of road was opened, and a substantial bridge, one hundred and sixty-nine feet long built over Mill creek; three miles were also cut out between cons. 3 and 4, Bucke, and three

small bridges were built. A new road was cut out from Wright's creek bridge north-westward to the line between lots 8 and 9, con. 3, and thence north to cons. 3 and 4, Casey, three-quarters of a mile; and in the same township on the said 3rd and 4th concession line a road was cut out and partially stumped, from White River east to side line between lots 8 and 9, thence north to Wright's creek, thence west to lots 6 and 7, con. 5, and thence north between lots 6 and 7, to bend of Wright's creek—a distance of two and a half miles. A portion of this distance is, of course, but roughly opened. Lastly, from the bend of Wright's creek, lots 6 and 7, north, half a mile to concessions 5 and 6, and thence west to White river two miles and a half were opened, one and a half of which was only logged and stamped.

VEUVE RIVER BRIDGES.

A bridge over Veuve river, on lot 5, between concessions 1 and 2, Caldwell, and is comprised of two abutments, two piers, and a superstructure. The main opening is fifty-five feet in the clear, and there are two others of twenty-eight feet each. The floor of the bridge is fourteen feet above average water, and the total length of the structure is one hundred and seventy-six feet. The wooden piers are filled to the top with stone for solidity. Another bridge over the same river, about two and a half miles east of Warren, was also constructed, and is locally known as Bartlett's bridge. It is one hundred and fifty-six feet long, with pile substructure, and is reported to be an excellent bridge.

VERNER AND BADGEROW ROAD.

Four miles of general repairs, from concession 1, Gibbon, to lot 8, concession 3, Badgerow.

VICTORIA ROAD.

From the boundary line between Carden and Dalton, eight miles of work was done southward to Talbot river. The total expenditure on this road was \$507.80, towards which the County of Victoria gave \$150, township of Carden \$33.33, township of Laxton \$33.34, the township of Bexley \$33.33, making in all \$250 of a grant towards the road. The Departmental expenditure is therefore only \$257.80.

WAHNAPIITAE ROAD.

Seven miles of repairs from near Wahnapiitae Station northward, and another mile from the station westward.

WARREN BRIDGE.

A bridge one hundred and eighty feet long, built over Veuve river, about a quarter of a mile south of Warren village, on the line of Dunnet road. It stands upon twenty-four piles, has a span of forty feet, the superstructure being nineteen feet above general water level for the purpose of guarding against spring freshets. A contribution of \$382.09 was made by the municipality for this work.

WESTPORT AND MABERLY ROAD.

The improvement of about three and a half miles, from lot 14, concession 12, South Sherbrooke, to lot 14, concession 9. A large portion of the expenditure was made in renewing a bridge over Boulton's creek, requiring two new piers. The bridge is two hundred and fifty feet long.

WIDDIFIELD ROADS.

A road was opened from lot 9, concession A, to concession 2, two miles; the last quarter being for a winter road only; and on the 2nd and 3rd concession line, from the west side of lot 12 east to the east side of lot 10,—a mile and a half was opened. The sum of \$100 was also spent on the 4th and 5th concession, from the west side of lot number 10, eastward, to the east side of lot number 9, the latter being three quarters of a mile of new road.

WOLLASTON ROAD.

Six miles were improved from Coe Hill, southerly. to the boundary line of Wollaston at lot 22, concession 8, and thence to lot 29 in the 1st concession.

WISAWASA ROAD.

This work was a mile of ditching from the 15th and 16th concession line of Chisholm, along the road mentioned.

MINING ROADS.

BELL CITY AND MINE CENTRE ROAD.

Something like a mile of ditching and draining was done on this road for its improvement. It was previously opened by miners, but was not in anything like good, travelable shape.

BONHEUR AND SAW BILL ROAD.

General improvements were made over this road in repairing crossways, drainage, and other work.

GROS CAP AND LAKE WAWA ROAD.

Six miles and a half have been opened between Gros Cap and Lake Wawa, in Michipicoten, from a point at Harbor Beach, one hundred and fifty-six feet east of the s. w. corner post of Indian Reserve, about N. 10° E, to intersect with Michipicoten tote road. Over Magpie river a bridge two hundred feet long was erected, comprised cheaply of two seventy feet spans, with pile substructure and protection piers, to guard the bridge against ice and spring freshets. Contributions were received from various mining companies for the furtherance of this work, amounting altogether to \$465.

JACKFISH BAY AND LONG LAKE ROAD.

Improvements were made over this road, which was first opened in 1896, from Jackfish Bay, of Lake Superior, northward. It was the northerly portion which was worked upon, to enable miners to take in their machinery.

LAKE WABIGOON DISTRICT ROAD.

Some four or five miles have been opened upon the south side of Big Sandy lake, to connect a road from Wabigoon on the west side of the lake with an existing road built by the Hudson's Bay Company to the south end of the same lake. It may be deemed necessary to make an extension about the east side of the lake to advance the development of mining properties in that vicinity.

NEW KLONDYKE ROAD.

Two miles of road were opened fairly, and another mile cut out twelve feet wide and fairly cleared. There was also three-quarters of a mile of corduroying, with a considerable amount of ditching. The position of this road was pretty fully given in last year's report.

OLIVE MINE ROAD.

This is a road from Olive mine and other mining locations leading to Bad Vermillion lake, and which I believe the Olive Mine Company, with others, spent some \$400 in opening. The expenditure by the government this year will of course very much improve it. The length is about five miles.

SHOAL LAKE AND TURTLE RIVER ROAD.

A general course of repairs over the whole road, but chiefly crosswaying, ditching and draining. The grant was not sufficient to grade the road completely.

UPPER MANITOU ROAD.

This is a road about seven miles long, between Wabigoon lake and the Upper Manitou lake, over which there is a large general traffic, and this was repaired.

WABIGOON AND MINE CENTRE MAIL ROUTE.

This work is, as its name indicates, a mail route, and for winter purposes only. The object is to carry mail matter from Wabigoon southward to miners and inhabitants in that district, to meet the mail route of the Seine river. Without this line, it appears necessary to obtain letters through the United States, via Tower, in Minnesota,—the result being much delay and a greater distance to traverse ; and it is hoped that a more regular mail service will be established over this line than hertofore.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON COLONIZATION ROADS AND BRIDGES IN THE YEAR 1899.

Name of work.	Departmental Expenditure.	Municipal or other Grants.
NORTH DIVISION.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Alderson road.	180 00	
Atwood roads.	780 00	
Balfour and Rayside "	507 49	
Barrie Island road.	200 00	
Batchewaning "	201 00	
Bridge at Dryden "	204 18	
Bruce Mines and Thessalon River..... bridges	59 00	
Buntin's Creek bridge	799 52	
Campbell 20 S. L. road.	310 59	
Carpenter "	761 85	
Carpenter and Dobie T. L. "	798 50	
Carpenter and Lash T. L. "	780 00	
Carpenter and Lash (balance) "	15 60	
Cockburn Island roads.	270 00	
Coffin, 3 and 4 Con road.	302 49	
Crozier and Lash "	1,685 85	
Day and Thessalon T. L. "	100 01	
Day and Mills bridge	50 00	
Dean Lake road.	50 00	
Devlin "	800 00	
Echo Bay "	298 58	
Eton and Sanforl roads.	777 91	
Galbraith, Con 1 bridge	90 00	
Galbraith, 2 and 3 road.	100 00	
Great Northern "	300 62	
Indian Point bridge	1,892 17	1,500 00
Inspection "	2,020 00	
Iron Bridge "	90 00	
Iron Bridge and Dean Lake Station (balance) road.	23 75	
Isbester Station "	501 34	
Kaministiquia bridge	339 86	
Keewatin "	800 00	
Korah road.	400 14	
Korah 10 and 11 "	90 00	
Lake Wolseley "	300 57	
Lee's Road and Scow, Spanish River bridge	499 38	
Lyon's Creek "	1,150 00	
Manitowaning and Shequiandah road.	311 50	
May and Salter T. L. "	400 31	
Morley Township "	780 00	
Morley and Pattullo T. L. "	680 00	
Morley and Shenston "	800 97	
Mudge Bay "	302 00	
Oliver Township "	300 00	
Ouimet and Black Bay "	304 22	
Parkinson "	417 38	
Parkinson's (Rockliffe) "	300 35	
Paipoonge bridge	169 47	
Patton and Dean Lake road.	402 38	
Plummer, 6 Con. bridge	50 00	
Plummer and Lefroy T. L. road	75 13	
Port Lock and Debarats "	401 64	
6 C.L.		

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Name of work.	Depart- mental Ex- penditure.	Municipal or other Grants.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
NORTH DIVISION.— <i>Continued.</i>		
Port Lock and Port Finlay road.	300 04	
Prince Township "	70 00	
Rainy River "	999 65	
Rainy River (in sections) "	1,507 78	
Rat Portage road and bridge	151 62	
Savanne road.	350 50	
Spanish Station "	296 00	
St. Joseph Island roads.	497 40	
Thessalon River bridges	528 87	
Vankoughnet road.	480 00	
Victoria and Salter "	343 19	
Wainwright and Vanhorne "	1,022 29	
Wells, 2 and 3 "	200 05	
Winnipeg River piers	125 95	
Total	31,049 09	1,500 00
WEST DIVISION.		
Ah-mic road.	306 18	
Ah-mic Harbour bridge	299 85	
Baxter roads	541 56	
Beatty's Creek bridge	335 53	
Bethune, 25 and 26 S. L. road.	300 59	
Cardwell "	405 00	
Cardwell (balance) "	7 00	
Cardwell, No. 3 "	209 43	
Chaffey, 30 and 31 S. L. "	403 92	
Chaffey Bridges and "	250 00	
Chaffey bridge	50 00	
Christie road.	500 00	
Christie and Foley "	247 50	
Distress River "	296 75	
Dorset and Huntsville "	416 10	
Draper "	212 63	
Fox Point "	155 58	
Golden Valley "	508 51	
Gurd, 20 and 21 S. L. "	298 87	
Hagarman, 25 and 26 S. L. "	300 00	
Himsworth "	300 00	
Humphrey and Conger T. L. "	404 14	
Inception road.	1,167 45	
Junction No. 2 road.	411 50	
Long Lake (Stephenson) bridge	350 05	
Macaulay road.	403 92	
Magnetewan River bridge	751 19	
McKenzie Township roads.	599 55	
Mills and Wilson road.	494 50	
Muskoka (Gurd) "	201 20	
Muskoka (Draper) bridge	300 00	
Musquosh road.	301 18	
Musquosh bridge	22 19	
Neville road.	202 75	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of work.	Departmental Expenditure.	Municipal or other Grants.
<i>WEST DIVISION—Continued.</i>		
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Nipissing road.	502 75	.....
Northern (Maple and Pickerel bridges)..... "	150 16	.....
North-West Road bridges	378 16	.....
Oakley, Draper and Ryde T. L. road.	500 05	.....
Peninsula (Humphrey)..... "	200 00	.....
Perry, 12 Con..... "	305 98	.....
Perry and Chaffey..... "	300 10	.....
Rosseau and Christie..... "	300 00	.....
Rosseau and Nipissing..... "	511 22	.....
Rosseau River (balance)..... bridge	13 37	.....
Sinclair and Bobcaygeon..... road.	400 62	.....
Sinclair and Franklin T. L. "	418 63	.....
Stisted, 12 and 13 Con..... "	107 75	.....
Stony Lake Inlet bridge	63 87	.....
Tiny (balance 1897) road.	140 00	.....
Westphalia "	304 41	.....
Total	16,551 69	.....
<i>EAST DIVISION.</i>		
Addington road	527 30	.....
Airy Township..... "	400 00	.....
Anson..... "	200 00	.....
Austruther..... "	311 54	.....
Anstruther, Burleigh and Chandos roads	402 40	.....
Ashdad and Renfrew (balance)..... road	32 00	.....
Ashdad and Mt. St. Patrick (balance)..... "	45 10	.....
Bangor, 15 and 16 (balance)..... "	17 50	.....
Belmont and Meyersburg..... "	200 00	.....
Bonfield and Boulter roads	400 61	.....
Brudenell and Hagarty road	380 00	.....
Buckhorn..... "	402 58	.....
Burleigh..... "	225 00	200 00
Burleigh (between Burleigh Falls and Apsley)..... "	301 74	.....
Burnt River bridges	507 79	.....
Buskong (balance)..... bridge	7 67	.....
Caldwell No. 2 road	400 00	.....
Calvin 30 and 31 S. L. "	304 83	.....
Cardiff Bridge, and..... "	774 58	.....
Carlow..... "	101 18	.....
Carlow 5 and 6 "	52 92	.....
Cashel..... "	150 35	.....
Casimir Township..... "	431 90	.....
Cavendish roads	505 63	.....
Chandos road	200 87	.....
Chisholm Township..... roads	1,200 65	.....
Combermere and Palmer Rapids road	416 65	.....
Dummer..... "	96 11	200 00
Eganville and Foymount "	299 70	.....
Eldon 7 Con. (balance)..... "	21 25	.....
Ferris Township roads	830 28	.....
Field road	498 21	.....

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Name of work.	Depart- mental Expenditure.	Municipal or other Grants.
EAST DIVISION— <i>Continued.</i>		
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Field No. 2 .....road	414 90	
Field 2 and 3....." "	601 75	
Fort Stewart....." "	50 00	
Foymount and Brudenell....." "	313 45	
Frontenac....." "	50 00	
Galway.....roads	475 00	
Galway, 4 and 5 Con.....road	875 00	
Galway and Cavendish.....roads	433 37	
Grattan, 30 and 31, Proof Line.....road	301 90	
Grattan 4th Chute and 14th Con....." "	300 00	
Hagarty, 2nd Con....." "	305 86	
Hagarty and S. Algona (balance)....." "	21 15	
Harburn....." "	180 00	
Hinchinbrooke, 5 and 6 S. L....." "	251 69	
Hugel....." "	300 00	
Hugel and Badgerow....." "	500 25	
Hydes Chute and Sanson....." "	718 22	
Inspection.....	3,138 45	
Inspection (balance).....	14 23	
Jack's Lake.....road	200 00	
Jones Falls and Battersea....." "	201 10	
Killaloe and Enmet....." "	411 23	
Killaloe and Bonnechere....." "	234 10	
Kirkpatrick and McPherson....." "	600 77	
Lonsdale and Bridgewater....." "	150 00	
Loughboro' Lake....." "	516 19	
Lyndoch, 13 Con....." "	180 00	
Martland Township....." "	549 50	
Mattawatchan....." "	396 25	
Mattawan Township.....roads	104 50	
Madawaska (balance).....bridge	250 15	
Mississippi.....road	490 66	
Mississippi (Snow)....." "	517 24	
Mississippi (Bancroft to Bronson)....." "	100 50	
Monck (Faraday)....." "	203 60	
Monteagle....." "	151 50	
Monteagle, 10 Con. (balance)....." "	9 90	
Mt. St. Patrick and Blackdonald....." "	301 53	
North Algona, 8th Con....." "	502 73	
North Harvey....." "	392 50	
Northbrook....." "	299 96	
Nogie's Creek....." "	400 88	
Opeongo....." "	530 00	
Papineau....." "	299 68	
Papineau.....bridges	276 37	
Petewawa, 24 and 25, Proof Line.....road	299 85	
Raddcliffe and Brudenell T. L....." "	500 35	
Rolph.....bridges	155 73	
Round Lake.....road	200 00	
Ryan....." "	298 20	
Scott Line....." "	150 00	
Shields'....." "	300 00	
Smoky Falls.....bridge	2,373 35	
South Algona.....road	308 50	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

Name of work.	Departmental Expenditure.	Municipal and other Grants.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
EAST DIVISION— <i>Continued.</i>		
Springer road	210 30	
Springer A and B "	100 07	
Sturgeon River "	303 20	
Sudbury and Chelmsford "	730 00	150 00
Temiscamingue roads	4,656 20	
Temiscamingue (balance) "	1 93	
Veuve River (East of Verner) bridge	940 51	
Veuve River (West of Verner) "	800 61	
Verner and Badgerow road	199 63	
Victoria "	257 80	250 00
Wabis Creek (balance) bridge	45 28	
Wahnapitæ road	470 60	
Wahnapitæ (balance 1896) "	488 02	
Warren bridge	400 20	382 09
Westport and Maberley road	280 00	
Widdifield roads	500 35	
Wisawasa road	199 73	
Wollaston "	45 00	
	42,877 31	
Less refund on Mountain Lake Road.....	14 00	
	42,863 31	1,182 09
RECAPITULATION.		
North Division		31,049 09
West Division		16,551 69
East Division		42 863 31
		90,464 09
MUNICIPAL GRANTS REFERRED TO IN SUMMARY.		
Dominion Government		1,500 00
Victoria County and Townships Carden, Laxton and Bexley		250 00
Peterboro' County		200 00
Township of Smith		100 00
Township of Douro		100 00
Townships McKim and Balfour		100 00
Town of Sudbury		50 00
Municipality of Dunnett and Ratter		382 09
		2,682 09
GRANTS REFERRED TO IN MINING ROADS.		
Great Northern Mining Co.		50 00
Hornblende Mining Co.		25 00
J. P. Moran Mining Co.		30 00
J. R. Van Every Co.		50 00
Contributions from several Mining Co's.		310 00
		465 00

MINING ROADS.

Name of work.	Depart- mental Expenditure.	Municipal and other Grants.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bell City and Mine Centre Mining road	303 04	
Bonheur and Saw Bill " " " " " "	490 00	
Free Wharf at Wabigoon " " " " " "	500 00	
Gros Cap and Lake Wawa " " " " " "	1,426 04	465 00
Jackfish Bay and Long Lake " " " " " "	380 00	
Lake Wabigoon District " " " " " "	800 00	
Manitou " " " " " "	78 50	
Mining (West Algoma) " " " " " "	150 00	
New Klondyke " " " " " "	780 00	
Olive Mine " " " " " "	590 00	
Rainy and Cedar Lake (balance) " " " " " "	3 00	
Seine River and Manitou Lake Mining " " " " " "	65 00	
Shoal Lake and Turtle River " " " " " "	492 97	
Upper Manitou " " " " " "	408 30	
Wabigoon " " " " " "	543 89	
Wabigoon and Mine Centre Mail " " " " " "	500 00	
	7,510 74	
Less Refund Rainy and Cedar Lake Road \$ 7 00		
" " Jackfish Bay and Long Lake Road 40 08		
	47 08	
	7,463 66	

HENRY SMITH,
Superintendent of Colonization Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 30th, 1899.

APPENDIX No. 35.

List of Persons holding Cullers' Licenses issued under The Ontario Cullers' Act up to 31st December, 1899.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Anderson, M. M.	Almonte.	Bissell, George Thomas	Tronton.
Allan, James D.	Bracebridge.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Appleton, Erwin B.	Bracebridge.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Boyd, George A.	Thessalon.
Adams, J. Q.	Longford Mills.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Anderson, Patrick J.	Campbellford.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Anderson, J. C.	Gravenhurst.	Brundage, Alfred W.	Pembroke.
Archibald, John L.	Ottawa.	Brougham, Thomas	Eganville.
Aikins, Geo. M.	French River.	Blair, Robert I.	Arnprior.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Adams, James M.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Beck, Charles M., Jr.	Penetanguishene.
Aylward, James	Peterborough.	Beatty, W. J.	Coldwater.
Archibald, John L.	Keewatin.	Burns, C. W., Jr.	South River.
Austin, Wm G.	Renfrew.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.
Anderson, Charles	Little Current.	Bettes, John Hiram	Muskoka Mills.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Brady, John	Renfrew.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Beattie, W. J.	Arnprior.
Anderson, J. G.	Alpena, Mich.	Bromley, William	Westmeath.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Bissell, Hartie	Trenton.
Adams, Wm	Westmeath.	Brown, Robert	Starrat.
Armstrong, James Theodore	McKellar.	Beaton, Hugh	Waubashene.
		Bailey, Arthur	Parry Sound.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Burd, James Henry	Parry Sound.
Brown, Singleton	Bracebridge.	Bailey, Samuel James	Orillia.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Burton, Tinswood	Renfrew.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick	Ottawa.	Boyes, James	Huntsville.
Bird, W. S.	Parry Sound.	Brown, John	Rockdale.
Bayley, James T.	Gravenhurst.	Brennen, Edward Scott	Sundridge.
Bell, Henry	Ottawa.	Bell, John Arguey	Klock's Mills.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.		
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Callaghan, Dennis	Trenton.
Beaty, W. R.	Parry Sound.	Campbell, Alexander J.	Trenton.
Brooks, Frederick William	Mackey's Station.	Carson, James	Bracebridge.
Brown, Robert D.	Port Sidney.	Campbell, J. M.	Bracebridge.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetanguishene.	Campbell, Robert	Bracebridge.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee	Muskoka Mills.	Clairmont, Joseph	Campbellford.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Clarkson, Robert J.	Parry Sound.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetanguishene.	Carruthers, Aaron	Hintonburg.
Bird, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Calder, Wm. J.	Burk Lake.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Chew, Joseph	Gravenhurst.
Brandon, Martin W.	Peterborough.	Cole, James Colin	Ottawa.
Bell, John C.	Peterborough.	Cameron, William	Collins' Inlet.
Bartlett, George W.	Warren.	Cain, Robert	Midland.
Brown, Silas	Klock's Mills.	Crawford, Stephen W.	Thessalon.
Boland, W. G.	Eganville.	Cochrane, George	Peterborough.
Baulke, George R.	Aylmer, Que.	Coburn, John	Lindsay.
Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.	Crowe, Nathaniel	Bobcaygeon.
Bremner, John L.	Admaston.	Cameron, Alexander	Norman.
Brumley, W. H.	Pembroke.	Chrysler, Frank R. L.	Webbwood.
Bowers, Isaac	Little Current.	Carson, Hugh	Rat Portage.
Brown, Thomas	Barrie.	Calder, George	Woodville.
Bass, Walter R.	West Huntingdon.	Callaghan, Dennis	Campbellford.
Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.	Corrigan, Robert T.	Emo.
Bick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Cameron, John H.	Rat Portage.
Burke, John Thomas	Midland.	Carson, Melvin	Little Current.
Benson, John Bird	Midland.	Cameron, John K.	Spanish River.
Brennan, Richard Lawrence	Peterborough.	Cassidy, William	Little Current.
Brown, Hugh Risside	Huntsville.	Coons, George Washington	Peterborough.
Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.	Chisholm, George Leopold	Sault Ste. Marie.
Bennett, Edward Clinton	Ahmie Harbor.	Chalmers, George James	Peterborough.
Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orillia.	Caverly, David Charles	Parry Sound.
Barrett, Thomas	Barrie.	Campbell, Archibald J.	Little Current.
Bray, James	Kinmount.	Close, John L.	Arnprior.

APPENDIX No. 35—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Campbell, James R.	Eganville.	Fraser, Alexander, Jr.	Westmeath.
Campbell, John A.	Galetta.	Fairbairn, William	Calabogie.
Cailhier, Hyacinth	Arnprior.	Fraser, Wm. A.	Pembroke.
Chamberlin, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Fraser, Foster	Pembroke.
Cooper, David Allan	Millbrook.	Fraser, William	Little Current.
Cox, Henry	Bellerica, Que.	Fraser, Hugh Alexander	Pembroke.
Currie, James	Ottawa.	Flaherty, John	Lindsay.
Clarkson, A. E.	Midland.	Fisher, William	Trenton.
Clairmont, E.	Gravenhurst.	Fox, Thomas.	Deseronto.
Cameron, W. F.	Sturgeon Bay.	Fallis, James W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Connolly, Daniel	Gravenhurst.	Fairbairn, N. H.	Webbwood.
Campbell, P. C.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Friel, John	Trenton.
Cadenhead, Alexander	Midland.	Fox, Charles	Trenton.
Carpenter, R. J.	Arnprior.	Featherstonhaugh, Wm. Henry	Penetanguishene.
Christie, William Pringle	Severn Ridges.	Frair, Schuyler	Westmeath.
Campbell, C. V.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Feren, Joel	Savanne.
Clegg, Samuel	Peterborough.	Fraser, Duncan	Big Forks.
Clairmont, William L.	Gravenhurst.	Freeston, Walter	Burk's Falls.
Cahill, Thomas	Nosbossing.		
Chew, Manley	Midland.	Green, Forman A.	Gilmour.
Cooper, James Eddy	Saurin.	Green, Samuel E.	Parry Sound.
Cook, Reindardt.	South River.	Grant, John	Flinton.
Crowe, Cecil	Bobcaygeon.	Greene, Arthur	Ottawa.
Cassidy, S. C.	Dunchurch.	George, R.	Parry Sound.
Charleson, John Baptiste.	Ottawa.	Gardiner, John	Parry Sound.
Comer, Billa F.	Tweed.	Golden, Frank J.	Trenton.
Carter, George	Sundridge.	Garson, Robert	Thessalon.
Corrigan, Robt. J.	Emo.	Gropp, August	Penetanguishene.
		Grozzelle, Antoine D.	Muskoka Mills.
Durrill, John W.	Ottawa.	Goulais, James	Peterborough.
Dickson, John	Sundridge.	Grayson, Charles	Keewatin.
Danter, R. W.	Parry Sound.	Gladstone, Harry E.	Cook's Mills.
Doyle, T. J.	Eau Claire.	Graham, Edward G.	Wahnapiatae.
Dobie, Alexander R.	Blind River.	Griffin, James	Spanish River.
Donally, Richard S.	Sudbury.	Gordon, Alexander B.	Pembroke.
Devine, William	Cook's Mills.	Gareau, Noah J.	Pembroke.
Durrill, William	Nosbossing.	Gordon, Robert W.	Pembroke.
Draper, Patrick	Quyon, Que.	Guertin, Nelson	Petawawa.
Davis, J. P.	Bobcaygeon.	Gardener, John	Rat Portage.
Drum, Patrick	Belleville.	Gunter, Peter M.	Gilmour.
Durham, Edgar S.	Rosseau.	Glenzie, William	Millbridge.
Duquette, Charles	Webbwood.	Gorman, Maurice J.	Penelon Falls.
Davis, William Albert	Bobcaygeon.	Gillies, John A.	Braeside.
Dickson, Robert Alexander	Keene.	Gadway, John	Parry Sound.
Dawkins, John	Gravenhurst.	Garrow, Edward	Nipissing Junction.
Doxsee, James E.	Gravenhurst.	Golding, William	Dorset.
Didier, L. P.	Aylmer, Que.	Gillies, Harry	White Lake.
Devine, Patrick J.	Sheenboro, Que.	Gordon, Herbert C.	Nelson.
Dinsmore, Richard	Huntsville.	Gillespie, M. H.	Cook's Mills.
		Griffin, William	Huntsville.
Ebert, Andrew P.	Pembroke.	Ganton, David	Trout Creek.
Ellis, Alexander	Arnprior.	Graham, George L.	Arnprior.
Ellis, John	Westmeath.	Graham, Frederick S.	Arnprior.
Errington, Joseph	Sundridge.	Gill, Cuthbert	Orillia.
Edgington, Henry John	Parry Sound.	Graham, James Robert	Rat Portage.
Eager, James	Parry Sound.	Graham, Thomas Jordan	Byng Inlet.
		Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel	Orillia.
Forbes, Christopher McKay ..	McLean's Depot....		
Fitzgerald, E. Clair	Parry Sound.	Hartt, James.	Gilmour.
Farrell, W. H.	Ironside, Que.	Hayes, James	Enterprise.
French, Lewis Wm.	Byng Inlet.	Humphrey, T. W.	Gravenhurst.
Fraser, Wm. A.	Mattawa.	Huckson, A. H.	French River.
Fortune, Owen	Trenton.	Handley, Robert	Douglas.
Fraser, David	Norman.	Howe, Alexander	Queensborough.
France, John	Codlins' Inlet.	Hurd, Edwin	Hurdville.
Ferguson, Ernest A.	Bayaville.	Huff, J. S. Morris.	Arnprior.
Ford, Charles	Wahnapiatae.		

APPENDIX No. 35 —Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Hutton, John	Hutton House.	King, Napoleon	Mattawa.
Hutchinson, Wm. E.	Huntsville.	Kean, B. F.	Orillia.
Hogarth, Joseph Rowan	Pembroke.	Kemp, Orval Wesley	Trenton.
Humphrey, John.	Gravenhurst.	Kirk, Charles, Barron	Queensborough.
Hill, Joshua	Midland.	Kingsland, W. P.	Ottawa.
Hall, David	Lovering.	Kerr, John B.	Arnprior.
Hartley, Charles.	Peterborough.	Kennedy, Walter.	Arnprior.
Hawkins, Henry Charles	Blind River.	Kennedy, John.	Pembroke.
Hines, Philip Wallace	Huntsville.	Knox, Wm. M.	Fesserton.
Hudson, John Lewis.	Combermere.	Kearney, Michael John.	Buckingham, Que.
Helferty, Dennis	Eganville.	Kendrick, John	Burk's Falls.
Hamilton, Robt.	Rat Portage.	Kennedy, John L.	Burk's Falls.
Hoppins, Abiram.	Kingston.	Lee, James.	Warren.
Hoppins, Densmore.	Kingston.	Lloyd, Alfred	Severn Bridge.
Haystead, John	Parry Sound.	Lawrie, Frank A.	Parry Sound.
Henderson, John Irwin	Bobcaygeon.	Latimer, James	Frank's Bay.
Hartley, William.	Millbridge.	Lemyre, Middey.	Campbellford.
Higgins, John C.	Peterborough.	Lutz, Jacob	Parry Sound.
Harrison John, Jr.	Pembroke.	Luby, John E.	Ottawa.
Hawkins, E.	Le Breton Flats.	Lochnan, James.	Ottawa.
Henderson, Charles.	Bracebridge.	Lozo, John.	Trenton.
Halliday, Frank	Parry Sound.	Loughrin, Lawrence.	Pembroke.
Halliday, James.	Springtown.	Linton, J. H.	Parry Sound.
Hurdman, J. A.	Ottawa.	Ludgate, James	Peterborough.
Hawkins, Stonewall J.	Meldrum Bay.	Lee, Robert	Huntsville.
Hinchliffe, William.	Gunter.	Langford, Mark	Baysville.
Hillis, James M.	Sutton West.	Letherby, Edwin.	Midland.
Hogg, W. J.	North Bay.	Lovering, William James.	Coldwater.
Hoxie, E. P.	Katrine.	Lane, Maurice	Bobcaygeon.
Hawkins, Walter.	Pembroke.	Lenton, George.	Peterborough.
Howard, James	Eganville.	Low, Thomas A.	Renfrew.
Howard, William.	Baysville.	Livingston, Robert M.	Huntsville.
Hogan, Enos W.	Suwanne.	Londry, William E.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Horne, John T.	Fort William.	Labelle, James	Waltham, Que.
Hamilton, Chas. E.	Rat Portage.	Labelle, Eli.	Waltham, Que.
Irwin, Thomas H.	Parry Sound.	Ladurante, J. D.	Ottawa.
Irwin, Eli.	Rat Portage.	Ludgate, Theodore.	Peterborough.
Jackson, Robert.	Erechin.	Lucas, Frank	Sault Ste. Marie.
Johnson, Finlay	Bracebridge.	Lunam, Duncan.	Collfield, Que.
Jones, Albert.	Victoria Harbor.	Lott, George	Trenton.
Johnson, Thomas.	Bobcaygeon.	Lawrie, John D.	Parry Sound.
Johntson, Archibald M.	Norman.	Lovering, George Francis.	Coldwater.
Julien, Charles.	Trenton.	Lavigne, John.	Aylmer, Que.
Junkin, Henry	Marmora.	Landell, Charles S.	Huntsville.
Johns, Frank.	Nipissing Junction.	Long, Henry Elisha	Mattawa.
Jessup, Edward D.	Cache Bay.	Lynch, W. H.	Collingwood.
Johnson, Frank N.	Ottawa.	Malloy, Mark.	Baysville.
Johnston, John	Peninsula Lake.	Miller, R. O.	Gravenhurst.
Johnson, S. M.	Arnprior.	Menzies, Archibald.	Burk's Falls.
Jones, Frederick James.	Flinton.	Manning, James.	Trenton.
Johnston, William A.	Castleford.	Martin, Philip.	Stoco.
Jervis, Henry	Wisawasa.	Malone, William Patrick.	Ottawa.
Jones, William	Fenelon Falls.	Marsh, Esli, Terril.	Trenton.
James, Martin	The Flats.	Millar, John W.	Huntsville.
Kerby, John.	Belleville.	Mutchenbacher, Asa.	Rosseau Falls.
Kennedy, Robert.	Marmora.	Morris, George F.	French Bay.
Kirby, Louis Russell.	Ottawa.	Murray, George, Jr.	Waubauskene.
Kennedy, Timothy	Enterprise.	Maughan, Joseph.	Fort William.
Kirk, Henry	Trenton.	Margach, William J.	Port Arthur.
Knox, Milton	Ottawa.	Murray, George, Sr.	Waubauskene.
Kinsella, Michael Pierce	Trenton.	Maniece, William.	Peterborough.
Kitchen, D.	French River.	Murray, William.	Rat Portage.
Kelly, Jeremiah.	Sudbury.	Morgan, Richard J.	Rat Portage.
Kelly, Ferdinand	Mattawa.	Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.
		Murdoch, James.	Cook's Mills.

APPENDIX No. 35.—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Munroe, Peter P.	Commanda.	McDonald, Sidney C.	Mattawa.
Mason, Benjamin.	Westmeath.	McCool, Christopher L.	Cartier.
Monaghan, John B.	Arnprior.	McCollum, Donald.	Arnprior.
Monaghan, M. J.	Arnprior.	McDowell, William	Cache Bay.
Mulvihill, John	Arnprior.	McConachie, Roy Stewart.	Huntsville.
Moran, Andrew	Rockingham.	McPhee, Ronald.	Bracebridge.
Mulvihill, Michael.	Arnprior.	McKay, George Donner	Dorset.
Mann, John	Manitowaning.	McWilliams, Maxwell Theodore	Peterborough.
Marrighan, Richard.	Deseronto.	McLeod, John.	Keewatin.
Monaghan, John Dorland	Deseronto.	McPherson, George.	Keewatin.
Matheson, William	Chelmsford.	McDougall, John D.	Rat Portage.
Munro, Alexander G.	Braeside.	McGregor, Duncan.	Burnstown.
Monro, Philip	Braeside.	McLean, Peter W.	Sand Point.
Mangan, Patrick	Arnprior.	McManus, John C.	Arnprior.
Marcil, Peter.	Ottawa.	McNabb, Alexander	Arnprior.
Main, Samuel	Spanish Station.	McFarlane, Alexander.	Renfrew.
Moriey, Charles	Huntsville.	McFarlane, J. D.	Stewartsville.
Moore, David Henry.	Peterborough.	McFarlane, Duncan	Renfrew.
Murphy, John	Arnprior.	McKendry, Wm. B.	Arnprior.
Matheson, Daniel	Chelmsford.	McPhee, Hugh	Renfrew.
Milne, William	Ethel.	McPhee, John.	Arnprior.
Mangan, Charles.	Burk's Falls.	McLachlin, Peter.	Arnprior.
Mooney, Lincoln.	Orillia.	McLachlin, Alexander.	Arnprior.
Mangan, John.	Arnprior.	MacKay, Edward	Arnprior.
Mooney, Thomas.	Kingston.	McEwen, Henry	Trenton.
Mason, Robert T.	Rochesterville.	McDonald, Alfred.	Peterborough.
Moore William John.	Gravenhurst.	McGeary, John J.	Sundridge.
McPherson, James S.	Rama.	McDonald, Archibald W.	Gilmour.
McKinley, Edward C.	Toronto.	McCaw, John Gillen.	Queensborough.
McClelland, John.	Parry Sound.	McCauley, Barney.	Trenton.
McFarlane, J. W.	Cache Bay.	McDougall, James T.	Klock's Mills.
McDonald, Roderick.	Pembroke.	McInenly, Thomas	Quebec, Que.
McCormack, William.	Pembroke.	McBride, Archibald	Arnprior.
Macpherson, John	Ottawa.	McFarlane, Robert L.	Arnprior.
McEachern, John A.	West Gravenhurst.	McGown, Wm.	Parry Sound.
McLeod, Dugald.	Gravenhurst.	McGown, Thomas.	Parry Sound.
McClelland, R. H.	Parry Sound.	McDermet, Patrick.	South River.
McEvoy, Frank.	Campbellford.	McKay, Angus.	South River.
McDermott, Peter.	Orillia.	McDonald, A. J.	Longford.
McIlroy, John.	Madoc.	McInnis, Angus D.	Gravenhurst.
McNab, Robert J.	Parry Sound.	McKendry, Alexander.	Waubauskene.
McFadden, James.	Ottawa.	McGuire, Timothy	North Bay.
McIntosh, James G.	Carleton Place.	McGrath, John.	Peterborough.
McInnis, Hector D.	Bracebridge.	McWilliams, John Bannon	Peterborough.
McKinnon, Malcolm.	Braeside.	McCagherty, Patrick	Westmeath.
McLean, Daniel.	Bracebridge.	McKendry, Daniel.	Arnprior.
McKinnon, Archie J.	Bracebridge.	Macdonald, D. F.	Parry Sound.
McKay, D. C.	Baysville.	McManus, Thomas J.	Renfrew.
McDonald, James.	Parry Sound.	Macfarlane, David R.	Ottawa.
McPherson, Allan.	Longford.	McColgan, Edward.	Quyon, Que.
McDonald, James P.	French River.	McMichael, Charles.	North Seguin.
McFarland, Joseph C.	Port Severn.	McIlroy, Thomas Davis.	Madoc.
McNabb, Alexander.	Thessalon.	McDonald, William Henry ...	Trenton.
McGillivray, Archibald.	Port Arthur.	McGaw, William Thomas. ...	Callendar.
McGrane, Edward.	Lindsay.	McMillan, L.	Callendar.
McLeod, Donald, Jr.	Keewatin.	McDermott, John L.	Orillia.
McDonald, Hector R.	Thessalon.	McDonald, Charles M.	Pembroke.
McDougall, Duncan.	Bracebridge.	McPhee, Benjamin.	Pembroke.
McNabb, Alexander D.	Warren.	McGee, John Edward.	Parry Sound.
McCormack, John C.	Sudbury.	Macfarlane, Mack.	Arnprior.
McNamara, John.	Byng Inlet.	MacCallum, Alexander.	Braeside.
McGillivray, Duncan D.	Algoma Mills.	McRae, Farquhar.	Rat Portage.
McIntyre, Daniel A.	Klock's Mills.	MacCallum, Albert.	Arnprior.
McNamara, Lewis.	Klock's Mills.	McGonigal, John.	Arnprior.
		McConachie, John.	Huntsville.

APPENDIX No. 35.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
McKay, D. G.	Rat Portage.	Rankin, Anthony.	Cache Day.
Newton, Frank.	Gravenhurst.	Ross, Angus.	Orrville.
Newburn, William.	Parry Sound.	Robinson, Albert E.	Washago.
Niblett, James.	Arnprior.	Robinson, Edward.	Washago.
Niblett, Robert.	Osecola.	Robinson, Thomas G.	Washago.
Newell, John H.	Parry Harbor.	Revell, Lionel Oliver.	West Gravenhurst.
Overend, George J.	Longford Mills.	Regan, Judd Patrick.	Warminster.
O'Brien, Andrew.	Ottawa.	Robbins, Etna Rosedale.	Orillia.
O'Connor, John.	Hintonburg.	Regan, John, Jr.	Orillia.
Oliver Darcy.	Wahnapiatae.	Ryan, James.	Savanne.
O'Connor, William.	Nosbonsing.	Scanlan, William.	Enterprise.
O'Neill, James W.	North Bay.	Sutherland, D. H.	Gravenhurst.
O'Donnell, William.	Penetanguishene.	Spanner, John.	Huntsville.
Owens, Richard.	Basin Depot.	Shier, James D.	Bracebridge.
O'Reilly, Patrick.	Cartier.	Spooner, W. R.	Katrine.
O'Neill, Mark.	Renfrew.	Simpson, Alfred E.	Wakefield.
Orrill, John.	Trenton.	Souliere, John B.	Ottawa.
Pattinson, Thomas.	Bracebridge.	Shields, James A.	Carleton Place.
Pomeroy, Peter.	Trenton.	Spargo, George.	Ottawa.
Perry, Pringle K.	Byng Inlet, North.	Smyth, W. H.	Byng Inlet, North.
Purcell William G.	Ottawa.	Salmon, R. H.	Baysville.
Purvis, John.	Parry Sound.	Salmon, Alexander C.	Baysville.
Porter, James.	Uphill.	Stremmer, A.	Ottawa.
Pearson, John James.	Lindsay.	Shields, Frank A.	Parry Sound.
Paterson, John.	Wahnapiatae.	Smyth, Job E.	Cache Bay.
Paterson, Alexander.	Orillia.	Sage, Nelson.	Muskaka Mills.
Parke, James.	Gravenhurst.	Shaw, Thomas B.	Waubashene.
Paquette, Oliver.	Webbwood.	Swanston, James.	Peterboro.
Palmateer, Sherman.	Gravenhurst.	Simpson, William.	Hall's Bridge.
Paget, George.	Huntsville.	Sadler, Thomas.	Lindsay.
Pounder, Joseph.	Westmeath.	Smith, Patrick Albert.	Norman.
Pell, Richard D.	Arnprior.	Snaith, William J.	Mattawa.
Perry, Frederick.	Port Arthur.	Sinn, Wm. F.	Arnprior.
Paget, Charles Edward.	Novar.	Scrim, Robert.	Arnprior.
Porter, Thomas Robert Mark.	Dorset.	Sharp, James A.	Sudbury.
Quinn, William.	Peterborough.	Shaneay, Harry S.	Cook's Mills.
Richardson, Frederick George.	Trenton.	Smith, Wm.	Ottawa.
Richards, Richard.	Tamworth.	Stewart, Daniel.	Braeside.
Riddell, George Alexander.	Rochester.	Sheehan, Michael H.	Waubashene.
Richey, Evan.	Brentwood.	Scott, Thomas.	Parry Sound.
Randall, Louis G.	French River.	Smith, Lawrence.	West Saginaw, Mich.
Richardson, Charles Mervyn.	Trenton.	Shea, Stewart.	Campbellford.
Rochester, Daniel Baillie.	Ottawa.	Sullivan, John.	Sault St. Marie.
Riddell, James.	Ottawa.	Sinclair, Finlay.	Sudbury.
Rice, Asa A.	Hull, Que.	Shiels, Henry F.	Cartier.
Roberts, T. A.	Huntsville.	Smith, Gideon Ousley.	Burk's Falls.
Ross, Andrew.	Longford Mills.	Smith, John Wallis.	Theford.
Rose, Donald M.	Rat Portage.	Smith, Henry G.	Arnprior.
Rawson, Charles Edgar.	Coldwater.	Story, John A.	Ottawa.
Ross, George.	Waubashene.	Sweezy, Benjamin.	Massey.
Roberts, Percy T.	Keewatin.	Sheppard, Charles H.	Coldwater.
Ritchie, William D.	Little Current.	Sinclair, Armon D.	Arnprior.
Ramsay, Robert.	Arnprior.	Smith, Sidney E.	Ottawa.
Ritchie, J. F.	Arnprior.	Sleemen, Wm.	Rapid River.
Ritter, Samuel G.	Ah-Mic Harbor.	Sheehan, Peter F.	Loring.
Robinson, William.	Bobcaygeon.	Tait, Thomas B.	Burk's Falls.
Reid, Joseph B.	Lindsay.	Taylor, C. M.	Gravenhurst.
Ross, Walter M.	Ottawa.	Thornton, W. D.	Longford Mills.
Ruttle, H. A.	Carleton Place.	Trussler, Gilbert.	Trout Creek.
Richards, Benedict.	Ottawa.	Thompson, George S.	Lindsay.
Regan, John.	Orillia.	Thompson, Frederick A. H.	Callendar.
Russell, William.	Pembroke.	Thompson, Francis Henry.	Nosbonsing.
Ramsay, Charles.	Sudbury.	Train, A. C.	Rowan Mills.
		Turgeon, George.	Cook's Mills.
		Thomson, Alexander W.	Arnprior.
		Taylor, Thomas G.	Gravenhurst.

APPENDIX No. 35.—*Concluded.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Tait, Ralph	Arnprior.	Watson, Wm.	North Bay.
Train, William	Burk's Falls.	Weston, Frank R.	Midland.
Turner, Gavin F.	North Bay.	White, James B.	Manitowaning.
Tilson, Joseph	Burk's Falls.	Wilson, James A., jr.	Webbwood.
Tuffy, John	Cartier.	Whaley, Thomas	Huntsville.
Udy, Dean	French River.	Webster, Wm. Alfred	Bracebridge.
Vigrass, Percy J.	Dufferin Bridge.	Wornsdorf, Frederick Gutlep. .	Pembroke.
Vincent, Joseph	Warren.	Warrell, Wm.	Trout Creek.
Vollin, Samuel	Nosbonsing.	Wims, Peter	Blessington.
Vannier, Nelson Joseph	Bobcaygeon.	Wickware, Phillip Almont. . .	Cloyne.
Vincent, James	Fesserton.	Wilson, Edward	Deseronto.
Watson, Wm.	Huntsville.	Whelan, P. J.	McDougall.
Webb, George W.	Parry Sound.	Whyte, John Thomas Goth. . .	Ottawa.
Wilcox, Thomas	Parry Sound.	White, Wm. James	Muskoka Falls.
Wheeler, J. A. McL.	Tamworth.	Warrel, George.	Powassan.
Ward, Joseph W.	Ottawa.	Wells, George W.	Little Current.
Wilkinson, Wm.	French River.	Wilson, Frederick Gould.	Rat Portage.
Waldie, John E.	Victoria Harbor.	Wallace, John Thomas	Thessalon.
Wigg, Thomas G.	Thessalon.	Young, Wm.	Severn Bridge.
Wall, Patrick B.	Cheboygan, Mich.	Young, A. J.	Cache Bay.
Wells, John R.	Little Current.	Young, Samuel	Coldwater.
Whiteside, John	Huntsville.	Young, Patrick P.	Young's Point.
Watt, Wm.	Peterborough.	Yuill, Thomas	Arnprior.
Wilson, George	Lindsay.	Yuill, A. D.	Braeside.
White, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Total	688.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, December 30th, 1899.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1900.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



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1901.



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T O R O N T O.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR THE YEAR 1900.

To His Honor the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit for your information and that of the Legislative Assembly, a report on the management of the Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

CROWN LANDS.

The area of Crown lands sold during the year was 65,996 acres, having a total value of \$91,837.08. On account of these sales and those of former years there was collected the sum of \$68,861.43. Under the provisions of the Mines Act for the leasing of Crown lands for mining purposes, there were leased 27,835 acres, and the rental received for same and lands already under lease amounted to \$69,714.41.

The total collections on account of Crown lands sold and leased were \$138,575.84. See Appendix No. 3, page 4.

CLERGY LANDS.

The area of Clergy lands sold during the year was 1,096 acres, having a value of \$601.00. The amount collected on these and former sales was \$4,271.30. See Appendix No. 3, page 4.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of Common School lands sold during the year was 210 acres, with a value of \$836.50. The amount collected on account of these and former sales was \$13,512.45. See Appendix No. 3, page 4.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold during the year 45 acres of Grammar School lands, having a value of \$180.00. The amount collected on account of these and former sales was \$2,407.45. See Appendix No. 3, page 4.

RAILWAY LANDS.

The collections on account of lands sold under the Railway Aid Act, 52 Victoria, chapter 35, amounted to \$152.10. See Appendix No. 3, page 4.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The area of University lands sold and leased was 4,336 acres, having a value of \$3,782.13. On account of these sales and lands previously sold and leased there was collected the sum of \$2,708.14. See Appendix No. 3, page 4.

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections of the Department on account of all sources of revenue were \$1,447,949.78. See Appendix No. 4, page 5.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Department for the year were \$272,257.66. This includes \$24,682.38 paid on surveys, and refunds amounting to \$38,072.45. It also includes the sum of \$93,690.93, expended on special services under the direction of the Department, such as Diamond Drill \$9,208.98; Mining Schools, \$19,200.00; Iron Mining Act, \$12,765.82; Explorations in Northern Ontario, \$34,507.58; Emigration, \$6,257.46; Colonization, \$3,243.17; Provincial Parks, \$8,507.92. See Appendices 6 and 7, pages 17 and 18.

FREE GRANTS.

During the year the townships of Marks and Strange, in the District of Thunder Bay, Burriss in the District of Rainy River, Lyell in the District of Nipissing, and Jones in the County of Renfrew, five townships in all, were appropriated for settlement under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, so that there are now 168 townships open for settlement under this Act. There were 965 persons located on 132,665 acres and 140 locatees purchased 4,524 acres according to the regulations. Three hundred and twenty-nine patents were issued to persons who had complied with the conditions of the Act and the regulations. See Appendix 11, page 23.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The revenue from woods and forests during the year was \$1,276,376.48. Of this \$636,464.54 was on account of bonus ; \$61,704.70 on account of ground rent ; \$1,886.25 on account of transfer fees, leaving the net revenue from timber dues \$576,320.99. See Appendix 4, page 5, and Appendix 9, page 20.

The cut of last winter was much heavier than that of the previous winter, but considerable payments on account of timber dues have not been received in time to be included in this year's accounts. The lumber trade has been in a prosperous condition and prices have been well maintained. A number of new mills have been erected and increased employment has been afforded by the regulation requiring the manufacture within the Dominion of pine sawlogs cut on Crown lands in this Province. In addition to the wages which are paid in the mills, the country has received the benefit of the purchase of large quantities of supplies, the freight on the sawn lumber, and so forth. The question of the right of the Province to enforce the "Manufacturing Condition" which at the date of my last report was expected to be carried to the Court of Appeal has been heard by that Court and the judgment of the lower Court sustained. It is understood that the idea of carrying the case to the Privy Council has been abandoned, and all lumbermen have now come to recognise the fact that for the future pine sawlogs cut under authority of license from this Department will have to be manufactured in the country. A strict watch was kept during the summer along the north shore of Lake Huron, but there were no attempts to evade the law by rafting logs over to the United States.

During the year several examinations of cullers were held, and those qualified were licensed under the Ontario Cullers Act. Their names appear in the list of licensed cullers to be found in Appendix 33, page 86.

EXTENSION OF SETTLEMENT.

During the year an increased number of settlers have gone into the newer parts of the Province. In the older parts, of course, the free grant land is pretty well taken up and only the rough or "cull" lots remain unlocated. In the newer districts, however, more particularly in Thunder Bay and Rainy River where the lands are free grant, there has been a large influx of homeseekers. The construction of the Ontario and Rainy River railway, which will be one of the great highways between the West and the head of navigation on Lake Superior, is opening up fertile areas in these two districts, and sections hitherto remote from civilization are being largely taken up by people from the United States and the older portions of our own Province.

In the Temiscaming district settlement is reported to be steadily progressing. The population of this district is growing year by year. There is plenty of good land and a fine, healthy climate, the only drawback being the difficulty of communication with the outside world during the winter months; and when this is removed we may look for a large increase in population. In the districts of Algoma and Nipissing settlement has gone on apace. A large number of people are reported in the section around the head of Lake Nipissing and it may be a necessity within a short time to place several townships there upon the market, while along the main line and the Michipicoton Branch of the Algoma Central railway which is now being built from Sault Ste

Marie north to the Canadian Pacific railway a number of people have gone in. The Dryden settlement, too, has received its fair share of settlers during the past summer.

The Crown Land Agents in the northern and western parts of the Province all report the settlers in their districts as becoming better off every year. They note the erection of good comfortable houses, the increase in horses and live stock, the improvement of roads, the building of schools and churches, and so forth; and on the whole, the settlements in New Ontario from the Ottawa to the Rainy River country are all in a prosperous and thriving condition.

The policy of the Government as outlined in my last report to make known the advantages of the soil and climate of our newer parts, and to direct thither the movement of population from the older portions of the Province and other countries, has been vigorously prosecuted. The Colonization Branch was established for the purpose of disseminating information respecting the capabilities of the various districts, of advising people of the particular section best suited to their needs and of arranging for transportation for intending settlers. An enormous correspondence has grown up with this Branch, showing that the people thoroughly appreciate the advantage of having some source from which they can get reliable information about the different localities where good fertile land is to be had. This Province possesses millions of acres of fine farming land with as great attractions as are offered by any other country, and the work undertaken by the Colonization Branch will be further developed and extended, as the peopling of the great areas of the Province now lying dormant and unproductive which are capable of supporting an enormous and prosperous population is a matter of first-rate importance.

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

The activity in the demand for woods suitable for the making of pulp and paper has been undiminished. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company have operated their mechanical pulp mill continuously throughout the year and have also erected a sulphite mill of large capacity. Work at the Sturgeon Falls mill has been suspended through litigation respecting this property. Since my last report three new agreements have been entered into by the Government and ratified by the Legislature for the erection of pulp and paper mills, namely, with the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, the Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company and the Nepigon Pulp & Paper Company. The Spanish River company have prepared elaborate plans for the establishment of their industry and are proceeding with the erection of dams, mills, etc. The other two companies, viz., the Blanche River and the Nepigon, have not yet succeeded in settling matters in connection with the water powers for their proposed mills.

The explorations in the country north of the height of land have revealed the fact that this Province has almost boundless resources in pulpwoods, and with the higher prices and the greater demand for this class of raw material, we may confidently look for a great expansion in the pulp and paper industry in the not distant future.

Regulations have been passed prohibiting the export of spruce pulpwood cut on lands of the Crown, as well as of hemlock bark to be used for tanning purposes, the object being as in the case of pine sawlogs, to realize for the Province all the benefits rising from the utilization of these natural resources in our own country.

FOREST RESERVES.

In my last report reference was made to the expediency of creating a forest reserve in the vicinity of Lake Temagaming, in the district of Nipissing. This region has so often been described that it is not necessary here to enter upon details as to its scenery or its magnificent water stretches and the multitude and beauty of its lakes and islands. The country has not much value as a farming section, but it is well-wooded with various timbers. There is a great quantity of pine around the shores of lakes Temagaming and Lady Evelyn and to the north, and it was considered expedient, in order to give this timber protection from fire and to preserve as far as possible the natural beauty of the landscape, to create it into a forest reserve. Accordingly an area of 2,200 square miles has been set apart in this region by Order in Council under authority of the Forest Re-

serves Act. The erection of this territory into a forest reserve marks an important step in the progress of the forestry policy of the Government. It is the first area of virgin territory which has been so set apart, the forest reserve system having been hitherto confined to cut-over territory.

In the township of Sibley, on Thunder Cape, in the district of Thunder Bay, an area of 45,000 acres of cut-over territory on which a crop of young pine was springing up, has also been erected into a forest reserve.

FIRERANGING.

The number of licensees who had firerangers on their limits last season was 79, and the number of rangers employed on licensed lands was 185. There were also 12 rangers employed on Crown lands in the Temagaming country (which is a favorite resort for tourists), and in the Wahnapiatae country and the district of Rainy River, where prospectors have gone in. The total cost of the service to the Department was \$26,985.43. See Appendix 6, page 14.

In the Ottawa country and in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, the season was comparatively wet and there were no large fires. In the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, however, the summer was a particularly dry one and some serious fires occurred, especially on limits in Algoma and Rainy River. In the township of Dana, on the Sturgeon River, owned by the Crown, a fire broke out in June. The Department's rangers from Temagaming hurried to the scene and succeeded in confining the fire to some lots in the first concession. A good deal of timber was damaged, and after an inspection by woodrangers of the Department it was decided to dispose of the timber standing on lots 1 to 5 in the first concession, so that its value might be realized to the Province.

At the last session of the Legislature the fireranging system was put upon a statutory basis, and whereas in the past the employment of firerangers was merely optional on the part of limit owners, the Department has now authority to place men on licensed territory, where there may be danger from fire, and charge half the cost of the same to the lumberman. This was undoubtedly a proper step, as it was manifestly unfair that a licensee who had protected his limits year after year by the employment of rangers should be exposed to loss from fire running over from the limit of his neighbor who employed no rangers.

It has been the practice of the Department to keep close watch on the fireranging system in order to see that it is being properly carried out, and to strengthen it from time to time where it may be weak. In order to get definite information upon the working of the system, it has been customary every two or three years to send out a circular to all those licensees who have employed firerangers asking them a series of questions as to the working of the system, and what suggestions they have to offer in the direction of improving it. This year circulars were sent out to those licensees who had employed firerangers during last summer and replies have been received, and from these it appears that there were about 90 fires extinguished by the different firerangers before they got much headway, which, if there had not been fire rangers on duty, would no doubt have spread and destroyed large quantities of timber. The licensees all expressed themselves as satisfied with the management of the service, and in only one or two instances out of the whole number employing rangers were any suggestions made, and they were all in the direction of increasing the number of firerangers and making more severe the penalties for setting out fire or leaving it burning in the bush during the dangerous period. It has been suggested that the forest rangers of the Crown should be kept on duty during the whole summer, and have supervision of the firerangers. Perhaps the service would be benefitted by a closer inspection, but without an increase of the vote for forest ranging it is not possible to keep the rangers on duty longer than is required to supervise the cutting operations in the winter, and collect the sworn returns of the same.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.

The progress made by the mineral industry, especially in certain directions, has been very marked during the year. The manufacture of pig iron is now firmly established,

the two furnaces in operation during 1899 being supplemented by a third built by the Canada Iron Furnace Company Limited and situated at Midland, which was inaugurated in December. The demand for iron ore for home use is now large and constant, and the result is that new sources of supply are being opened up to meet it. The Helen mine in the Michipicoton District—a deposit ranking in importance with the great mines of Michigan and Minnesota—began shipping ore to the Midland furnace during the present season, and for the first time in the history of the Province a line of steamers was put in motion to supply furnaces in one part of Ontario with ore from another part, thus duplicating on our side of the international line what for years has been a familiar feature of the iron trade of the United States. Other projects for smelting furnaces are being put forward at Collingwood, Kingston, Sault Ste. Marie and elsewhere, some or all of which will no doubt arrive at fruition. At the last named place Mr. F. H. Clergue and his associates have a large Bessemer plant and rolling mills now in process of construction, and will doubtless in due time carry out that part of their programme which provides for the erection of a blast furnace or furnaces. On the Atikokan iron range, several locations have been placed under option to an American company, and work is being done to finally prove the value of the properties, which has already been partially demonstrated. The likelihood is, now that the Ontario and Rainy River Railway is almost ready to haul out the ore, that ore docks at Fort William will shortly be built and shipments begun. The mines of eastern Ontario have also been largely operated, mainly for shipment to the Hamilton smelter, but also in part for export to the United States. Men of experience in the iron trade of America entertain the opinion that in view of the extent of the ore deposits, and the facilities for transportation, especially by water, central and eastern Ontario are on at least an equality of footing as regards the production of iron and steel with the most favourably situated districts of the United States, and that there is no presumption in looking forward to the time when Ontario will be the seat of an important and highly developed industry in the making of iron and steel. The production of iron ore for the year was 90,302 tons, valued at \$111,805, and payments out of the Iron Mining Fund at the rate of \$1 per ton of pig iron produced from Ontario ore amounted to \$12,765.82. Pig iron was made to the extent of 62,386 tons, valued at \$936,066. Open hearth steel was made for the first time in the history of the Province, the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company turning out 2,819 tons, having a value of \$46,380.

The nickel and copper mines have been more active than at any previous time. The Canadian Copper Company continues to be the chief producer of nickel and copper matte, the nickel contents of which for the year amounted to 7,080,000 lbs. of fine metal worth \$756,626, and the copper contents to 6,728,000 lbs. worth \$319,681, these values being for the unrefined matte at the smelters.

At the Victoria mines, Dr. Ludwig Mond has acquired valuable nickel lands, and is erecting extensive works to produce matte carrying a high percentage of metallic contents, and a plant for re-treating the Canadian Copper Company's matte is being erected by the Ontario Smelting Company at Copper Cliff, which will also smelt ores from the latter Company's mine near Massey Station now being developed. The Gertrude mine in Creighton Township is being brought into producing condition by the Lake Superior Power Company, and will supply the nickel ore to be used in the manufacture of ferro-nickel and nickel steel at Sault Ste. Marie. Much interest attaches to the operations of the Nickel-Copper Company of Hamilton, which proposes to produce refined nickel and copper by the Frasch process. In addition to these the Bruce Copper Mines Limited, an English Company, is re-opening the old workings and putting up a large concentrating plant at Bruce Mines which yielded so largely 40 years ago, and at Rock Lake, the Rock Lake Mining Company is pushing developments upon a copper vein of unusual promise, and is likewise erecting works to treat the ore. The total quantity of nickel and copper ores raised in the Province during the year was 221,695 tons.

The quantity of gold extracted from Ontario mines was 18,767 ounces, having a value of \$297,861. The falling off as compared with 1899 is due to the closing down of several producing mines in the western part of the province, some of which are likely to resume operations during the coming year. In eastern Ontario the yield of gold is increasing, and arsenic and corundum from this region are being added to the list of mineral products. The decrease in the output of gold is partly made up by the increase in that of silver, the yield of which in 1900 was 160,612 ounces, worth \$96,367.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

The reports of the superintendents of Algonquin National Park and Rondeau Provincial Park will be found in Appendices Nos. 30 and 31, pages 57 and 58 respectively. The former park is becoming widely known and appreciated as a place of resort during the heated term, and the strict enforcement of the regulations prohibiting shooting and trapping within its boundaries is having the effect of greatly increasing the numbers of all the wild animals, including moose, deer, beaver, otter, etc., etc. The efforts of the Department to diversify the fishing in the waters of the park by introducing black bass from the Georgian Bay appear to have resulted successfully, and in several of the park lakes this desirable game fish is thriving and propagating its kind, where formerly the only varieties were those of the trout family.

Rondeau Park fills a useful part in the southwestern peninsula of the Province by providing a place where thousands of visitors can pic-nic in sylvan surroundings reminiscent of ancient forest glories. The duck shooting on Rondeau harbor is being seriously interfered with by the German carp which now swarm in its waters and root up the water celery and wild rice on which the duck were accustomed to feed—a noteworthy instance of the unexpected results which sometimes follow on the disturbance of nature's equilibrium by the introduction of new forms of life.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following Crown surveys of have been carried out this year :—

In the District of Nipissing, the townships of Bertram and Latchford have been subdivided into lots of 320 acres each. A base line has been run east and west from the district line between Algoma and Nipissing from the 198th mile, on the east for a distance of $70\frac{3}{8}$ miles to a point near the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec which has not yet been defined on the ground, and on the west from the 198th mile to the Missinabie River, a distance of 102 miles; and the base line partially run last year in the District of Algoma, from the 120th mile post on the district line between Algoma and Nipissing near Nighthawk Lake, due west for 120 miles, has been continued to a point north of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Missinabie, and thence south connecting said base line with said station, a distance of $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Some townships in the District of Thunder Bay have been re-surveyed in portions where the original monuments have been destroyed, and re-posted for the convenience of parties taking up land. Several other minor surveys have been performed during the year. The surveyors' reports of survey of the following townships Bowell, Cox, Foy, Harty, Hoskin, Miscampbell, Mutrie, Sifton, Sutherland and Waldie, (the accounts for which have been closed this year,) will be found in Appendices Nos. 17 to 26 inclusive, pages 32 to 44 inclusive.

EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN ONTARIO.

At the last session of the Legislature the sum of \$40,000 was voted for the exploration of that part of the Province lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway and James Bay. The knowledge possessed of this country, its topography and the character and extent of its resources in minerals, timber and agricultural land, was of a general nature and was limited indeed. It was believed from official and other information that there were in this country extensive forests of woods suitable for the making of pulp and paper, and great areas of tillable land. Early in the summer ten exploration parties were organized and sent out by the Department, each being assigned a separate and distinct section, and while it was not anticipated or hoped that they would succeed in penetrating every corner of so extensive a region, yet it was expected that enough would be learned to show that in the region north of the height of land dividing the James Bay from the St. Lawrence River waters, there are great areas of fertile country and immense forests of spruce and other pulpwoods.

The result of the exploration is that a tract of arable land has been found north of the height of land, stretching from the Quebec boundary west across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, comprising an area of about 24,500 square miles or 15,680,000 acres. The soil is a clay or clay loam, nearly all suitable for farming purposes, and the region is watered by the Moose and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mettagami and Missin-

abie, and the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoke. Along this latter stream alone, about which almost nothing was known, a tract of good land was found extending on both sides of the river for a distance of over forty miles, and in the district of Rainy River, between the surveyed townships around Dryden and Lac Seul, another extensive area of good land was found, about 600 square miles or 384,000 acres in extent.

The climate of this region is reported to have no features which would prevent the ripening of grain or the growing of root crops. It lies for the most part south of the 50th parallel of latitude, which crosses the Province of Manitoba near Winnipeg, and its climate will not differ much from that of the latter Province. Crops of grain, potatoes and other vegetables and even small fruits were found growing as far north as James Bay.

A great pulpwood forest has been located north of the height of land extending across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, with a depth in some places of 150 miles. The timber embraces all the common pulp woods, such as spruce, poplar, jackpine and balm of gilead, as well as tamarac and cedar along the banks of the streams. It is generally of good quality, usually thick on the ground and ranges in size up to three feet in diameter. In the district of Nipissing south of the height of land an extensive pine forest was explored and estimated to contain about 3 billions of feet B.M.

On the whole, the information brought in by these exploration parties has been extremely gratifying and the benefit to the Province of conducting the exploration of so extensive a country has been abundantly demonstrated. It is now established that in this section of the Province, hitherto but little known, we have illimitable quantities of pulpwoods and millions of acres of good agricultural land, which are capable of sustaining a large population of industrious people.

I regret to state that two of the surveyors in charge, Messrs. Tiernan and Davidson, have died since their return, Mr. Tiernan very soon after he reached home, while Mr. Davidson was not spared to complete his report.

The work entailed on the Department in planning the work, organizing and despatching the different parties in so short a space of time, the purchase of supplies, etc., was very great, but I am pleased to say that it was carried out with economy and success. The reports of the various exploration parties, together with a map of the country explored, will be printed and presented to the Legislature concurrently with this report.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Department has during the year, on petition from the municipalities of the counties of Carleton and Lanark, and the townships of Mariposa, McNab, South Sherbrooke, Westmeath and Williamsburg, issued instructions for the survey of a portion of the boundary line between the townships of Gloucester and Osgoode; the boundary line between the townships of Montague and Beckwith; portion of the road allowance between the ninth and tenth concessions of the township of Mariposa; part of the south-east town line and part of the road allowance between concessions A and B in the township of McNab; portion of the road allowance between the eighth and ninth concessions of the township of South Sherbrooke; portions of the blank concession lines between the first and second concessions west of Muskrat lake, and between the third and fourth concessions east of Muskrat Lake, in the township of Westmeath; and portion of the road allowance between the fourth and fifth concessions of the township of Williamsburg.

The following municipal surveys have been confirmed during the year under the provisions of R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, s. 14, s.-s. 4, such surveys so confirmed being final and conclusive as to all parties: The allowance for road between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Orford, from the town line between Orford and Aldborough westerly across the several lots to lot number fifteen; that portion of the road allowance between the townships of March and Torbolton crossing the second concessions thereof; that portion of the road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions of the township of Richmond from lot number seven to thirteen inclusive, the road between or through lots numbers sixteen and seventeen in concessions A, B, C, one, two, three and four in the township of Etobicoke; the allowance for road between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Markham adjoining lots num-

bers one to five inclusive; the side road allowance between lots numbers twenty and twenty one in the thirteenth concession of the township of West Gwillimbury; part of the south-east town line along concession A, the road allowance between concessions A and B across lots numbers one and two in the township of McNab; part of the road allowance between the eight and ninth concessions of the township of South Sherbrooke from lot number ten westerly to the boundary line of the township of Oso; the allowance for road between the ninth and tenth concessions of the township of Mariposa, across lots numbers eight and nine; the blank concession line between the first and second concessions west of Muskrat Lake in the township of Westmeath between side road between lots numbers ten and eleven and lots numbers fifteen and sixteen, and between the third and fourth concessions east of Muskrat Lake, from side road allowance between lots numbers ten and eleven to side road allowance between lots number fifteen and sixteen; and the allowance for roads between the townships of Montague and Beckwith. The particulars relating to these Surveys will be found in Appendices No. 14, page 27.

MINING AND OTHER SURVEYS.

The Mines Act requires that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file in the Department surveyors' plans of their locations with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds before any sale or lease can be carried out; and under Orders in Council dated 23rd January, 1892, 3rd December, 1892, and 22nd September, 1893, applicants to purchase islands or locations for agricultural purposes in unsurveyed territory are required to file surveyors' plans of their locations, which are to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by the Mines Act, together with the necessary affidavits.

Under the above Act and regulations in the Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Rainy River, and Thunder Bay an area of 20,957 $\frac{7}{20}$ acres has been sold and patented during the year for which the sum of \$42,883 has been received; and an area of 16,844 $\frac{7}{10}$ acres has been leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, December 31, 1900.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
	Hon. E. J. Davis..	Commissioner..	1899, Oct. 21st...	\$ 4,000 00	
	Aubrey White.....	Assistant Com- missioner.....	1882, Jan. 1st....	3,000 00	
	George Kennedy...	Law Clerk	1872, Feb. 1st....	2,000 00	
	W. A. H. Findlay..	Secretary	1897, May 8th....	800 00	
Sales and Free Grants	A. Kirkwood	Chief Clerk	1854, March 21st..	1,900 00	{ Resigned Novem- ber 15th, 1900. Transferred from Department of Public Works.
	J. J. Murphy	Chief Clerk	1872, May 1st....	1,800 00	
	E. S. Williamson ..	Clerk	1889, May 1st....	1,300 00	
	T. M. Hennessey...	Clerk	1881, May 14th...	1,050 00	
	W. R. Ledger	Clerk	1894, Feb. 15th ..	750 00	
	M. Bengough	Stenographer..	1896, Oct. 23rd...	450 00	
Surveys and Patents	G. B. Kirkpatrick..	Director of Sur- veys	1866, Jan. 30th ..	2,200 00	
	W. Revell	Clerk	1871, Oct. 2nd ...	1,300 00	
	W. F. Lewis	Clerk	1872, Feb. 5th ...	1,000 00	
	J. B. Proctor.....	Clerk	1897, Jan. 15th ...	650 00	
	C. S. Jones	Chief Clerk of Patents	1890, May 22nd..	1,550 00	
	C. E. Burns	Clerk	1900, April 9th ..	650 00	
Woods and Forests.....	J. A. G. Crozier ..	Chief Clerk	1867, Dec. 1st ...	1,800 00	
	Theo. C. Taylor ...	Clerk	1888, Aug. 1st....	1,450 00	
	Kenneth Miller ..	Clerk	1891, Nov. 1st....	1,000 00	
	Alex. McLaren	Clerk	1890, May 22nd..	900 00	
	J. B. Cook	Clerk	1898, Aug. 1st ...	1,100 00	
	R. H. Browne	Clerk and Ar- chivist	1900, March 2nd..	1,000 00	
	H. Gillard	Clerk	1900, April 9th ...	650 00	
Accounts	D. G. Ross.....	Accountant ..	1861, April 15th ..	1,800 00	
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873, Dec. 20th ..	1,200 00	
	M. J. Ferris	Clerk	1892, April 1st...	1,000 00	
	A. Robillard	Clerk	1894, May 4th ...	700 00	
Bureau of Mines	Frank Yeigh	Registrar	1880, March 1st..	1,500 00	{ Resigned July 31st, 1900.
	H. Cartwright.....	Clerk	1893, Oct. 1st....	1,000 00	
Colonization and Forestry	A. Blue	Director	1891, May 8th ...	2,500 00	
	T. W. Gibson.....	Director	1891, June 19th..	2,200 00	
	F. A. Brown.....	Stenographer..	1898, May 1st....	400 00	
	Thos. Southworth..	Director	1895, April 17th ..	1,600 00	
	D. Spence.....	Secretary and Intelligence Officer	1873, Jan. 13th ..	1,500 00	
	M. G. Dickson.....	Clerk	1900, Oct. 1st....	400 00	
	H. Brophy	Messenger and Caretaker ...	1898, Oct. 1st....	600 00	

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for 1900.

Name.	District or County.	Date of appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Annis, A. Ellsworth	Part of District of Rainy River	1895, November 28th	\$200 00	Agent for sale of land.
Armstrong, John	Lake Temiscamingue, District of Nipissing	1893, October 27th	500 00	"
Best, S. G.	Part of Parry Sound District	1875, March 23rd	500 00	
Bishop, H. E.	Town plot of Hilton	1896, March 23rd		
Brodie, D. M.	Part of Algoma District	1899, March 20th		
Charlesworth, L. C.	District of Rainy River	1897, August 13th	500 00	Without salary.
Chapman, E. A.	"	1896, September 23rd	910 00	Mining and Land Agent.
Campbell, Wm	Part of District of Rainy River	1897, August 12th	200 00	Mining Agent.
Cockburn, J. D.	Nipissing District	1884, May 21st	200 00	
Eastland, T. G.	Part of County of Peterborough	1896, July 10th	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Ellis, James	Part of Parry Sound District	1896, December 1st	250 00	
Hamilton, George	Part of Parry Sound District	1890, September 20th	500 00	
Handy, E.	St. Joseph's Island	1899, January 3rd	200 00	
Hartle, William	Part of Parry Sound District	1879, November 28th	500 00	
Hollands, C. J.	" Victoria	1895, November 28th	350 00	
Kirk, W.	Town plot of Alberton	1892, October 12th	300 00	Agent for sale of land.
Nichols, W. L.	Part of District of Muskoka	1892, July 28th	300 00	
Pattison, W. H.	Part of Algoma District	1885, August 27th	500 00	
Reeves, J.	Town plot of Killarney	1895, March 2nd	300 00	
Rutan, J. F.	Part of Nipissing District	1872, February 12th	Commission.	Agent for sale of land.
Ryan, T. J.	" Thunder Bay District	1889, May 16th	300 00	
Scarlett, J. S.	" Algoma	1888, June 15th	250 00	
Stephenson, Wm	" Parry Sound	1880, June 17th	400 00	Agent for sale of land and mining land agent.
Stewart, C. R.	" Rainy River	1896, June 6th	500 00	
Stewart, James	Hastings and Peterborough	1882, May 1st	200 00	
Tait, J. R.	Renfrew	1891, September 26th	500 00	
Turner, Wm	Hastings	1869, May 28th	300 00	
Whelan, J.	Algoma District	1892, October 5th	500 00	
Wood, Amos W.	Renfrew	1884, September 19th	200 00	
	Frontenac and Addington	1892, December 1st	300 00	Also in charge of Eastern Forest Reserve at \$250.00 per annum.
			100 00	

D. GEO. ROSS, Accountant,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, 31st December, 1900.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases for the year 1900.

Service.	Acres sold and leased.	Amount of sales and leases.		Amount of collections on sales and leases.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.
Crown Lands.....	65,996	91,837	08	68,861	43
Clergy Lands	1,096	601	00	4,271	30
Common School Lands.....	210	836	50	13,512	45
Grammar School Lands	45	180	00	2,407	45
Railway Lands				152	10
University Lands.....	4,336	3,782	13	2,708	14
Leases	27,835	27,678	90	69,714	41
	99,518	124,915	61	161,627	28

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Land Collections.</i>		
Crown Lands.....	68,861 43	
Clergy Lands.....	4,271 30	
Common School Lands.....	13,512 45	
Grammar School Lands.....	2,407 45	
Railway Lands....	152 10	
University Lands....	2,708 14	
Rent.....	69,714 41	
		161,627 28
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>		
Timber dues.....	576,320 99	
Ground Rent.....	61,704 70	
Bonus.	636,464 54	
Transfer fees	1,886 25	
		1,276,376 48
Mining licenses.....	6,800 55	
Casual fees	408 42	
Cullers' fees	648 15	
Assay fees.....	1,496 40	
Algonquin Park	218 00	
Rondeau Park.....	374 50	
		9,946 02
		1,447,949 78

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands, which are considered as Special Funds, for the year 1900.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Clergy Lands.</i>				
Principal.....	2,505	65		
Interest	1,765	65		
			4,271	30
<i>Common School Lands.</i>				
Principal.....	4,882	24		
Interest	8,630	21		
			13,512	45
<i>Grammar School Lands.</i>				
Principal.....	1,752	35		
Interest	655	10		
			2,407	45
<i>Railway Lands.</i>				
Principal.....	111	66		
Interest	40	44		
			152	10
<i>University Lands.</i>				
Principal.....	2,670	28		
Interest	37	86		
			2,708	14
			23,051	44

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands
for the year 1900.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.	200 00		
Armstrong, J.	500 00		
Best, S. G.	500 00		
Brodie, D. M.	500 00		
Chapman, E. A.	200 00		
Campbell, William	200 00		
Cockburn, J. D.	500 00		
Eastland, T. G.	250 00		
Ellis, Jas.	500 00		
Hamilton, G.	200 00		
Commission	30 35		
Handy, E.	500 00		
Hartle, William	350 00		
Hollands, C. J.	300 00		
Kirk, William	500 00		
Nichols, W. L.	300 00		
Reeves, Jas.	300 00		
Ryan, T. J.	400 00		
Ruttan, J. F.	250 00		
Scarlett, J.	500 00		
Stephenson, W.	200 00		
Stewart, C. R.	500 00		
Stewart, James	300 00		
Tait, J. R.	500 00		
Turner, William	200 00		
Whelan, J.	300 00		
Wood, A. W.	100 00		
		9,080 35	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C.	1,600 00		
Garrow, E.	1,400 00		
Halliday, F.	1,600 00		
Londry, D.	200 00		
Margach, W.	1,600 00		
McWilliams, J. B.	2,500 00		
Munro, H.	1,200 00		
Russell, W.	1,600 00		
		11,700 00	
AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.	29 01		
Armstrong, J.	17 36		
Best, D. G.	4 73		
Brodie, D. M.	11 51		
Campbell, William	11 51		
Cockburn, J. D.	9 45		
Ellis, Jas.	24 04		
Hamilton, G.	2 13		
Handy, E.	13 72		
Hollands, C. J.	1 53		
Kirk, William	11 69		
Nichols, W. L.	13 45		
Carried forward	150 13	20,780 35	

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	150 13	20,780 35	
Reeves, Jas	2 00		
Ryan, T. J.	39 75		
Ruttan, J. F.	150 73		
Stephenson, J.	26 78		
Stewart, James	4 50		
Stewart, C. R.	7 70		
Tait, J. R.	10 13		
Whelan, J.	5 10		
Wood, A. W.	3 94		
		400 76	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C.	844 42		
Garrow, E.	116 63		
Halliday, F.	180 29		
Margach, W.	1,708 04		
McWilliams, J. B.	932 09		
Russell, W.	113 17		
		3,894 64	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Ames, D. H., care of Loboro' and Day Islands.....	20 00		
Bilton, Geo., care of Islands in Mud and Loon Lakes	25 00		
Carlaw, D., inspection in Seymour.....	15 00		
Carr, M., do Himsworth	4 00		
Carruthers, R. D., do Eugenia	5 00		
Danis, S., care of Leonard Islands	20 00		
Davidson, A., inspection in Tiny.....	4 00		
Dunkley, J., care of Gore Murray and Seymour.....	10 00		
Fraser, W. A., inspection lots E. Gwillimbury	10 00		
Jones, C. S., travelling expenses.....	88 00		
Miller, H. H., inspection in Bentinck	21 00		
McDiarmid, J., inspection in Southwold.....	15 00		
Wilmott, J. H., inspection of Fairholm Island.....	5 00		
		242 00	25,317 75
<i>CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.</i>			
<i>Ottawa.</i>			
Darby, E. J., agent	1,200 00		
Larose, S. C., clerk.....	900 00		
Rainboth, E. J., surveyor.....	200 00		
		2,300 00	
Rent	500 00		
Disbursements.....	80 72		
		580 72	2,880 72
<i>Quebec.</i>			
Nicholson, B., agent.....	1,400 00		
Harney, Thomas, caretaker and messenger.....	150 00		
		1,550 00	
Rent	125 00		
Disbursements.....	143 33		
Travelling expenses.....	200 00		
		468 33	2,018 33
<i>Carried forward</i>			30,216 80

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					30,216	80
WOODRANGING AND INSPECTION OF TIMBER LANDS.						
Allison, S.....			264	75		
Bremner, J. L.....			781	35		
Brady, John.....			844	90		
Craig, Norman.....			301	50		
Crawford, A.....			594	02		
Christie, W. P.....			683	40		
Carroll, Wm.....			610	00		
Doane, F.....			132	00		
Henderson, Chas.....			1,400	00		
Hanes, J. L.....			121	40		
Halliday, James.....			840	00		
Johnson, S. M.....			1,600	00		
Kennedy, John.....			1,403	81		
Loughrin, L.....			283	00		
Lloyd, E. B.....			758	20		
Lewis, C.....			218	00		
Maughan, J.....			1,080	75		
Malone, W. P.....			655	10		
Mooney, Thos.....			370	00		
Miller, Thos.....			10	50		
Moore, D. H.....			1,354	75		
McNamara, M.....			122	20		
McGillivray, A.....			385	70		
McWilliams, Theo.....			940	00		
McCaugherty, P.....			950	00		
McPherson, D. G.....			32	00		
McCracken, John.....			819	80		
McGown, Wm.....			1,078	90		
Newman, Jno. P.....			60	50		
Petrie, G. A.....			289	31		
Pearson, J. J.....			365	10		
Pardee, J. B.....			377	50		
Quinn, Wm.....			488	15		
Robinson, Wm.....			1,564	40		
Regan, Jno.....			1,120	36		
Reid, John.....			70	00		
Sinclair, Finlay.....			966	50		
Sleeman, Geo.....			240	70		
Smith, J. W.....			1,323	90		
Taylor, T. G.....			384	90		
Rice Lewis & Son.....			5	50		
Trivett, W. F.....			312	00		
White, J. B.....			1,701	00		
Wigg, T. G.....			1,386	75		
					29,292	60
FIRE RANGING.						
Aylward, James.....			90	00		
Armstrong, Jas. C.....			97	50		
Berlinquet, Jule.....			103	00		
Barrett, Thos..... (1899)			68	00		
Burton, John.....			74	00		
Bromley, Thos.....		122	00			
Disbursements.....		1	00			
				123	00	
Brannan, Samuel.....			98	00		
Bowland, John J.....			181	00		
Bowland, Wm.....		131	00			
Disbursements.....		13	50			
				144	50	
<i>Carried forward</i>				929	00	59,509 40

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			929	00	59,509	40
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Burns, John.....			129	00		
Burns, Clifton H.....			110	00		
Buchanan, Robt.....	96	00				
Disbursements.....	7	50				
			103	50		
Baker, John L.....	40	00				
Disbursements.....	33	44				
			73	44		
Bellow, Louis.....			133	00		
Biggs, Wm. E., Disbursements.....			33	80		
Cousins, Thos.....			122	00		
Crombie, John.....			119	00		
Corrigan, M. B.....			85	00		
Couvrette, Daniel.....			131	00		
Columbus, Frank.....			106	00		
Cunningham, Thos.....			107	00		
Chamberlin, Thos.....			9	00		
Christie, W. P.....	420	00				
Disbursements.....	81	75				
			501	75		
Christie, Peter R.....			85	00		
Cochrane, John, 1899.....	132	00				
Disbursements.....	27	00				
Cochrane, John, 1900.....	112	00				
Disbursements.....	17	25				
			288	25		
Conway, Rich'd.....			131	00		
Caswell, Geo.....			115	00		
Coghlan, Thos.....			131	00		
Crawford, A. C., Disbursements.....			10	50		
Crawford, David.....			53	00		
Campbell, James.....			127	00		
Collins, Chas.....			96	00		
Cox, Henry.....			70	00		
Cleary, John, 1899.....			50	00		
Cole, Wm.....			19	50		
Cole, Geo.....			131	00		
Dugas, Joseph.....			106	00		
Dean, Geo.....			119	00		
Dougherty, J. M.....	122	50				
Disbursements.....	87	90				
			210	40		
Delair, Leon.....			105	00		
Didier, L. P.....			124	00		
Dufond, Ignace.....			130	00		
Driver, Joseph.....			131	00		
Dupuis, Eugene.....			106	00		
Dennison, Harry.....			131	00		
Dawkins, John.....			100	00		
Dacey, John.....			108	00		
Easton, John.....	298	00				
Disbursements.....	45	20				
			343	20		
Eagle, Sidney.....			131	00		
Ebert, John.....			106	00		
Fraser, Wm.....			106	00		
Fraser, John.....			131	00		
Finlayson, J. H.....			130	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			6,869	34	59,509	40

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		6,369 34	59,509 40
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Fitzsimmons, H		123 00	
Guthrie, John	118 00		
Disbursements	10 07		
		128 07	
Gardner, John	305 00		
Disbursements	222 76		
		527 76	
Grant, Benjamin A ..		126 00	
Grenkie, Chs.		131 00	
Gagnon, Noal		65 00	
Gillespie, W. A		10 00	
Grawberger, Thos ..		119 00	
Garceau, Adolphe ..		131 00	
Grozelle, A.D		128 00	
Gadway, Jno		99 00	
Gosslin, Alfred	1899	122 00	
Genereau, Nelson ..		123 00	
Henderson, A.		113 00	
Harvie, Andrew		103 00	
Harvie, Albert	1899	18 00	
Haley, Cornelius		131 00	
Hayes, Martin		122 00	
Hoff, J. S. Morris ..		94 50	
Hodgins, Henry		92 00	
Houston, Jos.		105 00	
Jenkins, Walter		81 00	
Jenkins, James		92 00	
Johnson, James	131 00		
Disbursements	8 25		
		139 25	
Johnston, John		98 00	
Johnson, R. W.	131 00		
Disbursements	24 75		
		155 75	
Johnston, Wm		129 00	
Jackson, Geo		205 00	
Janasen, Daniel		92 00	
James, Martin		106 00	
Kennedy, J. W.		95 00	
Kennedy, Wm. B		119 00	
Kennedy, Robert		131 00	
Kurby, John		71 00	
Kingston, James		111 00	
Kelly, James C		111 00	
Logan, Hugh		130 00	
Lompvey, Oscar		131 00	
Long, H. E.		123 00	
Latour, Alfred		131 00	
Labrash, J. P.		113 00	
Lesage, Peter		131 00	
Leblanc, Eustache ..		65 00	
Lacroix, Charles		91 00	
Lavoie, Wm.	36 00		
Disbursements	41 25		
		77 25	
Lemyre, Meddy	38 00		
Disbursements	46 50		
		84 50	
Loyst, Andrew		129 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		11,877 42	59,509 40

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1910.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		11,877 42	59,509 40
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Labelle, James	107 00		
Disbursements	537 26		
Lavigne, David		644 26	
Ludgate, Anthony		47 00	
Lariviere, Joseph		42 00	
Loughrin, L.	294 00	89 00	
Disbursements	504 64		
LeBlanc, Olivier	129 00	798 64	
Disbursements	1 13		
Lawson, David	54 00	130 13	
Disbursements	5 88		
McIntyre, Wm.		59 88	
McElroy, Robt.		131 00	
McKinnon, A.	122 50	71 00	
Disbursements	70 75		
Macdonald, John D.	286 00	193 25	
Disbursements	27 87		
McDonald, Donald		313 87	
McDonald, David		43 00	
McDonald, A. J.		104 00	
McDonald, Alex.		111 00	
McDonell, Alex.		119 00	
McCool, James	30 00	131 00	
Disbursements	5 83		
McAdam, James	121 00	35 83	
Disbursements	8 25		
McAdam, Alfred		129 25	
McGuey, Dennis	131 00	101 00	
Disbursements	107 17		
McNamara, M.	162 50	238 17	
Disbursements	40 90		
McCogherty, James		203 40	
McKay, Angus		21 00	
McClelland, Robt.		113 00	
McPhee, Hugh		131 00	
McKie, Chas.		251 00	
McGhie, Chas.		262 00	
McGrath, Matthew	131 00	123 00	
Disbursements	112 29		
McCartney, Thos.		243 29	
McCormack, Duncan	1899	131 00	
McDermott, Frank		120 00	
McDougall, D.	1899	104 00	
Macfarlane, R. L.		81 00	
McKenzie, Murdock		131 00	
McGuire, James		97 00	
McGarvey, Robt.		125 00	
McColl, Arch.		99 00	
McDermid, Alex.		48 00	
		124 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		17,817 39	59,509 40

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		17,817 39	59,509 40
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
McColgan, E. R.....		104 00	
Marshall, Wm.....		104 00	
Maher, Patrick.....		118 00	
Mannerling, Richard.....		119 00	
Millichamp, Thos. A.....		66 00	
Munroe, James H.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	27 50		
		158 50	
Moriarty, Michael.....	27 00		
Disbursements.....	5 25		
		32 25	
May, Henry.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	9 00		
		140 00	
Malloy, Mark..... 1899	54 00		
Disbursements.....	72 17		
		126 17	
May, Albert.....		120 00	
Margach, Wm.....		185 15	
Martin, A. R..... 1899		23 00	
Mongeau, Napoleon.....		131 00	
Mongeau, Alex.....		131 00	
Nicholson, W. F.....		96 75	
Nadon, Telesphore.....		96 00	
Neill, Wm.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	9 32		
		140 32	
O'Neill, Thomas.....		129 00	
O'Neill, A. J.....	372 50		
Disbursements.....	33 44		
		405 94	
Owens, Richard.....		101 00	
Oram, John.....		131 00	
Pummerelle, Theodore.....		119 00	
Palmer, Hosea.....		91 00	
Potvin, Jules.....		119 00	
Phillips, W. H.....		53 50	
Ruxton, James.....	192 00		
Disbursements.....	9 40		
		201 40	
Robinson, Thos. G.....		113 00	
Robinson, Thos.....		113 00	
Regan, John L.....		91 00	
Rowlandson, Robt.....		108 00	
Reynolds, John.....		49 00	
Strachan, Arthur.....		131 00	
Stanley, John.....		75 00	
Scantlin, James.....	134 00		
Disbursements.....	8 75		
		142 75	
Skuce, Thos.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	5 62		
		136 62	
Stearns, Albert.....		116 00	
Sheridan, Peter.....		72 00	
Smith, Matthew.....		106 00	
Smith, Patrick.....	132 00		
Disbursements.....	2 00		
		134 00	
Smith, Joseph.....		125 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		22,771 74	59,509 40

APPENDIX No. 6 —Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			22,771	74	59,509	40
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Sweezy, Benjamin			131	00		
Seeley, Louis			131	00		
Scoular, John P			36	00		
Scott, M. J			90	00		
Taylor, James A			186	00		
Turner, John	244	00				
Disbursements	158	38				
			402	38		
Tessier, Basil			121	00		
Therriault, James			123	00		
Thaxter, Robt			131	00		
Turner, Geo			86	00		
Thompson, James C			131	00		
Thomson, F. A. H.			131	00		
Takle, James			106	00		
Urquhart, Jno			75	00		
Vaudette, Eustache			59	50		
Volker, P. D.			119	00		
Wilson, Daniel			122	00		
Wilson, John D			106	00		
Wilson, Robt			131	00		
Wilson, Alex			150	00		
Watters, Thos	112	00				
Disbursements	13	50				
			125	50		
Wallace, Geo			119	00		
Winters, John			117	00		
Weart, E. B.			129	00		
Williams, Daniel W			131	00		
Wood, Thos, A			114	00		
Welsh, Edw			18	00		
Young, Wm			118	00		
Yuill, Archie			140	00		
St. Anthony Lumber Co., one-half award and costs, O'Neil & Ferguson vs. St. Anthony Lumber Co			1,069	31		
			27,220	43		
<i>Refunds</i>			235	00		
					26,985	43
<i>CULLERS' EXAMINATIONS.</i>						
Campbell, P. C., expenses			10	55		
Clairmont, J., services	12	00				
do expenses	5	00				
			17	00		
Halliday, Jas., services	16	00				
do expenses	7	33				
			23	33		
Lummis, W. D., services	12	00				
do expenses	8	20				
			20	20		
Moore, D. H., services	12	00				
do expenses	5	50				
			17	50		
Munro, H., expenses			11	00		
Mather, D. L., services			8	00		
McCaugherty, P. do	16	00				
do expenses	7	25				
			23	25		
<i>Carried forward</i>			130	83	86,494	83

APPENDIX No. 6—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		130 83	86,494 83
<i>CULLERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Continued.</i>			
McDonald, A., services.....		12 00	
White, J. B., services.....	12 00		
do expenses.....	7 79		
Advertising.....		19 79	
		18 00	180 62
<i>BUREAU OF MINES.</i>			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Printing and binding.....	653 53		
Stationery.....	211 50		
		865 03	
Postage.....	185 66		
Telegraphing.....	79 98		
Express and freight.....	54 10		
		319 74	
Advertising.....	515 00		
Subscriptions.....	88 02		
Books.....	53 12		
		656 14	
Blue, A., travelling expenses.....	240 00		
Bain, J. W., do.....	112 90		
Davis, Hon. E. J., and T. W. Gibson, travelling expenses..	100 67		
		453 57	
Evans, J. W., map of Sudbury (proportion).....	125 00		
Hammond, W. O., report of Sudbury conference.....	58 30		
Preston, W. R., travelling expenses, <i>re</i> report on Nickel....	66 00		
		249 30	
Passingham, T., services <i>re</i> well cuttings.....	15 00		
do disbursements.....	20 00		
		35 00	
Thompson, P., services.....	15 00		
Photographs and photo supplies.....	52 10		
Registrars' fees.....	22 18		
Sundries.....	79 90		
		169 18	
			2,747 96
<i>COLONIZATION AND FORESTRY.</i>			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Printing and binding.....	162 90		
Stationery.....	202 74		
		365 64	
Postage.....	83 66		
Travelling expenses.....	73 53		
		157 19	
Subscriptions.....	48 00		
Books.....	24 50		
Photo supplies.....	56 76		
Maps.....	25 00		
		154 26	
Dickson, M. G., services.....	167 50		
Thompson, P., do.....	94 50		
		262 00	
Southworth, Thos., travelling expenses.....		269 75	
Sundries.....		40 90	
			1,249 74
<i>Carried forward</i>			90,673 15

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crowns Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			90,673 15
MINING DEVELOPMENT.			
<i>Rat Portage Agency.</i>			
Charlesworth, L. C., salary.....		910 00	
do six months' rent.....	180 00		
do disbursements.....	90 03		
do travelling expenses.....	20 00		
		290 03	
<i>Belleville Assay Office.</i>			
Wells, J. W., salary.....	900 00		
do balance of 1899.....	75 00		
do disbursements.....	278 86		
		1,253 86	
Dickson, G. H., services.....	72 50		
Pratt, Wm., do.....	125 50		
Nicholson, C. F., do.....	25 00		
		223 00	
Bain, J. W., travelling expenses.....		8 70	
Supplies.....	568 58		
Furnishings.....	69 03		
		637 61	
<i>Michipicoton Mining Division.</i>			
Boyd, D. G., salary.....	1,000 00		
do disbursements.....	97 44		
		1,097 44	
Rent.....	56 67		
Advertising.....	26 65		
		83 32	
<i>Inspection of Mines West.</i>			
Bow, J. A., salary.....	666 00		
do disbursements.....	224 74		
Carter, W. E. H., do.....	250 00		
Brodie, D. M., travelling expenses.....	32 50		
		1,173 24	
<i>Inspection of Mines East.</i>			
De Kalb, C., salary, balance 1899.....	400 00		
do do 1900.....	1,000 00		
do disbursements.....	364 43		
		1,764 43	
<i>Mining Explorations.</i>			
Coleman, A. P., salary.....	500 00		
do disbursements.....	632 81		
Lamb, G., rock sections.....	9 70		
Robison, A. H., analyses.....	20 00		
		1,162 51	
Miller, W. G., salary.....	500 00		
do disbursements.....	397 19		
do balance account 1899.....	12 66		
Benn, L. L., services.....	141 00		
		1,050 85	
Ramsay, J. G., photo supplies.....		13 65	
			5,164 68
PREVENTION OF EXPORT OF LOGS.			
Craig, J., services.....	353 00		
do disbursements.....	16 70		
		366 70	
Sullivan, J., balance of services for 1899.....		443 55	
			810 25
<i>Carried forward</i>			101,152 04

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			101,152 04
EASTERN FOREST RESERVE.			
Malloy, J., services	8 00		
Wensley, F. H. do	195 00		
		203 00	
Wood, A. H., services	250 00		
do disbursements	7 00		
		257 00	
			460 00
SURVEYS			24,682 38
BOARD OF SURVEYORS			200 00
REFUNDS			38,072 45
CONTINGENCIES.			
Printing and binding	1,807 57		
Stationery	2,339 79		
		4,147 36	
Postage	960 68		
Express	118 95		
		1,079 63	
Telegraphing	381 93		
Telephoning	58 00		
Cab hire	56 50		
Car fare and petty expenses	60 00		
		556 43	
Advertising	2,100 88		
Subscriptions	276 33		
		2,377 21	
Extra clerks		4,802 00	
Davis, Hon. E. J., travelling expenses		74 35	
Ryan, P., auctioneer's fees	750 00		
Evans, W. T., map of Sudbury District (proportion)	62 50		
Sundries	150 38		
		962 88	
			13,999 86
			178,566 73

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of various services under the direction of the
Department of Crown Lands for the year 1900.

Name.	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
DIAMOND DRILL.						
Cozette, H., salary	321	29				
Disbursements.....	78	80				
			400	09		
Judge, J., salary	308	20				
Disbursements.....	48	85				
			357	05		
McLean, H., salary			285	75		
Roche, E. K., salary.....	622	09				
Disbursements.....	69	30				
			691	39		
Trethewey, W. J., salary.....	301	46				
Disbursements.....	18	20				
			319	66		
Boyd, D. G., travelling expenses	79	00				
Holden, H., do	6	00				
Jenkins, F., do	8	50				
			93	50		
Advertising	4	37				
Telegraphing	13	30				
			17	67		
Carbons	3,469	15				
Drill furnishings.....	1,077	84				
Cost of Drill No. 2.....	1,803	10				
			6,350	09		
Freight and express	196	58				
Labour	1,915	72				
Supplies.....	560	87				
			2,673	17		
			11,188	37		
Refunded			1,979	39		
					9,208	98
MINING SCHOOLS			19,200	00		
IRON MINING ACT			12,765	82		
					31,965	82
EXPLORATIONS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.						
Baird, A., and party			2,851	34		
Beatty, D., do			4,294	83		
Davidson, W. S., do			2,529	24		
Grey, G. R., do			4,355	42		
McAree, J., do			3,519	08		
Niven, Alex., do			2,278	66		
Proudfoot, H. B., do			3,720	00		
Robertson, Jas., do			1,700	00		
Speight, T. B., do			3,836	55		
Tiernan, J. M., do			3,590	00		
Equipment			1,832	46		
					34,507	58
EMIGRATION.						
Liverpool Agency			4,817	13		
Ontario Agency			1,440	33		
					6,257	46
COLONIZATION					3,243	17
ALGONQUIN PARK.....					6,944	18
RONDEAU PARK					1,563	74
					93,690	93

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 8.—WOODS AND FORESTS.

Statement of Timber and amount's accrued from Timber Dues, Ground Rent and Bonus during the year ending the 31st of December, 1907.

Agencies.	Area covered by timber licenses.	Saw Logs.				Boom and Dimension Timber.				Square Timber.			
		Fine.		Other.		Fine.		Other.		White Pine.		Birch & Ash. Timber.	
		pieces.	feet b. m.	pieces.	feet b. m.	pieces.	feet b. m.	pieces.	feet b. m.	pieces.	cubic ft.	pieces cub. ft.	Pile Timber.
Western Timber District	9,603	7,271,870	464,935,308	285,639	14,882,045	110,210	17,093,546	10,490	1,109,384	31,061	1,527,689	B 85 A 6	feet. 524,387
Belleville Timber District	975	680,889	65,724,926	249,927	11,002,575	17,137	4,419,209	5,741	929,070	.....	.....	.....	864
Ottawa Timber District.	6,154	1,355,569	114,850,532	233,380	10,837,378	91,248	13,211,733	56,837	4,828,446	6,808	391,541	A 11	335 70,234
Totals..	16,732	9,308,328	643,510,766	763,946	36,721,998	218,595	34,724,488	73,068	6,866,900	37,869	1,919,230	A 17	524,387 135,008

APPENDIX No. 8.—WOODS AND FORESTS.—Continued.

[illegible]

J. A. G. CROZIER, Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1900.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 9.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1900.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Amount of Western District collections at Department	1,075,499	77		
do do Quebec	31,272	89		
			1,106,772	66
Amount of Belleville collections	68,281	36		
			68,281	36
Amount of Ottawa Collections	96,053	62		
do do at Quebec	5,268	84		
			101,322	46
Total			\$1,276,376	48

J. A. G. OROZIER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Statement of Patents, etc., issued during the year 1900.

	Number.
Crown Lands	332
School do	67
Mining do	103
Public do (late Clergy Reserves)	18
Free Grant Lands (A.A.)	56
do do (under Act of 1880)	229
Rainy River Lands (Mining and Crown)	166
Mining Leases	263
Licenses of Occupation	6
Crown Leases	6
Mining Lands (University)	8
Mining Leases do	8
Crown Lands do	2
Total	1,264

CHARLES S. JONES,
Chief Clerk.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 11.

Return of the number of locatees and of acres located ; of purchasers and of acres sold ; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties ; and of patents issued under The Free Grants and Homesteads Act, during the year 1900.

	District or County.	Agent.	No. of Persons located.	No. of Acres locat d.	No. of Pur- chasers.	No. of Acres sold.	No. of Lots resumed.	No. of Patents issued.
Baxter	Muskoka	Wm. Kirk, Bracebridge.						3
Brunel	"	"	3	301	2	95	2	2
Chaffey	"	"	2	297			2	2
Draper	"	"	4	588	1	18	4	5
Franklin	"	"	17	2,290	3	104	9	6
Macaulay	"	"	2	301				1
Medora	"	"	8	878	4	159	6	8
Monck	"	"						5
Morrison	"	"	1	190			1	
Muskoka	"	"						
McLean	"	"	4	520	1	8	6	
Oakley	"	"	4	776			6	3
Ridout	"	"	1	43			1	1
Ryde	"	"	1	100			1	
Sinclair	"	"	12	1,640	1	28	9	6
Sherborne	"	"						
Stephenson	"	"	2	288	1	84	2	4
Stisted	"	"	4	475			4	4
Watt	"	"	5	380	4	142	6	8
Wood	"	"	7	1,234	1	14	10	1
Cardwell	Parry Sound	James Ellis, Parry Sound	4	600			1	2
Carling	"	"	6	914	1	5	6	2
Christie	"	"	7	1,173	3	20	2	
Conger	"	"	21	3,075	3	18		
Ferguson	"	"						
Foley	"	"	3	289				2
Hagerman	"	"	1	146			1	3
Humphrey	"	"	2	205	2	34	3	4
Monteith	"	"					1	1
McConkey	"	"						
McDougall	"	"	1	48				
McKenzie	"	"	2	374	1	25	2	4
McKellar	"	"	1	98			2	
Shawanaga	"	"						
Wilson	"	"	1	202	1	2	2	1
Chapman	"	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	6	643	2	72	2	2
Croft	"	"	5	665	1	16	5	3
Ferrie	"	"	1	200				
Gurd	"	"						
Lount	"	"	3	396			5	2
Machar	"	"	14	2,278			9	5
Mills	"	"	1	150			2	2
Pringle	"	"						1
Ryerson	"	"	6	716			2	5
Spence	"	"	5	684			4	2
Strong	"	"	5	600			4	3
Armour	"	E. Handy, Emsdale	5	472			5	6
Bethune	"	"	5	499			6	5
Joly	"	"	8	1,298			5	2
McMurrich	"	"	2	263			3	1
Perry	"	"	4	584			2	1
Proudfoot	"	"	2	389			6	2
Chisholm	"	J. S. Scarlett, Powassan.	11	1,620	2	41	2	4
Hardy	"	"	1	200				2
Himsworth	"	"	16	2,011	4	178	12	9
Laurier	"	"	3	550			5	1
Nipissing	"	"	11	1,672	1	11	11	4
Patterson	"	"	2	349	1	3	2	

APPENDIX 11.—Continued.

	District or County.	Agent.	No. of Persons located.	No. of Acres located.	No. of Pur- chasers.	No. of Acres sold.	No. of Lots resumed.	No. of Patents issued.
Anson	Haliburton	William Hartle, Minden	6	800				1
Glamorgan	"	"	1	197				
Hindon	"	"	3	306			3	
Lutterworth	"	"	6	668	1	14	3	2
Minden	"	"	3	400			1	3
Snowdon	"	"	4	377			3	
Stanhope	"	"						
Anstruther	Peterborough	T. G. Eastland, Apsley.	1	98			1	
Burleigh	"	"	3	345	1	11	2	2
Chandos	"	"	3	404	1	8	1	7
Methuen	"	"	1	200				9
Cardiff	Haliburton	C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	3	299			1	
Cavendish	Peterborough	"	6	598	2	98	8	2
Galway	"	"	5	502	1	4		1
Monmouth	Haliburton	"					7	3
Bangor	Hastings	"	6	979			6	2
McClure	"	"	1	99				
Wicklow	"	"	3	411	1	10		
Carlow	"	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	7	769			2	
Cashel	"	"	1	100			2	1
Dungannon	"	"	7	859			5	6
Faraday	"	"	14	1,839	3	206	12	9
Herschel	"	"	6	862	1	6	8	1
Limerick	"	"	4	360			1	2
Mayo	"	"	1	101	1	37		3
Monteagle	"	"	12	1,513	3	57	6	5
Wollaston	"	"	1	99				2
Abinger	Addington	A. W. Wood, Plevna	1	105	1	5	1	
Denbigh	"	"	6	769	1	4	2	
Canonto, South	Frontenac	"						1
Canonto, North	"	"						
Clarendon	"	"	4	338			1	1
Miller	"	"					1	
Palmerston	"	"	1	211	1	11	1	2
Algona, South	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	2	100			1	4
" North	"	"	2	200				2
Brougham	"	"	4	315			1	2
Grattan	"	"	3	494	1	147	2	3
Hagarty	"	"	12	1,464			1	5
Richards	"	"	1	100				
Wilberforce	"	"	5	540			1	1
Brudenell	"	John Whelan, Brudenell	15	1,787				3
Griffith	"	"	3	300				
Jones	"	"	16	2,660				9
Lyell	"	"	2	381	1	10		
Lyndoch	"	"	18	2,015	1	1	2	
Matawatchan	"	"	2	290			1	
Radcliffe	"	"	4	344	1	2		2
Raglan	"	"	20	2,343	2	60	2	7
Sebastopol	"	"	9	907			2	3
Sherwood	"	"	9	1,023	1	5		3
Alice	"	Jas. Stewart, Pembroke	1	85			1	4
Buchanan	"	"	3	443			1	
Cameron	"	"			1	7		
Fraser	"	"						1
Head	"	"						
Maria	"	"						
McKay	"	"						
Petewawa	"	"	2	197			2	3
Rolph	"	"	1	181				2

APPENDIX 11.—*Continued.*

	District or County.	Agent.	No. of Persons located.	No. of Acres located.	No. of Pur- chasers.	No. of Acres sold.	No. of Lots resumed.	No. of Patents issued.
Wylie.....	Renfrew	Jas. Stewart, Pembroke						
Bonfield.....	Nipissing	"	4	371	2	165	4	4
Calvin.....	"	"	2	300				4
Ferris.....	"	"	12	1,299	2	18	7	6
Mattawan.....	"	"	2	456			1	
Papineau.....	"	"	6	700			4	6
Korah.....	Algoma	W. Turner, St. Ste. Marie					4	1
Parke.....	"	"						1
Prince.....	"	"	1	160			9	2
Plummer.....	"	W. L. Nichols, Thessalon					1	
St. Joseph's Island	"	G. Hamilton, Richard's Landing.	37	3,980	1	31	15	5
Blake.....	Thunder Bay	J. F. Ruttan, Ft. Arthur	17	2,482	1	160	17	
Commee.....	"	"						
Crooks.....	"	"						
Dawson Road.....	"	"						
Dorion.....	"	"	5	828				
Gillies.....	"	"	29	4,561	2	81	15	1
Gorham.....	"	"	21	3,318	2	26	1	
Lybster.....	"	"	35	5,530			1	
Marks.....	"	"	7	1,126			1	
O'Connor.....	"	"	32	5,021	4	168	17	
Oliver.....	"	"	7	1,129	1	2	8	2
Paipoonge.....	"	"	31	3,689			18	6
Scoble.....	"	"	8	1,160	4	37		
Strange.....	"	"	7	1,129				
Atwood.....	Rainy River.....	W. Campbell, Boucher- ville.	1	26	1	59	1	
Blue.....	"	"	10	1,616				
Curran.....	"	"	5	732			4	
Dilke.....	"	"	9	1,357	2	6	3	2
Morley.....	"	"	18	2,594	4	105	5	5
Nelles.....	"	"	14	2,185	1	80	4	
Pattullo.....	"	"	27	4,356			3	
Roseberry.....	"	"	1	77				2
Shenstone.....	"	"	18	2,826	2	45	6	5
Tait.....	"	"	16	2,582			7	
Worthington.....	"	"	6	806	5	646	4	1
Aylesworth.....	"	W. Stephenson, Big Forks	5	737	2	70	2	2
Barwick.....	"	"	1	178				1
Burriess.....	"	"	9	1,436	1	1		
Carpenter.....	"	"	9	1,396	4	105	2	2
Crozier.....	"	"	21	2,856	7	179	7	5
Devlin.....	"	"	15	1,867	13	466	3	2
Dobie.....	"	"	5	676	3	82	2	2
Lash.....	"	"	8	1,335	5	176	3	3
Roddick.....	"	"	4	549	2	8	3	1
Woodyatt.....	"	"	4	798	3	38		2
			965	132,665	140	4,524	458	329

J. J. MURPHY, Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Assistant Commissioner.

TORONTO, December 31st, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Statement of the number of letters received and mailed by the Department in 1898,
1899, 1900.

Year.	Letters Received.						Names indexed.	Orders-in-Council.	Returned letters.	Letters, circulars and reports mailed from Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Mines.	Colonization and Forestry.	Totals.				
1898	10,059	8,863	4,427	3,507	623	30,083	43,237	83	77	37,125
1899.....	13,175	9,813	4,756	3,593	649	34,254	48,391	98	87	40,273
1900.....	12,504	7,665	5,800	3,414	1,961	31,344	44,216	87	51	41,550

FRANK YEIGH,
Registrar.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1900.

APPENDIX No. I3

Statement of municipal surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1900.

No.	Name.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ont., 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 3.
1	George L. Brown	622	January 27th, 1900	To survey part of the line between concessions four and five, in the township of Williamsburg, in the county of Dundas from the west side of lot number nine to the eastern boundary of the township, and to define the road allowance between said concessions, between said points, with stone or iron monuments.	
2	Chas. A. Bigger	623	February 14th, 1900	To survey that portion of the boundary line between the townships of Gloucester and Osgoode in the county of Carleton, opposite the first, second, third, fourth and fifth concessions of Osgoode, and to plant stone monuments at the northerly ends on each side of the concession road allowances in the second, third, fourth and fifth concessions of the said township of Osgoode, where they intersect the road allowance between the townships of Osgoode and Gloucester, and also a stone monument at or near the water's edge of the river Rideau, at the north-westerly corner of the first concession of Osgoode, where it intersects the road allowance on the said boundary line between the aforesaid townships.	
3	James L. Morris	624	March 27th, 1900	To survey part of the south-east town line of the township of McNab, along concession A, and also the line between concessions A and B, north-westerly across lots numbers one and two and as much further as may be necessary to find an original monument, and to plant permanent stone or iron monuments at the intersections of the concession road allowance between the eleventh concession and concession A with the south-east boundary of said township, and also at the intersection of the concession line between concessions A and B with the said south-easterly boundary of said township, and also on each side of the allowance for road between concessions A and B across lots one and two, defining said allowance for road.	October 16th, 1900.
4	E. T. Wilkie	625	April 4th, 1900 ..	To survey that part of the concession line between the eighth and ninth concessions of South Sherbrooke and to define the concession road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments on each side thereof from lot number ten westerly to the boundary line of the township of Oso, commencing the survey from the position of the original post between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen on the said line between the eighth and ninth concessions.	

APPENDIX 13.—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ont., 1897, cap. 181, s. 14, sub-sec. 4.
5	W. E. Yarnold.....	626	June 6th, 1900	To survey the allowance for road between concessions nine and ten, in the township of Mariposa, in the county of Victoria, across lots numbers eight and nine, and to define the same by permanent stone or iron monuments planted on each side of the allowances for road to mark the same across said lots.	November 15th, 1900.
6	James L. Morris	627	July 18th, 1900.....	To survey the blank concession line between concessions numbers one and two, west of Muskrat lake, in the township of Westmeath, between the sideroad allowance between lots numbers ten and eleven and sideroad allowance between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen, and to have permanent monuments planted at the distance of fifty links on each side of the said blank concession line to define the allowance for road; also the blank concession line between concessions numbers three and four, east of Muskrat lake, in the said township, from the allowance for road between lots numbers ten and eleven to allowance for road between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen, and to plant permanent monuments at the distance of fifty links on each side of said blank concession line to mark the limits of the allowance for roads.	
7	J. H. Moo	628	September 14th, 1900	To survey the boundary line between the townships of Montague and Beckwith, in the county of Lanark, and to plant stone or other durable monuments on each side of the road allowance in such positions as shall define the true boundary between said townships.	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 31st, 1900.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Statement of municipal surveys confirmed during the year 1900.

Number.	Name of surveyor.	Number.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ontario, 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, subsec. 4.
1	Richard Coad	598	September 4th, 1895.....	To survey the allowance for road between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Orford from the town-line between Orford and Aldborough westerly across the several lots to lot number fifteen, or as much further west as may be necessary to complete the proper allowance for road and to define said road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments on each side thereof.	April 20th, 1900.
	John H. Moore.....	599	September 20th, 1895.....	To survey that portion of the township line between the townships of March and Torbolton, in the county of Carleton, crossing the second concessions of said townships, and to have the road allowance along said town line across said second concessions defined by stone or iron monuments on each side thereof, and also to have the ends of the concession lines between the first and second concessions, and between the second and third concessions of said townships surveyed and defined by stone or iron monuments.	February 14th, 1900.
3	William R. Aylesworth	615	March 17th, 1899	To survey the road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions of the township of Richmond, from lot number seven to lot number thirteen inclusive and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments planted on each side of the said road allowance to define the boundaries thereof.	April 20th, 1900.
4	Peter S. Gibson.....	616	April 15th, 1899	To survey the road between, on, or through lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, in concessions A, B, and C, and concessions one, two, three and four, in the township of Etobicoke, and to mark the said road on each side thereof by permanent monuments, so as to define the limits thereof through the several concessions above named.	September 14th, 1900.
	Speight and Van Nostrand.....	618	September 14th, 1899.....	To survey the allowance for road between the third and fourth concessions in the township of Markham, adjoining lots numbers one, two, three, four and five, and as much further north as may be necessary to establish an undisputed original monument between the said third and fourth concessions, and to define said road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments.	February 14th, 1900.

APPENDIX 14.—*Continued.*

Number.	Name of Surveyor.	Number.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ont., 1897, cap. 181, s. 14, sub-sec. 4.
6	Maurice Gaviller.....	621	December 26th, 1899.....	To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one in the thirteenth concession of the township of West Gwillimbury, and to define the same by permanent stone or iron monuments planted on each side thereof.	December 13th, 1900.
7	James L. Morris	624	March 27th, 1900	To survey part of the south-east town-line of the township of McNab along concession A, and also the line between concessions A and B northwesterly across lots numbers one and two, and as much further as may be necessary to find an original monument, and to plant permanent stone or iron monuments at the intersection of the concession road allowance between the eleventh concession and concession A with the southeast boundary of the said township, and also at the intersection of the concession line between concessions A and B with the said southeasterly boundary of said township, and also on each side of the allowance for road between concessions A and B across lots one and two, defining said allowance for road.	October 16th, 1900.
8	W. E. Yarnold	626	June 6th, 1900.....	To survey the allowance for road between concessions nine and ten, in the township of Mariposa, in the county of Victoria, across lot's numbers eight and nine, and to define the same by permanent stone or iron monuments planted on each side of the allowance for road to mark the same across said lots.	November 15th, 1900.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 31st, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Statement of Crown Land surveys in progress during the year 1900 and amounts paid to date.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid. \$ c.
1	21st June, 1900.	G. R. Gray	In charge of Exploration Party No. 3.	3,300 00
2			DeMarest & Silvester, O. L. Surveyors with Party No. 3.	1,055 42
3	12th June, 1900	Alex. Baird.	Surveyor in charge of Exploratory Party No. 4.	2,400 00
4			John McConachie, timber estimator.	200 00
5			G. M. Stewart, geologist.	180 00
6			A. W. Miles, canoe man.	24 50
7			W. Laidlaw, canoe man.	96 84
8	12th June, 1900	W. S. Davidson.	Surveyor in charge of Exploratory Party No. 5.	1,367 15
9			D. Proctor, timber estimator.	300 00
10			E. V. Neelands, geologist.	232 30
11			A. L. Hunter, canoe man.	143 33
12			S. H. Howard, canoe man.	198 10
13			S. R. Thorpe, cook.	156 86
14			A. D. Fisher, canoe man.	131 50
15	12th June, 1900	J. M. Tiernan	Surveyor in charge of Exploratory Party No. 6.	3,260 00
16			J. L. Hanes, timber estimator.	300 00
17			A. H. A. Robinson, geologist.	30 00
18	12th June, 1900	H. B. Proudfoot.	Surveyor in charge of Exploratory Party No. 7.	3,275 00
19			J. A. Sharp, timber estimator.	265 00
20			F. J. Snelgrove, geologist.	180 00
21	19th June, 1900	David Beatty	Surveyor in charge of Exploratory Party No. 8.	4,100 00
22			John Piché, timber estimator.	64 00
23			A. H. Smith, geologist.	80 00
24			Claude G. Bryan, canoe man.	100 83
25	12th June, 1900.	James Robertson	Surveyor in charge of Exploratory Party No. 9.	1,700 00
26	22nd June, 1900	John McAree.	Surveyor in charge of Exploratory Party No. 10.	2,400 00
27			John Nash, timber estimator.	405 00
28			J. A. Johnston, geologist.	294 00
29			W. W. Delaney, canoe man.	170 33
30			H. J. E. Keys, canoe man.	170 33
31	26th June, 1900.	J. W. Fitzgerald	Survey of the townships of Bertram and Lachford	3,200 00
32		J. F. Whitson	To determine certain limit lines re timber.	100 00
				\$29,780 49

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 16.—Statement of Crown Lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1900.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid. \$ c.	No. of Acres.
1	5th July, 1899.	James S. Dobie.	Survey of the Township of Sifton.	669 92	23,856
2	5th July, 1899.	Thomas R. Deacon.	do Sutherland.	512 62	24,466
3	7th July, 1899.	C. D. Bowman.	do Hart.	189 38	24,134
4	7th July, 1899.	Angus Smith.	do Foy.	627 57	23,251
5	7th July, 1899.	J. M. Tiernan.	do Mutrie.	531 10	24,730
6	7th July, 1899.	C. C. Fairchild.	do Bowell.	307 42	20,106
7	5th July, 1899.	DeMores & Silvester.	do Hoskin.	639 75	23,425
8	13th July, 1899.	Jas. S. Robertson.	do Cox.	1,245 28	23,504
9	13th July, 1899.	D. J. Gillon.	do Miscampbell.	156 04	19,372
10	21st July, 1899.	David Beatty.	do Waldie.	436 43	21,949
11	10th August, 1899.	J. G. Sing.	The line connecting islands in Georgian Bay.	235 00	
12	31st July, 1899.	G. C. Rainboth.	Survey of limit line of Timber License 75 of 1878-9—Ottawa River.	484 49	
13	22nd September, 1899.	H. B. Proudfoot.	Inspection of surveys in District of Rainy River, 1899.	368 92	
14	2nd October, 1899.	Wm. Galbraith.	Inspection of surveys in districts of Algoma and Nipissing, 1899.	469 48	
15			Wm. Margach, timber survey in District of Rainy River.	113 15	
16	12th June, 1900.	T. B. Speight.	Survey of base line in District of Nipissing and Exploration Party No. 1.	5,493 71	
17			T. G. Taylor, timber estimator.	180 69	
18		P. F. Graham Bell,	timber estimator.	328 85	
19		R. W. Coulthardt,	geologist.	220 56	
20		M. B. Baker,	geologist.	235 10	
21		C. A. Grant,	canoeman.	77 65	
22	8th June, 1900.	Alex. Niven.	Survey of base lines in District of Algoma, and Exploration Party No. 2.	6,828 40	
23			J. L. Brenner, timber estimator.	464 88	
24		J. M. Milne,	timber estimator.	431 85	
25		A. G. Burrows,	geologist.	274 40	
26		E. L. Fraleck,	geologist.	308 75	
27		R. Blomfield,	canoeman.	162 73	
28		H. G. O'Leary,	canoeman.	158 43	
29	4th July, 1900.	J. G. Sing.	To survey base or tie line between islands in Georgian Bay.	367 50	
30	30th April, 1900.	A. H. Macdougall.	To re-survey portions of the townships of O'Connor, Gillies & Marks Refunded to Hawkesbury Lumber Co. and Hull Lumber Co. re timber survey.	717 32	
31			To survey and report on water power on Mississauga River.	535 50	
32	20th June, 1900.	Joseph Cozens.	To survey outlines of timber berth No. 1 west of Pardee.	258 10	
33	5th September, 1900.	A. H. Macdougall.	Survey of Township of Dana re timber.	277 92	
34		H. R. McEvoy.	Survey of timber berth near Baril Lake.	48 00	
35		A. H. Macdougall.	Survey of timber berth near Baril Lake.	76 50	
36			Savanne Lumber Co., supplies.	104 43	
37			Rice, Lewis & Co., iron poles, tafrail, logs, etc.	232 87	
38			Estate of Chas. Potter, aneroid barometers, etc.	56 15	
39			James Foster, aneroid barometers.	81 00	
40			J. A. Harvey, blue print maps.	48 00	
41			D. Pike & Co., tents, tarpaulins, etc.	87 50	

42	.....	John Leckie Co., tents, bags, etc.	140 50
43	.....	S. Tongue, pointer boat	29 50
44	.....	W. H. Sparrow, dead boxes	21 50
45	.....	J. G. Ramsay Co., camera and films	106 80
46	.....	Wm. English Co., canoes	586 00
47	.....	Canadian Canoe Co., canoes	286 50
48	.....	Geo. Lugsdin, leather bags, straps, etc.	81 60
49	.....	Chandler & Massey, medical supplies	94 40
50	.....	Toronto Litho. Co., maps	515 00
51	.....	Copp. Clark Co., maps	465 00
52	.....	C. Farling, mounting maps	17 60
53	.....	Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on canoes	79 42
54	.....	Ed. Tuddenham, pointer boat	9 22
55	.....	Dick, Ridout & Co., supplies	11 25
56	.....	Dominion Express Co., freight on camp equipage	4 65
57	.....	Queen's Printer, stationery	42 16
58	.....	Warwick Bros., printing	26 03
59	.....	H. J. Browne, O.L.S., copying maps	2 00
60	.....	G. B. Kirkpatrick, balance <i>re</i> Rat Portage	31 00
61	.....	J. F. Whitson, salary	1,200 00
62	.....	H. Treeby, salary	626 00
			29,409 47
			228,793

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 31st, 1901.

APPENDIX No. 17.
TOWNSHIP OF SIFTON.
DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

PORT ARTHUR, December 14th, 1899.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from your department, dated 5th of July, 1899, I have made a survey of the Township of Sifton, in the District of Rainy River, and beg to report thereon as follows:—

On my arrival on the ground, I found that T. R. Deacon, O.L.S., had established the south-east corner of the township of Sutherland, one chain north of the intersection of Reid's first correction line with the line run by A. L. Russell in 1875, and had planted there a wooden post with an iron bar alongside marked "Sifton" on the north east face and "Sutherland" on the north-west. My instructions were to adhere to this post for my south-west corner. I commenced my survey by chaining along Reid's correction line which forms the north boundary of the townships of Pattullo and Tait, and planted posts for the front angles of the lots, at a distance of one chain north of Reid's correction line, leaving a road allowance of one chain between Sifton township and the townships of Pattullo and Tait. As instructed, I made lots eleven and twelve of a width of forty-four chains and fifty links each. The remaining lots were each made forty chains wide, the south east corner of the township was established four hundred and eighty-nine chains east of my starting point, and one chain north of Reid's correction line. Here I planted a substantial cedar post, with an iron bar driven beside it marked "Sifton" on the north-west face and "Bertram" on the north-east. From this post I ran north astronomically a distance of four hundred and eighty-nine chains to the north-east corner of the township, where a substantial wooden post with an iron bar beside it was driven. This iron bar was marked "Sifton" on the south-west face and "Bertram" on the south-east face, and a cairn of stones was raised so as to make this corner practically indestructible. As instructed, concession VI was made eighty-nine chains deep, all the others being of the regular depth of eighty chains. The front of concession VI was run across the township before the north boundary was started, in order to have a trial line by which to run the north boundary, as my instructions were that the north boundary was to be a straight line from the north-east corner of Sifton township to the north-east corner of Sutherland. This line struck the east boundary of Sutherland township, one chain sixteen and a half links north of the front of concession VI. The chainage from this point to the north-east corner of Sifton being obtained, I was enabled to run a straight line from the north-east corner of Sifton township to the north-east corner of Sutherland, the bearing of this line is S. 89 degrees, 43 minutes west. The southerly and westerly portions of the township are mostly swamp, portions of which are well-timbered with tamarac, spruce and cedar, but the greater portion was only stunted spruce and tamarac of no value. This area, however, while now very wet can be well drained by the branches of the Pine river, one branch of which runs through the north-west portion of the township, and a tributary to the other branch, which runs through the north part of Pattullo, affords a splendid opportunity for draining the south-eastern portion. These streams have sufficient fall to afford excellent drainage, and this portion of the township will eventually become excellent agricultural land, owing to its natural richness.

The north-east portion of the township is somewhat broken up by rocky ridges. No minerals of value were seen, but both the Laurentian and the Huronian formations show up strongly in this section. A large portion of the eastern and northern parts of the township, however, is composed of clay land covered with second growth poplar and tamarac and contains some excellent farming land.

Some small areas of pine exist, but much of it is unsound. No timber areas exist which are of sufficient importance to justify being reserved for timber purposes. There were no settlers in the township at the time the survey was made.

Game is plentiful including moose, partridge, prairie chicken and rabbits. Beaver are numerous in the north-western portion of the township, along the branch of the Pine river. Care was taken to see that the lines were well opened and blazed, that the posts were of good material, properly marked and that stones were piled around them wherever possible.

The magnetic variation which is about 8 degrees, 35 minutes east was very constant throughout.

The plan, timber plan and field notes are submitted with this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES S. DOBIE,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 18.

TOWNSHIP OF SUTHERLAND.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

RAT PORTAGE, Oct. 4th, 1899.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions dated July 5th, 1899, the township of Sutherland, in the District of Rainy River, has been surveyed into lots of 320 acres or thereabouts, by me. Some difficulty was at first experienced in picking up the old line forming the north boundary of the townships of Nelles and Pattullo, but eventually the original post at the south east angle of section 36 in the east limit of Nelles was discovered, and the east boundary of Nelles traced north till the north limit was discovered. Having once located the north limit of Nelles, the old post at the north east angle of section 32 Pattullo was discovered and the old line exactly 63 links east thereof, as given in the instructions. This old line was re-traced north and the post at the north-east angle of Sutherland also found, though planted 25 years ago. An observation was made on Polaris at the south-east angle of Sutherland and the survey was commenced from this point and carried to completion. The mean magnetic variation throughout the township is 8 degrees, 25 minutes east. Iron posts were marked as per instructions and planted at the corners of the township. At the north-west and south-west angles the name "Sutherland" was cut on the posts previously planted by O. L. S. Proudfoot in his survey of the township of Pratt.

The township of Sutherland contains a considerable area of good agricultural land, easily cleared, as there is practically no heavy standing timber in the township except a small strip on the west side. Of a total area of 24,466 acres, about 14,350 acres are suitable for agricultural purposes and the balance is composed of low swamp with small scattered black spruce and tamarac scrub and muskeg and cranberry marsh, with the two small lakes shown in the plan. The whole township is very flat and has no great elevation above the water level of the creeks and Pine river. The only outcrops of rock formation are granite and syenite and in one place a small area of conglomerates, very unpromising from a mineralogical standpoint, though it is probable coal might be found at some depth.

This township has, previous to its being burned over, been covered with a fine forest of poplar, pine and cedar, which is now lying in a partially decayed state on the ground. From the appearance of the fallen timber, I estimate that \$50,000 worth of timber has been destroyed here by fire, a striking instance of the immense damage done annually by forest fires.

There are no large streams in the township and until a good road is built across the swampy portion of the first concession, access to the better lands of the township will be found to be difficult.

Moose and large game are fairly numerous. A plan of the township, a timber plan, a copy of the field notes and account for survey are enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. R. DEACON.
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 19.

TOWNSHIP OF HARTY.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

WEST MONTROSE, Nov. 7th, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Harty, in the District of Algoma, surveyed by me under instructions from your Department, bearing date July the 6th, 1899.

I proceeded by rail from Sudbury with men and supplies to Onaping Station on the C. P. R., and from there followed along the trail leading to Stobie's Mine on lot 3, in concession 4 of the township of Levack, and from there I cut a good trail along side-line of lots Nos. 2 and 3, through the 5th and 6th concessions to the north boundary of Levack.

I commenced the survey by retracing the north boundary of Levack, planting posts at regular intervals of 40 chains as the front of the 1st concession of the township of Harty, and then proceeded with the other side lines and concession lines, as instructed, running the easterly part of the township first and finishing upon the south-west corner, leaving lot 13 on the first concession 29.74 chains, instead of 39.20 chains, as indicated by the field notes of the north boundary of Levack.

I also retraced and reblazed the east boundary of the township of Hess, and show in my field notes the distances apart of the concession lines in Hess with those run by me in Harty. I planted an iron post at each angle of the township, marking them as directed by the instructions, e. g. the post at south east angle of the township is marked Foy on the east side, Harty, on the north west side and Levack on south west side, and the post on the south west angle of the township is marked Cartier on the south west side, Levack on the south east side, Hess on the north west side, and Harty on the north east side. The other posts in the township were all marked with a proper marking iron on the east and west sides the numbers of the lots, and on the north and south sides, where side lines and concession lines intersect, with the numbers of the concessions and the other posts on the concession lines were marked on the east and west with lot numbers and on the north side the numbers of the concession.

The township is very rough and rocky, broken by numerous lakes and ponds which have been measured and connected with the lines on which they occur.

A very small portion of the township would be fit for agricultural purposes, the best for that purpose being found on lots 6 and 7, concessions 2 and 3, along the river on lots 10 and 11 in the 5th and 6th concessions and the north halves of lots 8 and 9 in the 5th concession.

The Onaping river enters the township on the north boundary on lot 11 and runs south-westerly, touching the west boundary on lot 13 in the 3rd concession, thence easterly and southerly leaving the township on lot 10, concession 1. There are several rapids and small falls on the river as shown on the notes, some of which would afford good mill and water privileges.

The township is well timbered throughout except part of lots 3, 4 and 5 in the 5th and 6th concessions which has been burned over a number of years ago, but even this brûlé has on it a large number of red and white pine of good quality. The balance of the lots are, generally speaking, pine, spruce, cedar and balsam, spruce and balsam predominating slightly in the easterly part of the township and pine in the westerly part through the whole of the township. I would judge it would make a good average pine limit. On lots 11, 12 and 13, in the 5th and 6th concessions, considerable square timber has been cut and removed.

The rocks in the township as a general thing are of granite formation, though along the easterly boundary, and in the south westerly portion of the township diorites were found and strong local attraction of the magnetic needle in places as shown in notes.

Nothing of commercial value was found. The general magnetic variation of the needle was $5^{\circ} 40'$ west. The township abounds in large and small game such as moose, red deer, bear, mink and a few beaver and the lakes in pike.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit plan and field notes and account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. D. BOWMAN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 20.

TOWNSHIP OF FOY.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

RIDGETOWN, Dec. 30th, 1899.

SIR,—Acting under instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date July 5th, 1899, whereby I was instructed to survey the township of Foy, in the District of Algoma, into lot of 320 acres each, I have the honor to submit the following report.

I left Ridgétown on the 15th day of August, and went by rail to Toronto and to Sudbury. Thence with wagons to within about two miles of the southeast corner of the township of Bowell or Trout Lake; then I packed to the lake and canoed across it, to the northwest corner, where I found a trail which I followed leading into the township of Foy at Lot 1, concession III.

On August 23rd, I found the northeast corner of the township of Morgan, which is also the southeast corner of the township of Foy, here I found a four inch birch post planted by O.L.S. DeGurse in 1886, which post is 9 chains and 8 links north of the southwest corner of the township of Bowell. Beside this birch post I planted an iron post three feet long with a diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and painted red. On the east face of this post is cut the word "Bowell," on the southwest face the word "Morgan" and on the northwest face the word "Foy."

From this corner I reblazed the north boundary of the township of Morgan, which is the south boundary of the township of Foy, planting posts every 40 chains marking lots 1, 2 and 3, concession 1, of the township of Foy.

On August 25th I took an observation on Polaris at the south boundary between lots two and three, and the next day ran north and began the actual survey of the township.

Other observations were taken at different times during the progress of the work to secure accuracy, and the times and places of these observations are shown in the accompanying field notes.

The average variation of the compass was $N 6^{\circ} 45' W$. Posts were planted at the intersections of the north and south lines and others midway between said intersections, the first named posts being marked with the proper lot numbers on the east and west sides, and the concession numbers on the north and south sides. The latter named posts were similarly marked except the south side on which nothing was put. An iron post three feet long with a diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and painted red was planted beside the spruce post planted by O.L.S. DeGurse which marks the southwest corner of the township of Foy, on the northeast face of this iron post was cut the word "Foy," on the southeast face the word "Morgan" and on the west face the word "Levack". At the northeast corner of the Township of Foy I planted an iron post three feet long with a diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and painted red, on the southeast face of this post is cut the word "Bowell" and on the southwest face the word "Foy". At the northwest corner of the township O.L.S. Bowman planted a similar iron post on the southeast face of which is cut the word "Foy" and on the southwest face the word "Harty".

The instruments used were 5 inch transit theodolite made by Potter and a 6 inch Hearn and Potter transit and a steel band chain.

There are a number of small lakes in the township, these being larger and more numerous in the northern part. There are also a number of brooks and creeks.

There is a large creek beginning in the northwest corner of the township and running south and a little east across the township.

The general direction of all the creeks and brooks is south towards the Vermilion River, which is approximately four miles south of the south boundary of Foy.

The township is generally hilly, rolling and rocky, but there are a number of alder swamps and beaver meadows.

The timber is chiefly white pine, tamarac, jack-pine, cedar, balsam, birch and poplar. The white pine in the southwest part of the township is fairly large and quite valuable. The central western part was overrun by fire this summer just previous to the time of survey.

The soil consists of muck in the meadows and marshes, but the high lands are chiefly sand, gravel, stones and rock.

The township is chiefly adapted for grazing, being well watered by streams and lakes.

There is some little show of mineral in the rocks from lots 1 to 6 in the 3rd concession. Specimens of the fixed rocks in different parts of the township accompany this report.

Accompanying are plans and field notes prepared in accordance with the instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ANGUS SMITH,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto,

APPENDIX No. 21.

TOWNSHIP OF MUTRIE.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

TILBURY, DEC. 30TH, 1899.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from your Department, dated July 10th, 1899, I have made a survey of the township of Mutrie, in the District of Rainy River, and beg leave to report thereon as follows:

The township is bounded on the east by the township of Sanford, and on the north, south and west by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

I commenced the survey at the southeast angle of the township, where I found posts as specified in the instructions, viz.: an iron post of gas-pipe $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and two wooden posts, all marked as shown in the field notes, and retraced O. L. S. E. Stewart's line due west to the Canadian Pacific Railway and produced the same due west until I intersected Eagle lake for the front of my first concession or south boundary, planting lot posts thereon at regular intervals of 40 chains.

I then ran out the other concession lines and side lines as directed in the instructions. I could not find the iron post planted by O. L. S. E. Stewart at the lake in the northwest

corner of the township, the wooden post I marked with the word Mutrie, facing the township in addition to the other requisite marks.

The iron post at the northeast corner was marked with the word Mutrie facing the township; it had also on it the word Sanford facing the southeast. I also planted the iron posts as directed at the intersections of the south and west boundaries with Eagle lake, marking thereon the word Mutrie facing the township.

The greater portion of the township is rolling land, and for the most part the soil is of clay and clay loam, and is very good soil for agricultural or grazing purposes. But there are places where the soil is a very light sand and would not be of much account for either agricultural or grazing purposes, and this occurs principally in lots four, five, six and seven in the first and second concessions. There is also considerable swamp land in the township in which the soil varies as much as it does on the high land. Where there is a clay sub-soil with black muck on top the soil is very rich, and as a general thing would be easily drained, as it occurs principally along or close to the rivers or lakes or has a creek running through it and by doing a little excavating in those creeks or low bottom lands they could be made efficient to drain large areas of this swamp land.

I should judge that there would be about forty per cent. of the township that would make very good farming land. There was no valuable timber to be seen in the township that would be of any commercial value, as it has nearly all been run over with fire some 25 or 30 years ago and has grown up with small timber about 6 or 7 inches in diameter.

There was not any white pine in the township except a few on an island in Eagle lake, south of the side line between lots twelve and thirteen which ran from 8 to 16 inches in diameter, but not enough to be of commercial value.

There are a great number of windfalls in the township which make it very difficult to get through, as the timber is piled up 5 and 6 feet high in some places and small scrub growing up through it, especially in swampy land. These windfalls occur principally on side line between lots two and three and side line between four and five, and also on the third and fourth concession lines.

The township is well supplied with water, Eagle river entering the township in first concession and crossing lots one, two and three, when it takes a northeasterly course and crosses the east boundary in the third concession and joins the Wabigoon river about half a mile outside of the township. The Wabigoon river enters the township in the third concession and flows in a northwesterly direction across lots one to ten inclusive, in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth concessions, crossing the north boundary about one and one-half chains east of the side line between lots ten and eleven. There are also two small lakes within the township besides two more on the boundaries, one on the east boundary and another on the north-west corner of the township, in addition to Eagle lake at the south-west part of the township.

There was no indication of mineral met with during the progress of the survey, and the rock was of the usual kind met with in this district.

Game was very scarce in the township but the rivers and lakes abound with beautiful fish, such as pike, pickerel, and black bass, and I was told by a fisherman that the white fish were very plentiful in Eagle lake.

There is but one squatter in the township who is a fisherman, and lives on a small island in Eagle lake.

Accompanying this report please find field-notes and plan of the township, which I trust you will find satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. M. TIERNAN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

THE HON. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 22.

TOWNSHIP OF BOWELL.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

SIMCOE, Nov. 1st, 1899.

SIR :—Acting under instructions from you bearing date July 5th, 1899, I proceeded to Sudbury on August 9th, and executed the survey of the township of Bowell in accordance with the accompanying plan and field notes.

I purchased my supplies at Sudbury, and sent them in along with my men on wagons via the Blezard mine and an old lumber road leading to Marion's camp, near the north-west angle of the township of Hanmer. I went in via Rayside, thence north-east to Brisboise farm and on to the Vermillion river where I struck the river over which the supplies went.

I began the survey at a pine post planted by O. L. S. Laird at the north east angle of the township of Lumsden. Here I planted an iron post which I obtained along with two others from Mr. T. J. Ryan at Sudbury. This post, I marked as follows: Bowell on the north-west, Wisner on the north-east, Hanmer on the south-east, and Lumsden on the south-west.

I retraced the north boundary of Lumsden planting posts every forty chains and an iron post at the north-west angle, marked as follows: Bowell on the north-east, Lumsden on the south-east, and Morgan on the west. This post is 9.08 chains south of the north-east angle of Morgan where O. L. S. Smith planted an iron stake at the south-east angle of the Township of Foy.

I then retraced the east boundary of the township *i. e.* Proudfoot's meridian line. This line I found well cut out and very easily followed.

The second concession line, I began at Proudfoot's one mile post and ran westerly until it intersected Trout Lake and then westerly again from the westerly limit of Trout Lake until it intersected mining location W. D. 239, then again from the westerly limit of W. D. 37 to O. L. S. Salter's old meridian line. Posts were planted in this concession every forty chains and at the edge of the lake and mining locations. All posts planted on the south boundary are marked with concession I. on the north side and lot numbers on east and west side. On the line between the first and second concessions posts were similarly planted and owing to the numerous breaks in the line, posts were also planted at each edge of the lake and mining locations. These latter posts were marked with concessions on north and south, and lot numbers on one side and location number on the other side. The post between lots nine and ten was the only post on the line set at an intersection of a north and south line. It was of course marked con. II on north, con. I on south, IX on east and X on west. The line in front of concession III was similarly run and posts planted. The lines in front of the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions were run down through and posts planted every forty chains and marked when between one and two,—three and four, etc.,—on N. E. and W. sides and on the others on all four sides as per instructions. The north boundary was run through and posts planted at each eighty chains, or when the lines between lots two and three, four and five, etc., intersected.

On the eastern boundary, I planted posts beside Proudfoot's for cons. I, II, III, IV. At concession V, I used the old post already marked con. IV on south, con. V on north and XII on east, putting I on the west side also in front of concession VI and at N. E. angle of township where I found an iron stake and marked it "Bowell" on the south-west side. It was already marked "Hutton" on the north-east side and "Wisner" on the south-east side. On the line between lots two and three, a post is planted at each intersection with a concession line, and on the south and north shores of Trout Lake, these latter being marked III on west side and II on east side.

The other lines were similarly run excepting the west boundary which followed P. L. S. Salter's old line. The line between lots six and seven, con. II, which would run about three chains west of and parallel to the western limit of W. D. 237 was not run as a mining claim, was marked up here, and the prospector, Mr. Henry Ranger, assured me he was going to have Messrs. DeMorest and Silvester survey the claim, filling in the space between W.D. 244 and W.R. 89.

While camped on the shores of Trout Lake, I made a triangulation of the lake which is included in the field notes along with traverses of other lakes in the township.

The western boundary, Salter's old line, was very difficult to find, but I found several very old pine stumps in the first mile, a few in the second mile, along the whole course of the line. I found three stumps and one blazed tree south of W. D. 253 and one large stump north of W.D. 233 near the fourth concession line. From this point O.L.S. Smith traced the line out to the north limit of the township where we found a pile of stones and remains of an old stake.

Observations were taken on Polaris on August 16th, August 24th, and September 8th.

The first was a check of Proudfoot's line from which I turned my angles. The second was taken on the north shore of Trout Lake as a check on the outlines of W.D. 17 and W.D. 229. The third was taken at the camp on Nickel Lake from which the line between lots six and seven was run across concessions III, IV, V, and VI. Lot posts were planted on north limit of W.D. 252, W.D. 251, W.D. 243 and W.D. 38. A majority of the posts were planted in a pile of stones, as no earth could be found in which to drive them.

Owing to the extreme roughness of the country, I was forced to use a transit in running all the lines, and even with all the care taken I did not get entirely satisfactory results. The line between the fifth and sixth concessions was checked at lots 6 and 7 and found correct, but from there it runs as shown on plan, north of due west.

Soil.—The country was very rough and broken and has no soil fit for agricultural purposes.

Rivers.—The rivers are scarcely worthy of the name of river, most of them being narrow enough where there was a current to be stepped across, and in many places completely disappearing amongst the boulders that filled the water-course.

Minerals.—I visited nearly all the locations surveyed and marked up in the township, and found a great showing of nickel, copper, and in one case, W.D. 252, zinc ore. In my opinion, the township is extremely rich in nickel, and only needs development to prove its worth.

Timber.—A belt of medium sized pine surrounds Trout Lake and small bunches are also found in the south-west corner and on the fourth concession of lots three and four, while the north-east portion of the township has a considerable quantity of fine large pine although a part of this timber has been cut off in years past. The chief drawback to the development of the township is lack of communication with the towns to the south, Sudbury in particular; the present road, via the Blezard mine, taking a team a whole day to cover the distance to Marion's Camp, and if at all heavily loaded, they can not do even that, while 1,500 pounds is considered a maximum for the road. A better road would be from Rayside North, but in either case a bridge should be erected over the Vermilion River.

There are no settlers in the township, and unless the mines are worked, probably never will be.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) O. C. FAIRCHILD,

Ontario Land Surveyor

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 23.

TOWNSHIP OF HOSKIN,

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

SUDBURY, December 29th, 1899.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Hoskin, in the district of Nipissing, performed under your instructions, dated July 13th, 1899.

Leaving Sudbury on July 31st we proceeded to Markstay Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence by waggons to Nepewasing Lake, thence by canoes, via Nepewasing and Barlow Lakes and the chain of water running down the east boundary of the township, to Trout Lake.

Proceeding to the south-west angle of the township of Cherriman, we chained north eighty chains along its westerly boundary, and planted the post between concessions 1 and 2, Hoskin. We took an observation at this point on the evening of Friday, August 4th, running due west therefrom, and continuing the line to the shore of Dodd Lake, on the westerly boundary of the township. Here a triangulation was made, connecting the end of this line with the westerly boundary at its intersection with the southerly shore of Dodd Lake.

This, with the chainage along the westerly boundary, from the latter point to the south-west angle of the township, as defined by Bell's post marked VI M., gave the necessary data for running the south boundary of the township.

The survey was then completed in the usual manner, and an iron post planted at the south-west angle, marked, according to instructions, Hoskin on the north-east side, and Cox on the south side. The iron posts already planted at the other angles were also marked with the word Hoskin.

P. L. S. Bell's old line of 1874, forming the west boundary, was easily retraced, all the original posts being found in place.

On account of the small surplus in the width of the township, about four and a half chains, we deemed it advisable to depart slightly from the instructions, and make only the usual twelve lots in each concession.

The timber south of Trout Lake consists mainly of small second growth, probably twenty years old, the first concession containing considerable muskeg.

North of the lake timber is more open, being principally poplar and birch, with a good deal of small white and red pine, with, however, a belt of very dense small jack pine and spruce along the sixth concession line.

There is a small belt of hardwood in the north-west corner of the township.

Most of the marketable pine lies in the north-east portion of the township, principally close to the shores of Judge's Lake, with a fine bunch also on island "E" in Trout Lake.

The arable land in the township is probably less than one-tenth of the total area, and occurs in small scattered patches.

Bass, trout, maskinonge and pickerel are abundant in the lakes.

Deer, moose and bear are also quite numerous.

A few indications of mink, marten, fisher and otter were found, but none of beaver.

The rock formation throughout the township is Laurentian, consisting principally of coarse granitic gneiss, with, however, small areas of the finer biotitic gneiss, chiefly in the south-east part of the township.

A small area of syenitic gneiss occurs in the extreme south east angle of the township. The strike of the rock formation is very generally north-west and south-east.

Numerous dykes of pegmatite and felsite were noticed, usually cutting the formation; the former in some cases carrying good-sized crystals of mica.

The country shows the usual signs of glaciation, striæ being visible on most of the unweathered outcrops, bearing south thirty-three degrees west.

No indications of valuable minerals were seen in the township.

South of Trout Lake the rock ridges are uniformly low, rarely exceeding twenty-five or thirty-five feet in height ; while in the northern part of the township the surface is more broken, with numerous perpendicular faces, but without any very prominent elevations.

There was practically no running water in the township at the time of the survey, the season, however, being exceptionally dry.

No settlers or clearings were found in the township, and no mining locations were developed or staked.

The survey of the lines was completed on September 21st, and the traversing of the lakes was done subsequently with a Rochon micrometer.

Herewith are submitted also a general plan, traverse plan, timber map and field notes.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed). DEMOREST AND SILVESTER,

Ontario Land Surveyors.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 24.

TOWNSHIP OF COX.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

GLENCOE, January 29th, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Cox, in the district of Nipissing :

I proceeded to the township by way of Collingwood to French River Village, and thence by canoe up the French and Wahnapiatae rivers which latter runs through its south-west corner.

Finding the line described in your instructions to me as run by O.L.S. McAree in 1882, and which line now forms the south boundary of Cox, I retraced it and fixed the south-east angle of the township on this line as directed by said instructions.

From this angle I ran the east boundary, but instead of this line striking the south boundary of Hoskin as indicated, it ran some distance westerly of the south-west angle of Hoskin, as shown in the field notes.

I found the post planted by O.L.S. McAree as described in the instructions, at the south-west angle of Cox, and for its west boundary, I retraced McAree's line northward but found that it did not meet with P.L.S. Bell's 6 m. post which, by the instructions, was to mark the north-west angle of Cox. I found, however, that O.L.S. Beatty had a few days previous to our reaching this corner planted a post as marking the north-east angle of the township of Waldie, and I made the north-west angle of Cox identical with it, marking the wooden post and setting the marked iron post beside it.

For the north boundary I retraced the line described as run by P.L.S. Bell in 1874, and in doing so found his post which I was directed would be the north-west angle of Cox, but which is 37 chains and 10 links east from it.

The iron posts were marked and set at each angle of the township as directed. I might mention, however, that the one at the north east angle, being marked before the corner was located, had "Hoskin" marked on the north side, but I tried to erase it and conceal it as much as possible against the wooden post, but a close inspection will still reveal this name, which of course should not now be on it.

The concession and side lines were run as directed and shown in the field notes.

The township is well watered. The chief stream is the River Wahnapiatae through the south-west corner. It has a steady flow through the township and is fairly deep.

Murdoch Creek through the north-east corner, although narrow and shallow in the vicinity of both boundaries, is a stream of some considerable size and has evidently been used for running logs through from further north.

The chain of lakes, shown as Mullin River, are mostly deep with rough, rocky shores. The channel is very narrow with considerable fall near the north-west corner of lot 7, concession 1, and a water power of limited capacity might readily be obtained here during seasons of ordinary rainfall. The long narrow lake on lots numbers 8 and 9, concessions 3, 4 and 5 lies between rocky ridges and has its outlet to the south.

On account of the exceptionally dry season nearly all of the smaller streams had stopped flowing, and many of the channels were dry, so that it was difficult to determine the direction of the flow of water in them.

Except lots 10, 11 and 12, in concessions 3, 4, 5 and 6, the township for the most part is not adapted for agricultural purposes, but is broken and rocky. The rock, in parts, being thrown up in a series of ridges running in a northerly and southerly direction as might be indicated by the lakes on lots numbers 8 and 9, in concessions 4, 5 and 6. The north-west part of the township, however, as indicated by the lots already referred to, is a clay soil of good quality and fairly level.

Except a narrow strip of river flats a few chains wide along the Wahnapiatae, the township is a *brulé*, having evidently been burnt over about thirty years ago. It is now grown up with scattering patches of pitch pine, poplar and birch, very little of which is more than six inches in diameter, besides this there is a lesser amount of scrubby maple, cherry and bush white pines in places, also willows, and alders in parts. The pitch pine is confined to the westerly part of the township as indicated by the part colored green on the timber map. There are some dry pine stubs scattered throughout the township and particularly in the easterly part, but there is little or no timber of commercial value in the township.

Most of the lakes and rivers abound in fish, and moose, red deer, bear and wolves are numerous.

Blueberries are abundant in the easterly half of the township.

There are no settlers in the township.

We left the township by way of the Mullin River, which we found to be much easier than by the way we had entered it, as there is only one short portage to make, which is about half a mile south of the south boundary between the township and the French River.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) JAMES ROBERTSON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 25.

TOWNSHIP OF MISCAMPBELL.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

FORT FRANCES, October 14th, 1899.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Miscampbell, in the District of Rainy River, performed under instructions from your Department dated July 21st, 1899.

This township is bounded on the south by the township of Crozier, and partly by the township of McIrvine; on the west by the township of Burriss; on the north by a line run by O. L. S. Niven in 1892, and on the east by half-breed Reserve D 16, and also by Indian Reserve B 18.

I commenced the survey as instructed at the south west angle of the township at a cedar post planted 50 links east of the north-east angle at the township of Devlin, and one chain north of the same. I placed an iron post marked "R" on the south side, "Miscampbell" on the north-east face, and "Burriss" on the north-west face.

I then re-ran and re-blazed, easterly the north boundary on the townships of Crozier and McIrvine, planting posts for the first concession every chains apart and one chain north of the line. These posts I marked "R" on the south side. Con. I on the north side, with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides.

I then ran the several side lines and concession lines north and east astronomically respectively, taking observations for Azimuth on each of the side lines and on the 4th concession line as a check.

On each of the concession lines the posts between lots 4 & 5, 6 & 7, 8 & 9, 10 & 11 were planted at the intersection with the side lines and marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides and concession numbers on the north and south sides. The posts between lots 12 and 11, 10 and 9, 8 and 7, 6 and 5 were planted so as to give to lots 12, 10, 8, and 6 an exact width of forty chains and were marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides, and concession numbers on the north.

On the north boundary posts were planted at the intersection of the side lines, marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides, and con. VI on the south side.

Finding that lot 3 in concessions 2 to 6 would only have a width of 2 chains, I omitted these lots, marking the posts on the west boundary of the half-breed reserve 4 on the west side, and the concession numbers on the north and south sides, with the exception of the post on con. II, on the south side of which I put no marks.

The magnetic declination is from $7^{\circ}30'$, to $8^{\circ}30'$, east throughout the township with the exception of lot 9 con. 4. On this lot the declination varies from 15° E to 30° W.

The fifth and sixth concessions consist only of high ridges and rock with muskegs between the ridges. In these concessions the only land of present value borders on Wasaw Creek along which there is a belt of first class land, and on which hay has been cut for many years past. I noticed a good many stacks of hay which had been put up this year. The westerly parts of concessions 3 and 4 consist of Muskeg.

The other portions of the township are undulating the soil generally being good clay or clay loam suitable for agricultural purposes, concession 1, in fact contains an area of farming land of the highest quality, there being none better in this district.

Portions of this township are included in the timber berths 32 and G 5 but most of the pine has been cut, and logging operations were in progress during the survey, to remove the balance of the pine. The northerly and westerly portions of the township have been burnt and re-burnt and are covered with small jackpine windfall. On the rest of the township wherever there was pine there is to be found first-class cedar growing on high land, sound and of value for telegraph poles &c. &c.

Several settlers are located on concession 1 having houses built and crops in, and during the survey several intending settlers were met with examining the land.

The northern part of the township is simply a deer park, Moose, Cariboo, and Red Deer being very plentiful.

I forward several samples of rock collected during the survey which seemingly are of no economic value.

Plan, timber plan and field notes accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. J. GILLON.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissoner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 26.
TOWNSHIP OF WALDIE,
DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PARRY SOUND, Dec. 20th, 1899.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I have surveyed the township of Waldie, in the Nipissing District under my instructions, dated July 1st, 1899. I commenced the survey at the southeast angle of the township where I found an iron bar marked Cox, facing to the northeast which I marked I on the west side, and Waldie facing to the northwest, and brushed out and chained the south boundary. I then chained the east boundary and observed Polaris at the front of concession II for meridian (Azimuth $1^{\circ} 47' 40''$) and ran said concession line due west to the line between lots four and five, which line I ran due north to the third concession. This line I ran due east and west making it a base line for the balance of the work in the south part of the township and carried the line between lots four and five north to concession six. From this point I ran the sixth concession line due east to the east boundary, and again west across the township. From the point where this line intersected the west boundary I ran a trial line due north to find the northwest angle crossing an old line at 65 chains, 75 links which I traced eastward and found the place of the post at said northwest angle where I planted a cedar post in a cairn of stones marked XII on the east side and an iron bar marked Waldie facing to the southeast. I then calculated the courses of the west and north boundaries having previously chained the south and east boundaries.

The township is drained by the Wahnapiæ River which crosses the north boundary on lot 11 and has an average breadth of about 4 chains. There are two good water powers one on lot four concession IV, and one on lot two concession IV.

The township has all been burnt over many years ago and the timber destroyed excepting a few acres in the southwest corner which is timbered with green pine. The burnt portion is grown up with poplar, white birch and willows.

There are many clay flats scattered throughout the township which comprise about one-sixth of the whole and which I think will make good agricultural land, resembling the country about Chemsford on the Canadian Pacific Railway where the top soil has been burnt off, but when the clay sub-soil is tilled it grows good crops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID BEATTY,
Ontario Land Surveyor,

The HON. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 27.
SURVEY OF ISLANDS, GEORGIAN BAY.

MEAFORD, January 20th, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you herewith my maps, diary, accounts and report of my survey of certain main traverse lines and islands north of Moose Deer Point in the Georgian Bay, performed under instructions from you dated the 10th day of August, 1899.

I commenced my survey at Station number 46 on main traverse line of last season on Frying-pan island connecting it by triangulation to Station number 111 on lot number twenty-six, concession A, in the township of Cowper, thence to Station V on Buffalo Camp island, and so on to Moon island and along the northerly side of Moon island to connect with my transverse line at Captain Allan's straits. At every station a post has been placed four inches square in a mound of stones; each post is properly and plainly marked with the number of the station, thus M. T., IX., M. T. X., etc., so that any of them may be used when required in tying in or locating any island subsequently surveyed in the North Channel.

All triangulations across the many bays were carefully made by measuring the angles with the transit and correctly computing the distances.

All the mining locations on this line were connected, and duly plotted on my map.

This portion of my work lies along one of the most beautiful channels on the north shore of Georgian Bay, abounding as it does in varied and ever changing scenery, some of which reaches a state of magnificence not to be excelled anywhere. The northerly side of Moon island is very rugged and prettily wooded, being fringed directly to the water's edge as a rule.

After completing this portion of my work, I moved to near Campbell's island just south of Parry island.

There I began my survey of the second part of main traverse line from Station number 73 on Turning island to Station number 93 on Campbell's Rock at Good Cheer island, and as I established my traverse line, I located several of the mining locations surveyed by Mr. D. Beatty.

I found Ansley island and D. B. 33 to be the one and the same island.

At all points of deflection posts were planted in stone mounds, posts being marked thus, M.T. LXXIV, M.T. LXXV, and firmly built in mounds to prevent danger of being knocked down by the wind or snow.

There are many islands near this line all of which can and will be properly located by connecting them with this line.

The work done under your instructions this season and last season will be found to be of very great service and use when you conclude to have a complete survey of all your islands south of Point Aux Baril.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. G. SING,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 28.

SURVEY OF BASE LINE, NIPISSING DISTRICT.

TORONTO, November 16th, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the surveys performed by me under instructions from your department, dated 12th June, 1900 :—

The object of the work entrusted to me, as set forth in those instructions, was the exploration of the comparatively unknown part of the District of Nipissing, bounded on the north by the Great Muskeg, adjoining the southern shore of James' Bay, and on the south by the southern water-shed of Abitibi Lake. In this exploration was contemplated the acquiring of all obtainable information regarding the topography, the nature and extent of timber lands, the soil and its capabilities, the minerals, water-powers, and water-ways, the flora and fauna of the country, in brief, all the natural and possible resources of the territory included, were to be noted. A further object was the acquirement of necessary geographical information.

For the purpose of systematic exploration, the instructions required the establishing of a permanently marked base-line formed by six mile chords of a parallel of latitude passing through the one hundred and ninety-eighth mile post, north from the north-east angle of the township of Lumsden on the west boundary of the District of Nipissing, and extending across that district to the approximate inter-provincial boundary, that boundary not being, as yet, defined upon the ground.

Two exploring parties, each composed of a timber and land estimator, a geologist and a canoeman, were attached to the usual survey party, the duties of these exploring parties at this stage of the work being to examine the country on either side of the base line, as far north and south therefrom as was compatible with the keeping up of communication

with the main party during the progress of the line survey, all available water-ways being utilized for the purpose of penetrating the interior. Messrs. P. F. Graham Bell of Toronto, and Thomas G. Taylor of Gravenhurst, were appointed as timber and land explorers, and Messrs. R. W. Coulthard of Toronto, and M. B. Baker of Stratford, attended to the geological department.

Upon the completion of the base line and examination of the adjacent country, the Department directed a micrometer survey to be made of the shores of Upper and Lower Abitibi Lakes, and of Abitibi River from the outlet of the latter lake down the stream to some suitable point in the vicinity of Iroquois Falls, whence a compass "tie line" was to be run west to connect the river and lake survey with the west boundary of the District of Nipissing. These surveys together with available water-ways were to be utilized for the exploration and examination of the surrounding country by the exploring parties.

Agreeably to instructions, the party was organized as speedily as possible, and on the 18th of June I left Toronto, accompanied by the explorers and assistants from this part of Ontario, and on arriving at Mattawa, several additional men were engaged, the remainder of the party being secured at North Temiscaming.

By prior arrangement, the necessary supplies had been shipped in advance from Mattawa, and preceded us to Quinze Lake. A brief description of the route may be of interest. Our journey from Mattawa was by Canadian Pacific Railway to Temiscaming Station at the foot of Lake Temiscaming—a distance of thirty-nine miles—and thence by steamer to North Temiscaming at the head of the lake of that name. About seventy-five miles from this point, which is near the inter-provincial boundary, the canoes were taken by way of Quinze River to Klock's Depot, those of the party not required for this service, going over the Portage Road to the Depot, about sixteen miles of lumbermen's wagon road connecting these points. The supplies were taken by wagon over this road. From Klock's Depot about ten miles of canoeing, easterly and northerly, brought us to the mouth of Riviere Barrier, up which stream at a distance of nearly three miles, a portage on the east side of fifteen chains in length is necessary to pass rapids. At the north end of this portage Lac Barrier is met with. An ancient Indian practice of constructing dams at the outlet of this lake, for the purpose of facilitating their fishing operations, is said to have been the origin of its name. The length of Lac Barrier is about fifteen miles to the point where a small river, called Lonely River, enters it. Following the winding course of this stream for a distance of eight miles we entered an arm of Long Lake. Passing through this arm longitudinally, through the main body of the lake, and keeping to the eastern arm of its upper end, in all about twenty-five miles, we reached the mouth of a creek. As this creek is too shallow for canoe navigation, a portage of about fifteen chains is necessary to reach a lake about one mile in length, at the farther end of which begins the "Height of Land Portage." Crossing this portage, which leads half a mile in a north-westerly direction, we came to a small lake forming the head waters of the James Bay water-shed, though in high water, a part of its contents flows towards the Ottawa.

Beyond this lake, which is about one and one-quarter miles long, we entered a small winding creek, and followed its meanderings for about one mile to its entrance to Island Lake, so called from the number and variety of its islands. After a delightful trip of about ten miles on this lake and its northerly arm, we arrived at its outlet, where rapids and a fall necessitate the making of three portages within a mile, known as "The Three Carrying Places." Seven and a half miles farther down the river we came to a short portage to pass a fall, after which navigation to Upper Lake was uninterrupted, the total distance between Island and Upper Lake being estimated at twelve miles. Crossing Upper Lake north-westerly and north-easterly for about six miles, we reached its outlet, and continued down the river for two and a half miles, whence a short portage to pass a fall of about twelve feet was made. Five miles farther down the stream we arrived at Abitibi Lake, and crossing to a peninsula two and three-quarter miles from the mouth of the river, reached the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, which was made the base of supplies for our season's operations.

A whole week had been consumed in transporting our five tons of supplies, camp equipage, etc., over the ninety miles lying between Klock's Depot and Abitibi Post through the Province of Quebec, with a force of twenty-five men, all told. The road traversed had been in almost constant use by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany during the summer months since the advent of steamers on the Temiscaming and railway connection thence with Mattawa, and the portages have been much improved, good landing docks having been constructed where necessary.

Abitibi Post was established in 1755 by the Hudson's Bay Company, and has been continuously occupied since that date. It is situated on a picturesque point which extends into the lake from the eastern end. Up to the time that steamers began to ply on Lake Temiscaming the Post was supplied from Moose Factory, on James Bay, whence the goods were laboriously conveyed up the river after the arrival of the annual vessel from England. The population at last census (1898), including Indians belonging to the Post, was 450 souls.

Having stored the bulk of the supplies at this point, we proceeded westward about thirty miles to the "Narrows" between Upper and Lower Abitibi Lakes, where a trader named W. F. Biederman has a store for trading with the Indians.

Passing through the "Narrows" about four miles in a northwesterly direction, we entered Lower Abitibi Lake, and continued in a general northwesterly direction about sixteen miles to the mouth of a river called Tapa-sagua (Low Bush), which enters the most northwesterly bay of Lower Abitibi Lake.

Proceeding up this stream for three days, during which ten portages were rendered necessary by rapids and falls, we reached the height of land portage, about thirty-five miles from the lake. We next crossed this portage, which is about two and a half miles in length, and leads northwesterly to a small lake, named by us "Welcome Lake," about half a mile in length, and arrived at another portage about thirty chains in length, leading to a small lake about one and one-half miles long, which we named "Michel Lake." Having crossed this lake, we reached another portage of two and a half miles, which leads over a rise of more than three hundred feet. This brought us to another small lake, which we named "La France." Crossing La France Lake, about one and a half miles in extent, we entered Little Abitibi River, here a shallow, weedy stream, with moderate current and increasing depth of waterway, and followed down it and its expansions, about ten miles to Little Abitibi Lake. We crossed this lake on a course slightly west of north six miles to its outlet. Half a mile down the stream a portage was made to pass rapids and a fall about eight feet in height. Another half mile brought us to a lake one and a half miles long by one mile broad, which we named "Williston Lake." Continuing down the stream for a mile and a quarter, we reached a lake five and a half miles long by three miles broad, which we named "Pierre Lake." This lake contracts at its lower end, and is divided by only a short "narrows" from Montreuil Lake, an irregular body of water about four miles in length on a winding course. Another "narrows" at the lower end brought us to Harris Lake, which is about two miles long by two miles broad. Having decided that we were then about opposite the initial point of the base line to be run, we cached a part of the supplies, and turning westerly followed a small tributary stream, and thence by means of a series of small lakes and intervening portages, we reached the west boundary of the District of Nipissing, two and a half miles south of the initial point of the base line, on the 10th of July. On the following day, the course having been determined by astronomical observation, the work of running the base line was begun at the 198th mile post, it being marked by an iron post with a tamarac post standing beside it. From this point I ran due east astronomically on chords of a parallel of latitude for seventy and three-eighths miles, the line being deflected six minutes north at every six-mile post. Except where such point occurred in a lake or river, a wooden post was planted at the end of every mile, and an iron post three feet long and one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the end of every third mile, the number of the mile being marked on the west side of the post or posts. The wooden posts were made of the most durable timber to be found in the vicinity, and wherever practicable a mound of stones was erected about the posts, and bearing trees marked and noted in the usual manner. Where a mile terminated in a lake the post was planted on the line on the nearest land and marked with the number of the mile, plus or minus the number of chains or links. Astronomical observations for the purpose of verifying the course of the line were taken at short intervals. The magnetic declination was noted throughout, and found to be generally uniform at about eleven degrees west.

From the time of leaving Lower Abitibi, the exploring parties were active in examining the country traversed by our route so far as opportunity permitted, and from Harris Lake Messrs. Taylor and Baker proceeded down the Little Abitibi river to explore the country to the north of the proposed base line, Messrs. Bell and Coulthard having remained behind at Lower Abitibi lake to examine that region. Both exploring parties again connected with the surveying party at the thirteenth mile on the base line, and examined the district on their respective sides of the base line as far as the forty-fifth mile, when, finding from the unchanging character of the district traversed, it was useless to pursue their quest in that direction, they returned to Lake Abitibi, examining the geological features along its shores and from time to time penetrating the interior by means of the rivers met with while the survey of the base line was being completed.

The country crossed by the base line may for the purposes of description be divided at about the 25th mile post. The land in the first 25 miles is chiefly good clay, but the frequent occurrence of small lakes, muskegs and marshes detracts materially from its value for agricultural purposes. The surface is almost level and well watered by small streams of excellent water, the beds being sufficiently below the general surface to afford drainage when improved. Spruce and tamarac of a maximum diameter of 16 inches, but average of about 8 inches, are found in fair sized groves along the banks of streams and extending inland therefrom about half a mile. Beyond this distance the growth is stunted. Other timbers, including poplar, balm of gilead, white birch and cedar are less abundant, and cannot be counted as of sufficient value for more than passing mention.

Along the remaining forty-five miles of the base line the surface of the country is similar in appearance to that of the first twenty-five miles, but becomes lower and more even towards the east; swamps and muskegs become more numerous and extensive, until, at the eastern boundry of the district, it terminates in a vast muskeg, where no timber, except an occasional scrub spruce or tamarac, is seen. Great difficulty was experienced here in transporting the necessary camp outfit, owing to the generally swampy and wet character of the country. In many cases it was necessary to build a flooring of poles, covered with boughs, to make the tents habitable. The soil continues a heavy clay throughout, but covered to a considerable depth by moss and vegetable matter. Soundings in many places showed a depth of ten feet of overlying vegetable matter. With the exception of the immediate vicinity of the streams and lakes, where belts of about a quarter of a mile in breadth of fair timber are found, the easterly forty-five miles of the line may be said to be devoid of timber of any commercial value, the growth diminishing until the confines of the "Great Muskeg" are reached.

The effect of at least seventy per cent. of the territory tributary to the base line being covered by a thick coating of moss has been to prevent drainage, and as a result of the protection from the sun's rays, the winter's ice is retained all summer. This serves to account for the retarded growth of timber remote from streams, and for the icy temperature of the water in the muskegs. In many places the accumulation of ages of moss growth has produced beds of peat. On the line between the thirtieth and fortieth mile posts, large areas of that fuel-of-the-future were found, and our geologists assure us that its quality is unsurpassed.

About midway between the base line and Abitibi Lake, lies a ridge of rocky hills, in many places three hundred feet in height, forming the water-shed between the waters of that lake and of James Bay proper. This ridge is broken by sandy plains, muskegs, and numerous small lakes. The rivers on either side of the water-shed are necessarily short, and the means of penetrating the country to any considerable distance correspondingly limited.

Having completed the base line, we returned as far as Burnt Bush River, near the centre of the fifty-first mile, whence I made a track survey down that stream to its junction with Hannah Bay River, and thence up the latter stream to the height of land, whence by portage of nine miles I reached White Fish River, of which I made a track survey to the mouth, about five miles north-east from Abitibi Post.

Burnt Bush River, where it crosses the base line, is about two and a half chains in width and runs in a southerly direction far about twenty miles, to the point where it is joined by Mud River, running north-easterly, from which junction it runs easterly and north easterly about twelve miles to where it empties into Hannah Bay River running

northerly. About fifteen miles further up the latter stream, the inter-provincial boundary is crossed.

Along the banks of all three of these rivers, poplar, spruce, balm of gilead, tamarac, balsam, white birch and banksian pine to a maximum diameter of twenty inches, and an average of about eight inches, grow in abundance; at distances varying from five chains to half a mile from the streams the timber becomes stunted, and beyond that limit diminishes.

The soil is generally clay and clay loam with occasional sandy ridges.

The river banks vary from four to ten feet in height, while the general surface inland is lower than the river banks. The spring freshets carry down great quantities of ice to be stranded on the banks as the water recedes. As the ice melts under the action of the sun, deposits of mud, small timber, etc., are released, and the banks are thus slowly but surely built up. This, in a measure, accounts for the lack of good drainage from the surrounding swamps.

The same is true also of nearly all the rivers and larger streams flowing through flat country in the Abitibi region.

Having reached Abitibi Post, at the end of the track survey above described, I discharged eight men not required for the latter work, made the necessary arrangements for supplies, and proceeded to rejoin the remainder of the party at Biederman's.

Leaving Biederman's on the 1st of September, we journeyed westward to the outlet of Lower Abitibi Lake, and thence down the Abitibi River to the Iroquois Falls, one of the exploring party branching off at Black River, and the other continuing down the Abitibi to explore the territory between Iroquois Falls and the district boundary. At a point about a mile down the stream from Iroquois Falls, I ran by compass a tie line due west, a distance of eighteen and a half miles to connect the river at this point with the district boundary. In the first four miles of this line the soil was a fine clay loam with the rolling surface. The timber included spruce, poplar, tamarac and balm of gilead, with a few balsams, birch and banksian pine. The fifth and sixth miles were broken by rocky and sandy ridges. Banksian pine, birch, poplar and occasional balsam and balm of gilead comprised the timber met with in this stage. The seventh, eighth and ninth miles passed through continuous swamp and muskeg, with none but scrub timber. Early in the tenth mile a rocky ridge occurred and extended for half a mile. The remainder of the line passed through flat clay country with occasional sandy ridges, spruce, tamarac, poplar, white birch and occasional balsam comprised the chief timber. Some of the poplar and balm of gilead here attain a diameter of sixteen to twenty inches.

Arriving at the boundary between the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma, which we intersected in its 143rd mile, we retraced our steps to Abitibi River, up which we made a traverse with compass and micrometer to Lower Abitibi Lake. Next taking the north shore, I made a traverse of Lower Abitibi Lake with transit and micrometer. By this time the season was so far advanced that to have remained to make a traverse survey of the shore of Upper Abitibi Lake would have detained us beyond the closing of navigation. We therefore contented ourselves with running a traverse line from island to island, on as direct a course as possible, to connect the lower lake survey from Biederman's at the "Narrows" with the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at the eastern end of Upper Abitibi Lake, planting in suitable places at each end of such line an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet in length and thus concluding the survey for the season.

By survey of tie line and calculations by latitudes and departures the following distances are obtained:—

Difference in longitude between west boundary of Nipissing and east end of tie line	18m. 36c. 38lks.
Difference in longitude between west end of tie line and outlet of lake	23m. 41c. 10lks.
Outlet of lake to Biederman's	11m. 66c. 44lks.
Biederman's to Abitibi Post	26m. 62c. 89lks.
Total	89m. 46c. 81lks.
West boundary Nipissing to east bounday of Ontario ..	71m. 12c.
Difference equals distance of post east of east boundary of Ontario	9m. 34c. 81lks.

On each of the three occasions on which I visited Abitibi Post the weather was unfavorable for astronomical observations and I therefore quote the latitude from observations taken by Mr. William Ogilvie ten years before, viz.:

Latitude 48° 39' 32"
By calculation the latitude at Biederman's is found to be 48° 43' 48"

During the whole course of the tie line and traverse surveys the explorers were engaged in examining the country to the west, south and north of Lower and Upper Abitibi Lakes, where they report large areas of good clay land and a fair amount of pulp-wood timber. As in the cases already mentioned the timber was found to be much better along the banks of streams than in the interior.

A brief summary of the results of the season's work may be given as follows:—

TIMBER.

White pine to the north of the height of land is found in only a few places, and where seen, consisted of scattered trees of inferior value. Here and there small areas of red pine occur but are not of considerable importance, the largest being on the south shore of the outlet of Lower Abitibi Lake, where the quantity is estimated at 100,000 feet board measure. On Lake Montreuil another small tract of 50,000 feet occurs. Long Point in Lower Abitibi is estimated to have 60,000 feet of red pine, together with about 800,000 feet of Banksian pine, running about forty feet board measure per log.

Pulp-wood timber of fair quality, though small in size, occurs in many places, the most valuable tract being on Low Bush River and Circle River, with their tributaries. Mr. Graham Bell estimates this at 806,400 cords. Along the Little Abitibi River between Harris Lake and the District Boundary, Mr. Taylor reports 750,000 cords of pulp wood. He also reports considerable areas of pulp wood to the west and south of Lower Abitibi Lake. For details of timber found by the explorers, reference may be had to the reports of Messrs. Graham Bell and Taylor, accompanying this report. As to the present value of the pulp wood of the territory little can be said. When, in the future, railway communication is opened some point on the Moose River may be utilized for the collection of the raw material, or the water powers at Couchiching and Iroquois Falls will furnish energy for manufacturing pulp and paper. As a large percentage of the pulp timber consists of poplar and balsam of gilead, the difficulty of floating for long distances will have to be considered.

SOIL.

As already stated, the section traversed by the base line is clay and clay loam. The same is true of the greater part of the whole territory examined. In general the land, beginning at a distance varying from a few chains to two miles back from the rivers is low-lying and marshy, the impervious nature of the clay preventing filtration, and thus promoting the growth of moss. This moss absorbs moisture in such large quantities that evaporation is retarded, and the winter's ice is preserved throughout the summer. The effect of these conditions is that an immense territory with, generally speaking, good rich soil, is rendered comparatively unproductive in a climate which, so far as our observation and information extend, offers no serious obstacle to as successful farming as Manitoba is capable of. We experienced but two frosts during the entire summer. At Abitibi Post potatoes were planted on the 29th of May of this year, and taken up on 27th of September. The yield was satisfactory and quality good. Oats ripened, and a good harvest was reaped. Timothy hay is grown and thrives.

Within the scope of our cursory examination, during the season, the land which is, or, with proper drainage, could be made, suitable for farming, amounts to at least one million acres. In addition to this, we are informed by residents in the vicinity that the well known clay soil found on the Blanche River above Lake Temiscaming, extends all the way up to the land above described.

From this it will be seen that the agricultural resources of Ontario are capable of expansion to an extent hitherto little dreamed of.

MINERALS.

The geologists accompanying the expedition report no minerals of commercial value. Gold-bearing quartz in small veins was seen, but the highest assays from picked samples gave only \$2.20 per ton.

Kaolin also was noted in various places, but not in large quantities. The extensive deposits of moss peat, before referred to, would seem to be the most valuable resources discovered.

The Huronian formation extends from the southern limit of the territory examined to a considerable distance north of the Abitibi River and Lower Abitibi Lake; and again appears near the intersection of Little Abitibi River by the district boundary, from which point it stretches to the north as far as the season's explorations extended.

From the north shore of Upper Abitibi Lake, and following the northern limit of the Huronian tract first referred to, the Laurentian formation includes all the remainder of the territory examined. The exact lines of contact are, however, difficult to follow, owing to the rarity of rock exposures.

WATER POWER.

The only water powers of considerable magnitude met with are the two on Abitibi River, below Abitibi Lake. The first of these, at Oouchiching Falls, is roughly estimated at about five thousand horse-power, and the second, at Iroquois Falls, at rather more than half that amount. Both are included within surveyed locations, indicating that application has already been made to your Department for the right to develop them.

ABITIBI LAKES AND RIVER.

These lakes, locally known as Upper and Lower Abitibi Lakes, are connected by 'Narrows' about two miles in length, with a minimum breadth of about two hundred yards. The area covered by the Upper Lake is approximately one hundred and ninety square miles, of which about fifty-five square miles lie within the Province of Quebec. The length from the narrows to the eastern extremity is about thirty-one miles, and the breadth from north to south shores varies from three to eighteen miles. For a lake of its dimensions, it is remarkably shallow, from four to ten feet being the prevailing depth throughout. Owing to its shallow nature, ordinary winds make canoe navigation difficult and but for the shelter afforded by the islands travel would be extremely dangerous. The water being impregnated with clay, the winter's ice reaches the bottom of the lake for a considerable distance from the shore in the shallower parts. It is said to be customary for the Indians at the Post to be obliged to travel a distance of five to six miles in order to reach water of sufficient depth for fishing in mid-winter. Notwithstanding this fact fish are abundant. This lake has a very irregular shore line of about one hundred and fifty miles, roughly estimated. Nearly fifty per cent of the shore line is rocky, another twenty-five per cent boulder-strewn, and the remainder about equally divided between sand and clay beach, the general height of the banks being from four to ten feet. Islands innumerable, of all shapes, and varying in size from a few square feet to about six square miles, are scattered all over the lake, giving it a natural beauty not excelled by the famed St. Lawrence. A range of hills three hundred to four hundred feet in height, beginning two to three miles from the southern shore, affords a grand view of the lake. From one of these hills two hundred islands were counted. On a few of the larger islands much of the original forest has been swept away by fire and succeeded by second-growth timber. Where this has not occurred, the usual mixed timber prevails, and in some instances small areas of good pulp timber are found. Considerable areas of fair agricultural land were seen on several of the larger islands.

Lower Abitibi Lake covers an area of one hundred and forty-five square miles, and has a shore line one hundred and fifty miles in length. Its greatest breadth from east to west is seventeen miles, and from north to south nineteen miles. The general depth slightly exceeds that of the Upper Lake. From the centre of the south shore a sandy peninsula, named Long Point, extends about seven miles into the lake, and includes an area of probably twenty square miles. The proportion of rock boulders and beach on the whole shore line is about the same as estimated for the Upper Lake. Islands are less

numerous, the more important being in the northern part. As in the other lake, the larger islands contain much agricultural land of fairly good quality.

The official meteorological records kept at the Post show the following dates of the opening and closing of navigation on these lakes :—

Opened.	Closed.
1897 (not on record).	8th November.
1898, 11th April.	27th October.
1899, 24th April.	11th November.
1900, 21st April.	(Not yet received).

Abitibi River, which discharges the waters of the lakes above described, leaves the Lower Lake from a point on its south western shore and flows westerly for a distance of about twenty miles to the junction of Misto-ago River from the north. It then takes a northwesterly course for about nine miles, where it is met by the Black River, from the south. From this point it runs in a general northwesterly direction, crossing the district boundary near the one hundred and eightieth mile post.

The general breadth is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, with depth varying from four to ten feet, where not interrupted by rapids or falls. At the time we visited it, the water was about four to eight feet below the general level of the banks, which were composed of clay. The most important falls are Couchiching, which occur about four miles below the river's mouth, and Iroquois, about thirty miles farther down. In the former the main chute is about thirty feet in height, but supplemented by about ten feet more in the rapids below that cataract. Iroquois Falls has a descent of about fourteen feet. Rapids and other falls of minor importance occur frequently throughout the whole course of this river, and at a point about eight miles above the district boundary Long Sault Rapids is said to begin and to extend a distance of five miles. Not having been able to reach Long Sault, I cannot speak from my own knowledge, but the total descent is reported to be about seventy feet in that distance.

With regard to the feasibility of a plan for reclaiming a part of the lands covered by the waters of Abitibi Lakes, I may say that, in my judgment, a comparatively small expenditure in the lowering of the brink of Couchiching Falls would reduce those lakes to about one-half their present area. Whether the land so reclaimed would be found to be valuable is an open question. The loss in head and storage for the valuable water power at the falls should also be seriously considered. On the other hand, the improved drainage facilities for an immense area of land surrounding the lake to be afforded by such a work should not be lost sight of.

GAME AND FISH.

The fur-bearing animals of this territory include moose, caribou, red deer, bear, wolf, lynx, fox, beaver, otter, marten, fisher, rabbit, mink and muskrat. Of these, wolf, mink, rabbit and fisher are scarce.

The feathered tribe includes duck (chiefly black duck and redhead), loon, crane, partridge, hawk, owl, and many small birds. Fish were found in abundance, among the varieties being pike, pickerel, white fish, tulabie, white and red sucker, and, below the falls, sturgeon. Botanical specimens were taken at various points throughout the course of the work, and are returned herewith together with notes as to their location.

I regret that the brevity of the season precluded our covering as much ground within the allotted territory as the instructions contemplated, but a complete examination was out of the question.

The uniform courtesy and assistance accorded by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company at all points touched did much to further the success of the expedition, and should not be passed without special mention.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit :

- (a) A general map on scale two chains.
- (b) Field notes of the base line.
- (c) Field notes of the tie line.
- (d) A traverse plot on tracing cloth, showing traverse work.
- (e) Special report on land and timber, by Messrs Graham Bell and Taylor.

(f) Special reports on geological features, by Messrs. Coulthard and Baker, with maps.

(g) Photographs and negatives, etc.

(h) Accounts and vouchers in triplicate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. B. SPEIGHT,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 29.

SURVEY OF BASE LINES, ALGOMA DISTRICT.

HALIBURTON, November 24th, 1900.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report on surveys made by me during the past summer, under instructions from your Department, dated 8th June, 1900.

My party was known as Exploration Party No. 2, of the general exploration of Northern Ontario during the present year.

The work assigned to the party was the running of a base line west of the 198th mile post on the Nipissing and Algoma District boundary to the Missinabie River, about 100 miles, and the exploration of the country for a distance of fifty miles on each side of this line, and thence southerly up the Missinabie River to near Missinabie Lake; also the continuation of my base line of 1899 from the 120th mile point, a distance of twenty-four miles west, and thence due south six and a half miles to Dog Lake, and connecting with O. L. S. Stewart's survey of 1893 along the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The object of the exploration was the obtaining as much information as possible regarding the topography of the country, the timber, the soil, the minerals, water-ways, and water powers, the flora and fauna, and, in short, everything that would give a proper idea of the country and its resources.

Two exploring parties were attached to the survey party, each consisting of a land and timber estimator, a geologist and a lineman, and their duties were to examine and report upon each side of the line as far north and south as possible, to ascend and descend the rivers crossed by the line, with a view of obtaining all possible information during the time at their disposal. Messrs. J. L. Bremner, of Admaston, and J. M. Milne of Queensville were appointed to accompany the party as land and timber estimators, and Messrs. A. G. Burrows, B. A., of Queen's University, and E. L. Fralick of the Kingston School of Mines as geologists.

Leaving Toronto on the 11th of June, accompanied by the two geologists, (the timber and land estimators joining me at Mattawa,) I proceeded via North Bay and Mattawa to Temiscamingue Station, the northern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the head of the Long Sault Rapids on the Ottawa River, and the south end of Temiscamingue Lake, thence by steamer to the head of the lake, seventy miles, and thence by the usual canoe route through Quebec, which has been fully described by Mr. Ogilvie, over the height of land, and down stream to Abitibi Lake, thence by the Abitibi River to a tributary known as Jawbone Creek, where the exploring parties commenced their work, thence easterly to the district boundary, and north fourteen miles along said boundary to the initial point at the 198th mile post, being about 210 miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Sudbury, and in latitude $49^{\circ} 35' 30''$.

The time occupied for the journey was twenty days. After obtaining the necessary astronomical observations, I commenced the survey of the base line on the 2nd day of July, running west astronomically on six-mile chords to the Missinabie River, which I crossed on the 100th mile; the line was continued to the end of the 102nd mile to complete a six-mile chord, and after putting up a conspicuous cross on the east side of the

river, and ascertaining that no line had been run from the west by exploration party No. 3, within twelve miles to the north, and tying my line to an island, I proceeded up the Missinabie River to Missinibie Lake, and from the end of my base line of 1899, which was run west from the 120th mile post on the Nipissing and Algoma boundary, I continued west twenty-four miles to the end of the 144th mile, from which point I ran south astronomically through Wabatongashene Lake to the Canadian Pacific Railway and Dog Lake. Here I connected my line with O. L. S. Stewart's survey of township boundaries along the Canadian Pacific Railway, and returned to Toronto at 10.20 p. m., on the 13th of October. The instructions called for a traverse of Missinabie Lake, but as the Kay Taffrail log with which I was supplied, did not work satisfactorily, and the season was well advanced, I thought it advisable to leave the traverse to a more suitable time.

The line crosses the Abitibi River on the 14th mile and just north of Island Portage, the Mettagami River on the 33rd mile and immediately north of where Poplar Rapids River comes into it, the Groundhog River on the 40th mile, the Kapuskasing River at the 55th mile and the Opazatika River on the 79th mile. The lines were well cut out and blazed and carefully measured. Wooden posts, nearly all tamarac, were planted at every mile and iron posts every three miles, marked with a cold chisel on the east side "III. M.," "VI. M.," "IX. M.," etc., up to "CII. M." Mounds of stone, where stone could be found, were built around the posts. Bearing trees were also taken, marked "B.T.," and their size, course, and distance from the posts noted. Where the end of a mile came in a lake or river the posts were planted on the line on the nearest land and the distance noted. In these cases the iron posts were marked with a plus or minus sign, as the case might be. No mounds were built on the 102 mile line, as no stones could be found, but on the 1899 extension line it was different, and nearly all posts planted were surrounded by stone mounds.

Astronomical observations were taken frequently, the details of which will be found in the field notes. The magnetic variation of the needle ran between 5 and 12, averaging about 7 west on the 102-mile line and about 4 west on the line of 1899.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The initial point of the line, the 198th mile post on the district boundary, is in a level clay country timbered with spruce and tamarac, being in the Abitibi valley. The country along the whole length of the line is almost level. There are a few very slight elevations and the depressions are only at the rivers and creeks crossed by the lines and as soon as it crosses these it comes up to the same general plane. The soil is generally clay, not a hard white clay, but open and resembling grains of wheat. There are no stones to be seen as a rule, excepting in the river beds, and no exposures of rock to speak of. A large part of the country is covered with a heavy coating of moss, which in many places retains the winter's frost till late in the summer and retards the growth of the timber. The land east of the Abitibi River about fourteen miles and for about nine miles west, or to about the 23rd mile, is generally wet and swampy but the clay is ever present as a foundation, even in the muskegs, of which there are many.

The timber on these twenty-three miles will run from four inches to twelve inches in diameter, probably seven inches average, and being of course smaller in the muskegs. From about the 23rd mile to the Mettagami River on the 33rd mile the land is not so wet and the clay comes to the surface in many places. The 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd miles are about parallel to the river, running through splendid land and timber, large poplar, white spruce and balm of gilead. From the Mettagami River to the Groundhog River—miles 33 to 40—the country is tolerably dry, being drained by the two rivers, and there is a change also in the country from the Groundhog to the Kapuskasing River—miles 40 to 55—muskegs occurring less frequently than further east. From the Kapuskasing to the Opazatika River, at the end of the 78th mile, the country is dry but generally covered with a heavy coat of moss, in some places twelve to fourteen inches in depth. West of the Opazatika river and on the 87th mile I made the following note in my field book: "The country for a number of miles back is about two-thirds clay flat covered with heavy moss and about one-third clay and sometimes sandy loam ridges with very little moss and frequently clay to the surface with poplar and spruce timber." From this mile to the Missinabie river on the 100th mile the land is generally dry, in

places a little rolling and very little muskeg, while from the Missinabie river west to the 102nd mile I may quote from my notes: "Level clay land, spruce, poplar and a few tamarac of fair size with balm of gilead."

Summing up the whole line, it may be said, that from start to finish it runs through as fine a tract of farming land as can be found in Ontario. Where else in Ontario can a tract of land one hundred miles square be found all alike level and good? Muskegs there are in it, of course, but seventy-five per cent. of the whole country could be cultivated as soon as cleared and the moss burnt off it, and of the twenty-five per cent. remaining, a considerable portion could be drained and cultivated.

TIMBER.

Spruce, both white and black is the principal timber along the whole line. Tamarac is next in order, while poplar mixed with spruce is the principal timber on the dry level or sometimes undulating land. The general average of trees is from five to ten inches in diameter but along rivers and creeks where the land is drained the trees are much larger, often eighteen to twenty inches in diameter and frequently two feet.

I would say that the best timber is to be found between the Mettagami and Opazatika rivers, or from about the 25th to the 75th miles.

Balm of gilead is found in large quantities among the poplar and spruce on the dry land along the rivers and creeks. There is no great quantity of cedar in the country only a fringe along the river banks. There is no white or red pine along the line, and pitch or banksian pine only occurs at two or three places and in small areas, other woods are balsam and white birch.

WATER.

The line crosses all the rivers in the country flowing north to James Bay and a few small lakes, but there are no lakes of any importance along the line.

The Abitibi River where the line crosses on the 14th mile is eight chains wide. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Moose River. It drains Abitibi Lake, and varies in width from three chains near its source to three-quarters of a mile near its junction with the Moose. It has numerous falls and rapids in its course, and is capable of developing a large amount of electrical power, if required. It was specially described by Mr. Ogilvie in 1890. The water is muddy from the clay through which it runs. The banks are from eighty to one hundred feet high at Island Portage and Falls where we crossed it. The rock formation at that point is the Laurentian.

The Mettagami River where we crossed it (on the 33rd mile) is over a quarter of a mile in width with banks from twenty to fifty feet high and current three miles an hour. The water is bright, its source being in the high rocky lands of the south. It is larger in volume than the Abitibi. It receives many other rivers north of the line before entering the Moose, and is the principal tributary of that river. It has many fine waterfalls and numerous rapids, and almost unlimited power could be obtained for industries of every kind that may hereafter be required. Poplar Rapids River, two and a half chains wide, enters it just south of the line. The Groundhog River, on the 40th mile, has a width of nine chains where the line crosses it, with fast current and banks forty feet high. It is a fine stream with numerous islands and a heavy flow of clear water. The explorers reported it to be one of the finest rivers in the country. It falls into the Mettagami river about nine miles north of the line. The Kapuskasing River at the fifty-fifth mile, six and a half chains wide, and flowing between banks from twenty to forty feet high is next in order. It rises over one hundred miles to the south of the line, and the explorers report it as having many beautiful waterfalls and an interesting river to canoe upon. It falls into the Mettagami about seventeen miles north of the line.

After leaving the Kapuskasing, we cross the height of land between the Mettagami waters and those of Missinabie River and at the beginning of the 79th mile, cross the Opazatika (meaning poplar) River, the first stream of any importance that falls into the Missinabie. It is four chains in width and nine feet deep where the line crosses it. The banks are low, and during high water the shores are flooded. The water is dark and the current slow, and along the shores the high bush cranberries are abundant. It falls into the Missinabie River, about fifty miles to the north of the line. This river is much travelled by Indians coming from Moose Factory to Missinabie, being an easier

river to paddle than the Missinabie which goes to show that the water stretches are longer and the falls higher than on the Missinabie.

Last, but not least, is the Missinabie River (swift water) on the 100th mile, being part of the great highway between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay. It is twenty chains wide where the line crosses, and at a rapid which I supposed was the KaKagee (Crow) Rapids. I have since been told by Mr. Baird that his Indians who knew the river well called it the Blackfeather rapids. I am not now sure which it may be, but the point could be easily settled by any one knowing the locality, as the line is plainly visible from the river. I thought the water was low when my party ascended the river (in September) to Missinabie Lake, but the Bishop of Moosonee, whom I met on his way to Moose Factory, assured me that he had seen it very much lower.

It was my intention to have defined some points along the river by measurement and observation as I came up, as required by the instructions, but I found it impracticable to do this, with such a large party as mine; and moreover it was cloudy and raining nearly the whole time I was on the river. I managed to get an observation for latitude on Sunday, the 9th of September, on an island in a bend of the river, some distance south of Conkling's river, making it $48^{\circ} 42'$ north.

After seven days of hard paddling and poling up rapids, I arrived with my party at Missinabie Lake on the 11th of September and after getting to the end of my base line of 1899,—the 120th mile post and getting in supplies, commenced the prolongation of this line on the 15th of September. I continued west astronomically to the 144th mile, which I reached on the 4th October, and then turning south through Wabatonashene Lake, ran down to the Canadian Pacific Railway as before described.

These twenty four miles of base line were through an exceedingly rough and difficult country, much cut up by lakes and high, rocky hills. There is practically no land fit for farming purposes along the whole line west of Missinabie Lake, and the timber, often for miles together was nearly all blown down; the progress of the line was therefore necessarily slow, and the moving of the camp and supplies along the line a very difficult matter. The soil is sandy and the whole country rocky and broken and covered with boulders. The timber is of all kinds,—pitch pine, birch, poplar and spruce, and in many places of large size, especially the pitch pine and spruce. On some of the high hills the timber is nearly all white birch of large growth with sandy loam soil.

Much of the country along the line has been burnt and is practically useless. Away to the west of Wabatonashene Lake, the country is apparently all burned to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the white, rocky hills can be seen for miles. The geological formation along this line is the Laurentian.

EXPLORATION.

As the rivers crossing the 102 mile line all run north to James Bay, it was not practicable for the explorers to be much on the line, and as a rule they only came to it where the rivers crossed it. Considerable intervals of time, therefore, elapsed without my seeing the explorers and geologists; but so far as I know they performed their duties faithfully, and their reports are submitted herewith. I have read the joint report of the land and timber estimators, and may say that I agree with them in what they say regarding the land and timber thereon, judging from what I saw of the country along the line and from my previous knowledge of it. It was, of course, impossible during the months of July, August and September to explore the whole territory assigned to No. 2 party; but I am satisfied that the whole James Bay slope is very much alike, and that what is recorded of the part seen is a fair sample of the whole. Much of the information on the place has been gathered from the geologists regarding the rivers, falls, lakes and portages. The portages were often difficult to find; and if the explorers were sometimes useful to my canoemen, the canoemen were often useful to the explorers.

The matter of getting in supplies was a very important one. Four of my men devoted their whole time to it and I seldom saw them. Two of them I did not see from the time I left them at Abitibi River until they came to me at Missinabie River, and I had frequently to send men off the line to meet them and get supplies to keep the line going. Routes across the country from one river to another were difficult to find, and long trips had often to be made through territory unknown to the white man and seldom travelled by Indians.

The first frost was on the 6th of September. Wild fruits were abundant—strawberries, raspberries, and red and black currants, cherries, etc. Signs of moose and caribou and bear were often seen, and beaver, otter, marten, rabbit, mink and muskrat are the principal fur-bearing animals of the country. Partridges were very plentiful, and the rivers contain fish of the usual kind, viz.: pike, pickerel, whitefish and sturgeon (below the falls.)

Specimens of the flora of the country were taken at various parts of the territory by Mr. Burrows, and are sent herewith. I regret to say that my aneroid got out of order immediately after leaving Toronto, and although sent back to be repaired it never reached me, and consequently I have no barometric observations to submit.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit:—

- (a) A general map of the base line of 1900.
- (b) A map of the base line of 1899 additional, and meridian line to Dog Lake.
- (c) Field notes of the base line of 1900 and 1899 additional.
- (d) Account for base line of 1900 in triplicate.
- (e) Pay list exploration party, with statements of expenses in triplicate.
- (f) Account for base line of 1899 additional in triplicate.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant.

[Signed] A. NIVEN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

NOTE.—There are no barometric observations returned for the reason that the aneroid given me went out of order immediately after leaving Toronto.

Upon getting to North Bay, I returned it to be put in order with instructions to give it to Mr. Speight, who was following me a week later. Mr. Speight, however, had no opportunity of sending it to me, and consequently I was without it all the season.

[Signed] A. NIVEN.

APPENDIX No. 30.

RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK.

MORPETH, December 31st, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my report for the year 1900, as caretaker and ranger of Rondeau Park.

The year now closed has been a favorable one for the deer and pheasants on the Park. There are six red deer in the enclosure and four or five running at large in the bush.

There are 160 Mongolian and English pheasants in the bird enclosure, besides several which we let go in the bush, and which come down occasionally to visit their friends in the enclosure. We intend to release quite a number in the spring so that they may breed in the bush. We exchanged with the caretaker at the London Insane Asylum three Mongolians for two golden pheasants, which we hope will raise some young next season.

We had forty-one wild turkeys hatched last spring and by the 1st of November only nine were left, many of them dying while quite young. The only way wild turkeys can be raised here successfully is to have covered enclosures for them such as we have for the pheasants.

The stable we moved from the old Weldon house has been a great convenience to the general public who visit the Park, which has become a favorite resort, especially during the months of summer. If we had a good large public house built, say seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, two stories high, with kitchen, dining-room and restaurant on first floor, and about sixteen bedrooms and one large room on second floor, and also a good road from town line to the Park, the visiting public would be satisfied. This latter is a real necessity and should be made as soon as possible.

We had a heavy windstorm last July, which blew down a lot of trees, and I think the Government acted wisely in selling the down timber at once before it had time to rot or become discolored by lying on the ground. The young red cedars are making a fine showing in the easterly end where there is not much other timber. The clearings near the ranger's house and barns are filling up with young cedars and the grass is getting quite thick in the bottom, which makes the easterly end and picnic grounds look beautiful.

The duck shooting on the waters of the Eau has been on the decline for the last three or four years, chiefly owing to the uprooting and destruction of their feeding grounds by the German carp. There should be some means devised to have this objectionable fish exterminated in the waters of the Eau.

The black squirrels are very plentiful and play around the house like domestic animals. The partridge are also very numerous.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC GARDINER,

Ranger.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 31.

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK.

MOWAT, P.O., February 7, 1901.

SIR,—I respectfully beg to hand you statement of work performed by the Algonquin Park staff for the year 1900. I am very glad to be able to state that the number of trappers who have during the past year trespassed in the Park is much less than in the previous year. I had in all four men before me, as follows: January 19th, Thomas Archer, trapping, fined \$50 and costs; February 15th, Daniel Redner, trapping, fined \$50 and costs; May 17th, John Francois, attempting to prevent constable from taking prisoner, one month imprisonment; August 14th, La Valley, trapping, fined \$10.

WORK OF THE RANGERS.

I am pleased to say my rangers have done very good work and given general satisfaction. We have improved the grounds at headquarters a great deal by taking out stumps, ploughing and levelling, and have also cleaned the shore of Cache lake in the vicinity. The duties of the rangers are many. In addition to patrolling the Park, we make our own canoes, sleds, snowshoes, paddles, etc., cut wood for the houses here and keep buildings in repair. During the past year we built three shelter houses, one on Misty lake, one on Boundary lake, and one on White Trout lake; also repaired the shelter houses generally where required, and put a floor in the one at Grassy bay. We cut out portages across from Cache lake to Boundary lake, and thence on to Ragged lake. This is a new route and one that in past years was much used by trappers coming in from Haliburton. We cut out the portages on the north end and east side of the Park, a great many of which had been filled up by heavy wind storms. We also cleaned out Maggie's creek, making the canoe route very much better between Maggie's lake and Harry's lake. We made five bark canoes, several pairs of snowshoes, etc.

FISH AND GAME.

During the past year we have put in five hundred and thirty-two matured black bass procured from the Georgian Bay. These were brought from Parry Sound in a large tank car supplied by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, and scarcely any of the fish were lost during transportation. They were placed in the following lakes in about equal numbers, Rainy, Brulé, Canoe, Source, and Cache. Of the success of this venture I can now speak with certainty, having taken a large number of young bass during the past year in minnow traps. These were from the previous year's shipment, and were to all appearances very fine, healthy fish.

Respecting pheasants, I regret to say that after experimenting I do not consider these choice birds can be successfully introduced into the Park owing to the long winter and the

great depth of snow, but I am confident capercaillie could be bred here and would succeed, being accustomed to the snow and feeding on buds of the pine and birch. I think a great effort should be made to introduce this fine bird; they breed rapidly when confined, and could be placed on one of the islands in Cache lake where I am confident they would live and from there spread all over the Park.

I should also like to see the prairie fowl here. I have shot numbers of them along the C. P. R. near Sturgeon Falls. I am sure they would succeed here.

Moose are getting quite numerous. Our tame deer have done well and I find no difficulty in breeding them in confinement. The deer throughout the Park are very plentiful and exceedingly tame; they can be seen all summer along the lake shores and even from the car windows along the railway track.

I have arranged with Mr. McNab of Frasersville for a pair of cariboo to be delivered this winter. These I hope to breed successfully in the Park. I should like very much to try elk also.

Beaver are becoming very numerous in all the waters. They are to be found upon nearly every lake, creek, river and pond throughout the whole Park. Martin, mink and otter are also very numerous.

Wolves have killed a great many deer of late years. Last year we succeeded in killing a number. I adopted the plan of shooting a deer and poisoning it, as I found they refused other baits; the result is that some packs have been completely destroyed. Ranger Sawyer got three wolves at one place all lying dead together.

TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

We have had many visitors to the Park during the past year, and from the numerous letters I have already received this year many more will visit the Park. The question of allowing cottages to be built throughout the Park will doubtless come before the Honorable Commissioner during the present year. It is a very difficult question to deal with, as not only the interests of the Park but the rights of the limit holders have to be considered. I am of the opinion that certain localities might be set apart for this purpose where the timber has been cut out, such as Canoe, Source, Joe, and Potter lakes. I do not think the limit holders would object to this, and these localities would be quite sufficient for some time. I think Cache Lake should be kept as it is, being the Park headquarters. There are many things to be taken into consideration in this matter, the increased danger of fires being the greatest. A close watch would be necessary and it would require the time of a ranger for this alone.

LUMBER DAMS.

It is very much to be regretted that so many of the lakes in the Park are being damaged by having the water kept up too long in the spring, thereby killing the timber around the lake shores. Dams must be built, it is true, but I think each spring the limit holders should be notified as they were last spring, to let off the water as early in the season as possible.

We have had very little trouble with fires during the year, and no timber has been destroyed.

My rangers have nearly all suffered with the grippe, some of them being very ill; apart from this, they have had a year of steady work. During the trapping season they are of course out continually. They travel in pairs and have to cover a great deal of country often experiencing considerable hardships. We have very little trouble during the deer hunting season, and I do not think there was any trespass.

It was reported to the Department that partridges were being shot in the Park and shipped to Montreal. This is a mistake; nothing of the kind has been done. The rangers have kept a close watch on all shipping points.

I had ten rangers during the past year, one of whom is stationed at Canoe Lake permanently. The rest have I think very successfully patrolled the Park considering the area each man has to cover.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. BARTLETT,

Superintendent.

The Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 32.

LAND TENURE IN CANADA.

By R. H. BROWNE, ARCHIVIST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

A paper read before the Ontario Historical Society, 29th August, 1900, and published at their request.

On the 12th of January, 1598, the King of France in Letters Patent to the Lieutenant General and Governor first introduces the Seigniorial system into Canada and says :—

"In order to increase and extend the good-will, courage and affection of those who are about to embark in the said undertaking, and even of those persons who shall settle in the said countries, we have given him authority, as respects the said lands, to be acquired for us, in the course of the said voyage, to grant the same in full property to all those to whom he may concede them, that is to say : to gentlemen and those whom he shall consider persons of merit, in the form of Fiefs, Seigneuries, Chattellenies, Earldoms, Viscounties, Baronies and other dignities, to be held of us, in such manner as he shall consider due to the services performed by the respective parties, on the condition that they shall aid in the support and defence of the countries ; and to other persons of inferior rank, on such dues and annual rents as he may deem just, of which we agree that they shall remain quit and discharged for the first six years, or such other period as our said Lieutenant shall believe to be right and necessary, excepting always the duty and services in the event of war."

The next document, conferring additional powers on the Lieutenant General and Governor of Canada, is dated the last day of February, 1626, which document gives the Viceroy power to fix the "Charges and Conditions" of future grants, or to alter them in order the better to insure the colonization, clearing and cultivation of the lands.

The third document is dated 10th March, 1626, and gives the Viceroy special power to make a concession of a grant of land to the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus.

In these three documents we have the commencement of the Feudal History of Canada.

In 1627-28 a charter was granted to the Company of New France, which constituted Canada a proprietary Government. This company which is generally known by the title of "The Hundred Associates" by the Act of Association, granted by the Cardinal de Richelieu, Grand Master, Chief and Superintendent General of the Navigation and Commerce of France, dated 29th April, 1627, ratified and confirmed by the Arret of the King in Council, and by Letters Patent of the 6th May, 1628, authorized to establish Courts of Justice, to distribute the lands to actual settlers on such terms as would best promote the settlement of the country, to encourage religious instruction, to promote and encourage immigration, and grants forever the trade of all leathers, furs and peltries of New France. By virtue of this grant the "Hundred Associates" became proprietors of Canada "for ever in full property, justice and Seigniori." The fealty and homage is the Feudal tie which cannot be broken by the subject without the consent of the Sovereign.

The first explorers of Canada, Jacques Cartier, Champlain and others, found these lands in all their natural wildness, which therefore constituted a great freehold, belonging to the Crown of France. The Sovereign alone could impress on them the character of Feudality. This is what he did by the grant to the "Hundred Associates" in 1627-28, and this is the justification for saying that this Charter is the origin of our Feudal Institutions.

The alienation of the Fief to the Seigneur by the custom of Paris was only permissible. The Seigneur was not under any obligation to alienate. The Charter of 1627-28 made it obligatory.

Quebec fell into the hands of the British in 1629, and this necessarily suspended the operations of the company, but in 1633 the company re-entered into all their rights in consequence of the treaty signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on 29th March, 1632.

The first period of feudal history ends in 1663, when the "Hundred Associates," on the 24th February, adopted a resolution that a deed of surrender be given of their

charter to the King of France, and this deed was accepted in March, 1664. The Government of New France now ceased to be a proprietary government and became a royal government. An edict of the King of France in 1663 created a Sovereign Council.

The second period of the feudal history of Canada may be regarded as dating from the re-establishment of the royal government in 1663 to the establishment of the West India Company in 1664.

The third period commences with the West India Company in 1664 and by an edict of May of that year another proprietary government was created. This company was suppressed by an edict dated December, 1674.

The fourth period was from the suppression of the West India Company to the promulgation of two arrets of Marly on 6th July, 1711. The first arret relates to the Seigneur and to his obligation to concede, and prevents him from receiving entrance money. The second relates to the Censitaires and to their obligation to hold house and home, and to put their lands in a productive state.

But from the time of the surrender of New France by the West India Company the King frequently made grants directly and issued regulations regarding grants already made by the companies. He also issued an edict revoking all grants on which settlement had not been commenced, and this was followed in 1672 by another edict, reducing all partly settled grants to one-half their original extent. When, in 1674, the Company of the West Indies gave up its rights, the King then empowered the Governor and Intendant to make grants on their responsibility, subject to ratification by the Crown, and from this time on grants became numerous. Lands were portioned out under five different forms of tenure.

(1) *In Franc Aleu Noble*.—This was of all forms the most free and honorable, lands held thus being subject to no obligations of a feudal nature. One of these grants was a strip of land near Three Rivers to the Jesuits in the year 1634. Another was a grant to the same order, of Charlebourg, near Quebec, in 1637.

(2) *In Franc Aleu Rotourier*.—This form was very similar to our free and common soccage. Land thus held was free and subject to no obligations other than the general ones to which its holder was liable as a citizen of France. The grant of Gaudarville to Lauzon in 1652 was under this form.

(3) *In Franc Aumone (or mortmain)*.—Numerous grants were made under this form, invariably to religious, charitable or educational institutions, the sole obligation attached to the grant being that of performing certain charitable or educational duties in return. An instance of this is the grant in 1647 of La Prairie de la Madelaine to the Jesuits, "in order that we may be participating in their prayers and holy sacrifices."

(4) *En Fief or en Seigneurie*.—It was under this form that most of the territory was granted. As to size, there was no fixed rule—the grants varied from 16 arpents by 50 (arpent = 192 ft.) to 10 leagues by 12. All grants or fiefs or seigneuries entailed certain obligations to the Crown, the principal of which were:

To render faith and homage to the Crown or other feudal superior whenever the seigniorship changed hands, or in the case of seigniorships held by corporations, after long stated intervals. Parkman gives an instance of the rendering of faith and homage, one under the old regime, as follows:—"That of Jean Guion, vassal of Gifford, seignior of Beauport. The act accounts how, in the presence of a notary, Guion presented himself at the principal door of the Manor House at Beauport; how, having knocked, one Boulle, a farmer, of Giffard, opened the door, and in reply to Guion's question if the seigneur was at home, said that he was not, but that he, Boulle, was empowered to receive acknowledgments of faith and homage from the vassals in his name "after the which reply," proceeds the act, "the said Guion being at the principal door, placed himself on his knees on the ground, with head bare, and without sword or spurs, said three times these words: 'Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, Monsieur de Beauport, I bring you the faith and homage which I am bound to bring you on account of my fief du Boisson, which I hold as a man of faith, of your seigneurie of Beauport, declaring that I offer to pay my seigniorial and feudal dues in their season, and demanding of you to accept me in faith and homage as aforesaid.'" The other case occurred a year after the army of Wolfe entered Quebec. "Philip Noel had lately died, and Jean Noel, his son, inherited his seigniorship of Tilly and Bonsecours. To make the title good, faith and homage must be renewed and Jean Noel was under the bitter necessity of rendering this duty to Gen-

eral Murray, Governor for the King of Great Britain. Noel repairs to Government House at Quebec and knocks at the door; a servant opens it. Noel asks if the Governor is there; the servant replies that he is. Murray, informed of the visitor's object, comes to the door, and Noel then and there, "without sword or spurs, with bare head and one knee on the ground, repeats the acknowledgments of faith and homage for his seigneurie. He was compelled, however, to add a detested innovation, the oath of fidelity to His Britannic Majesty, coupled with a pledge to keep his vassals in obedience to the new sovereign."

The seignior was also subject to a mutation fine known as the *quint*. This was the sole pecuniary tribute payable by the seigniors to the Crown on all grants made under the *Coutume de Paris*. It amounted to one-fifth of the value of the fief and became payable on every mutation of ownership by sale or by inheritance other than in direct succession.

The seignior was also under obligation to make, within forty days from the date of his grant, an *aveu et denombrement*, consisting of a declaration, duly drawn up and attested before a notary public, in the presence of witnesses, setting forth the extent and character of his grant, the privileges he possessed, and various other particulars. He was also subject to the *Jeu de fief*, or obligation to sub-infeudate his lands. The question as to whether this was a general obligation has been the subject of much dispute, and space will not permit of going into details.

In addition to these four principal obligations, various others were frequently inserted, such as the reservation of oak timber for His Majesty's navy, the disclosure of mines and minerals, and the reservation of whatever lands within the seigniorship should be at any time subsequently found necessary for fortifications or other military purposes.

(5) This form of tenure was that under which was held the sub-grants made by the Seigniors. These might be made (a) *En arriere fief*, in which case the sub-grantee received the same rights and incurred the same obligations with regard to his grants as the dominant Seignior had heretofore enjoyed. Sub-grants under this form were not common. (b) *En censive*, in which case the grantee could not in turn sub-infeudate. Some encensive grants were made by the Crown direct, but only under exceptional circumstances, as in the case of a few concessions near Detroit where the original Seigniorial subgrants were declared invalid and new titles issued direct from the Crown. (A list of these grants made by the Crown near Detroit *en censive* is given on page 8.) (c) *En roture*, a tenure similar to *en censive*, but with rules slightly different as regarded the descent of the land in the case of intestate succession.

The rights of the Seignior over his grants, *en censive* or *en roture*, may be classed under three main heads:

(1) The *cens et rentes*.—A ground rent composed of two parts, the *cens* payable in money, the *rentes* payable usually in kind. The *cens* is generally looked upon as having been a merely nominal due imposed solely in recognition of the Seignior's superiority, and valuable mainly as establishing his claim to other and more important rights. It amounted generally to one or two sols per superficial arpent, but differed in various Seigniories, and even in different parts of the same Seigniorship. The *rentes*, on the other hand, was supposed to be a return for Seigniorial superintendence. It consisted generally of one-half *minot* of corn or one fat capon for each superficial arpent, but these might be commuted for cash at the current rate, which varied from ten to twenty sols. The *habitant* held by the inferior tenure, *en censive*, which consisted in the obligation to make annual payments in money or produce, or both. These payments were known as *cens et rentes*, and in the early days were very small, a common charge being half a *sou* and half a pint of wheat for each arpent. One condition was imposed on Seignior and *Censitaire* alike, which may be said to form the distinctive feature of Canadian feudalism, namely, that of clearing his land within a limited time on pain of forfeiting it.

(2) The *lods et ventes*. This due was a direct descendant of the old feudal incident known as "Fine on alienation." The land of the *Censitaire* passed free to his heirs; but if he sold it, a twelfth part must be paid to the Seignior. Supplementary to this right, the Seignior enjoyed the *droit de retraite*, in virtue of which, he could pre-empt any property sold, by payment to the purchaser of the mutation price within forty days from the date of sale. The object of this was to afford the Seignior protection

against being defrauded out of his proper *lods et ventes* through the sale, by *Censitaires*, of their lands for less than the proper price. There was also a variety of obligations on the *Censitaire*, partly imposed by custom and partly by agreement when the grant was first made.

(3) A third Seigniorial right was that known as the *banalite*, or the *droit de banal*, which consisted of the obligation of the *Censitaire* of having his wheat ground at the Seignior's mill. There was also another species of *banal* right known as *tours banal*, comprising the right of the Seignior to build a Seigniorial oven and the obligation of the *Censitaires* to have their bread baked therein.

(4) The *corvée*, which was the right of the Seignior to compel the performance by the *Censitaire* of a certain amount of labor upon the Seigniorial domain without compensation.

There was also the right to reserve wood and stone necessary for building the Seigniorial manor, mill or church; the right of *chassé*, i.e., of hunting, on the *Censitaire's* lands, and the right of *pêche* or to one fish in every eleven caught by the *Censitaire* in the waters fronting the Seignior. This last was often commuted by payment of a certain quantity of fish for the whole year. The right of ferry over rivers was also considered as appertaining to the Seignior.

Parkman gives us this picture of Canada in 1663. He says: "The head of the colony, that is to say, the Island of Montreal and the borders of the Richelieu, was the seat of a peculiar colonization, the chief object of which was to protect the rest of Canada against Iroquois incursions. The lands along the Richelieu, from its mouth to a point above Ohambly, were divided in large Seigniorial grants among several officers of the regiment of Carignan, who in their turn granted out the land to the soldiers reserving a sufficient portion as their own. The officer thus became a kind of feudal chief, and the whole settlement a permanent military cantonment admirably suited to the object in view. The disbanded soldier was practically a soldier still, but he was also a farmer and landholder. The soldiers were maintained by the King while clearing the land and building their houses and thus lodged himself, he was required to aid in clearing the lands of those who came after him. The settlements formed long, thin lines on the edges of the rivers and with the exception of three villages in the neighborhood of Quebec, one could have seen nearly every house in Canada by paddling up the St. Lawrence and Richelieu."

Even in this abbreviated sketch of Canadian feudal tenure I do not think I can afford to leave out the remarks of Mr. Bouchette, late Surveyor-General for Lower Canada, than whom no one is better able to give an opinion that coincided with the views of his fellow countrymen. He says:

"When Canada was first established as a colony of France, the feudal system still prevailed in Europe; and, as might be expected, its spirit as well as its practice was at once transferred to those distant possessions, and the land therein universally granted under the feudal tenure. However a variety of modifications were from time to time introduced in the feudal code, that tended to abridge the exorbitant privileges of the seigneur and to add to the independence of the vassal. These modifications combined with the tacit relinquishment of several rights, have given to the feudal tenure in Lower Canada peculiarities that belong to itself and which seem singularly well adapted to the local circumstances of the country.

"The remarkable delicacy of the Imperial Government on this subject is an instance of the magnanimity of a conqueror that cannot fail to add lustre to the British name, while its recollection must tend to draw the link still closer between the Mother country and the colony.

"That it was intended to leave the inhabitants in the ample enjoyment of their ancient usages, religiously to respect and protect their laws and institutions, and in furtherance of this intention to propagate the original tenure of the Province, is evident from the instructions to Guy Carleton, Governor of the colony, in 1775," which state 'it is therefore our will and pleasure, that all lands which now are or hereafter may be subject to our disposal, be granted *in fief* or *seigneurie*, in like manner as was practiced antecedent to the conquest of the said province, omitting, however, the reservation of any judicial powers or privileges whatever, the properties of which seigneuries or fiefs shall be and remain vested in us, our heirs and successors.'

In regard to the judicial powers referred to above, the seigneurs by the old laws were entitled to constitute Courts and preside as judges therein in what was denominated *Haute, Moyenne et Basse Justice*, which took cognizance of all crimes committed within their jurisdiction, except murder and treason.

The Royal proclamation of 1763 empowered the Governors of the several Provinces in North America to grant to reduced officers who had served in North America during the late war and were actually residing there and applied personally for the same, the following quantities of land :

To every person having the rank of a field officer, . . .	5,000 acres.
“ captain	3,000 “
“ subaltern or staff officer	2,000 “
“ non-commissioned officer	200 “
“ private man	50 “

The like quantities under the same conditions were to be granted to such reduced officers of the navy of like rank who served in the ships of war in North America at the time of the reduction of Louisburg and Quebec. “The said lands to be held under us our heirs and successors, seigneurs of the seigneurie or fiefs in which the same shall be situated upon the same terms, acknowledgments and services as lands are held in our Province under the respective seigneurs holding and possessing seigneuries and fiefs therein, and reserving to us our heirs and successors, from and after the expiration of ten years from the admission of the respective tenants, a quit rent of one half-penny per acre.” This proclamation also strictly enjoins and requires that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the Indians of the lands reserved to them, and any squatters on Indian lands were to forthwith remove themselves.

“By 31st George III. cap. 31, commonly called in Canada, *The Constitutional Act*,” says Bouchette, “the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, evidently with a view of dividing the feudal from the socage lands of the country.

“Notwithstanding these repeated and powerful manifestations of the desire of the Crown to perpetuate the tenure of fief and seigniority in Lower Canada, no fresh grants in fief were made after the conquest, if we except those of Shoolbred and Murray Bay, and the whole of the lands of the Colony not previously granted under the feudal system, are now (1832) considered as socage lands, and are almost wholly laid out in townships. The *tenanciers, censitaires* or holders of lands *en roture*, are subject to some particular conditions, but they are not at all burthensome; for instance, they pay a small annual rent, usually between 2s. 6d. and 5s. for each arpent the farms have in front (though in many seigneuries the rents of new concessions have been considerably increased); to this is added some article of provision, such as a couple of fowls, or a goose, or a bushel of wheat, or something else of domestic consumption. They are bound to grind their corn at the *moulin banal*, or the lord’s mill, when one fourteenth part of it is taken for his use as *mouture*, or payment for grinding; to repair the highways and by-roads passing through their lands, and to make new ones which, when opened, must be surveyed and approved by the *Grand Voyer* (roadmaster) of the district and established by *proces verbal*. All the fisheries within a seigniority contribute to increase the proprietor’s revenue, as he receives a tithe of all the fish caught or an equivalent sum. Besides these rights he is privileged to fell timber anywhere within his seigniority for erecting mills, repairing roads or constructing new ones or other works of public or general utility. Lands held by Roman Catholics under any of the aforementioned tenures are further subject to the payment to their curates of one twenty-sixth part of all grain produced upon them, and to occasional assessments for building and repairing churches, parsonage houses or other works belonging to the Church.

“It may be thought from the foregoing enumeration of the obligations of the feudal tenant or censitaire, that his condition is by no means so happy as to render a propagation of the seigniorial tenure very desirable; but however these obligations may, in theory, appear numerous or oppressive, they are not at all considered so in practice, and the *habitant* of the country would not willingly forego his present modified vassalage, if indeed the independent condition of the Canadian *censitaire* can be so called, for the most absolute freehold. In looking a little further into the comparative advantages of both systems of tenure, at least as regards the early settlements of a country, it will perhaps be found that the feudal system is the best calculated to aid and promote the first steps of colonization,

from the circumstance of its requiring less capital, and of its concentrating the energies of a new settlement in such a way as to enable the settlers mutually to assist one another—whilst, superadded to these advantages, they collectively enjoy the countenance and protection of the seigneur, who is himself interested in the prosperity of a rising colony that is to give value to his property. The conditions of the title are such as to forward the settlement of the country, from their being imperative upon the *censitaire* to cultivate and reside on the land *tenir feu et lieu*—within a year and day from the date of the concession. The seigneur cannot dispose by sale of forest lands, but is bound to concede them, and upon his refusal to do so, the applicant may obtain from the Crown the concession he requires, under the usual seigniorial stipulations, in which case the rents and dues appertain to the King. We are not aware, however, of any recorded instance of this having taken place in the colony.

“The total quantity of land granted *en seigneurie* in the Province exceeds twelve million superficial French arpents, or about 15,390 square miles. That laid out in townships amounts to 6,300,000 acres.

“The inhabitants of the townships were embarrassed by the particular mode in which soccage lands were originally distributed, every 2nd and 3rd lot alternately being reserved for the Crown and the Protestant clergy, whereby one-seventh of the whole township remained appropriated by law for the future disposition of His Majesty's Government and one-seventh for the support and maintenance of the Church of England in the Province. A change, however, took place under the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, the chequered system having in numerous cases been superseded by the plan of blocking the reserves.

“Another drawback to the settler was the granting of extensive tracts to leaders and their associates (the term leader applies to the person who made the application and paid all the fees). By the Royal Instructions of 1796 each leader had a right to make application and obtain for himself and 39 associates 1200 acres of land each, but in consideration of the expenses he was obliged to incur, a bond was generally entered into between the leader and the associates, by which the latter bound himself to convey to the former 1,000 acres out of his 1,200. These tracts were granted under conditions that were never fulfilled by the grantees, who have, nevertheless, by themselves or their representatives, continued the proprietors of the soil, which is left uncultivated. However, having a due regard to the settlement of the Province a Court of Escheats was provided by 6 George IV., cap. 59, which authorized the appointment of one or more Commissions of Escheats and forfeitures of land within the Province. These commissioners are empowered to enquire into the liability of lands to escheat by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of settlement and the verdict of a jury of 12 men is to be obtained of the fact, whereupon the forfeited lands become re-vested in His Majesty, but it is provided that the lands so forfeited shall not be re-granted till after the expiration of one year from the date of their escheat, excepting to the person or persons holding or claiming the same under the former letters patent thereof, or by a lawful title derived from the same.”

The Statute last quoted is not confined to the creation of a tribunal of escheats as its title shows. “An Act to provide for the extinction of Feudal and Seigniorial rights and burthens on lands held, *a titre de fief* and *a titre de cens* in the Province of Lower Canada, and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the tenure of free and common soccage, and for other purposes relating to the said Province.”

Bouchette remarks: “It is obviously intended to effect one way what the Constitutional Act was meant to accomplish another, that is, the extinction of repugnant tenures; with this difference, however, that the 31st George III., cap. 31, tended to leave to Lower Canada its ancient tenures, whilst the Canada Tenures Bill aims at the conversion of the Seigniories into soccage lands. That it is extremely desirable to do away with the existing distinction of tenures in the Province, no one can doubt who is aware of the perplexity it produces, from the total disparity of the laws by which the different tenures are respectively governed, but strongly attached as it is well known the Canadians are to the feudal system, it is not probable that the seigniorial will yield to the soccage tenure, nor have the seigniors of the country hitherto manifested the least desire of surrendering their present privileges to avail themselves of the latitude given them by the Act in question, of commuting the burthens which they themselves

bear as the direct grantees of the Crown. Since the promulgation of the law in 1825 two instances only of applications having been made, under the sanction of that Act, are recorded, viz., one by the Seigneur of St. Anne la Pocadiere, for the conversion into free and common soccage of one of the unsettled augmentations of his Seignory, and another by the Seigneur of Grondines for a part of his fief. Indeed we have reason to think that applications of that description will be of rare occurrence hereafter and that the end for which the statute was passed will, in consequence, be frustrated. When we reflect that a conversion of tenure carries with it a conversion of law, that the effect of a man's holding a farm in soccage instead of *en roture*, is to alter the rule of descent by inheritance, to change the whole body of the law applicable to real property and thus to introduce objects totally strange and novel to the Censitaire; it is not suprising that insuperable obstacles should bar the success of any effort to prevail on the Canadian agriculturalist to forsake his old tenure and relinquish those laws and usages to which he is from long familiarity so inveterately attached."

The conversion of these tenures into free and common soccage was accomplished by Act of the Parliament of Canada in 1854 and cost the country upwards of four million dollars.

In addition to Parkman and Bouchette I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Wm. Bennett Munro from whose paper "The Feudal System of Canada" I have taken much information.

UPPER CANADA.

Leaving Lower Canada and turning to our own province it might be well to make the charter to the Hudson's Bay Co. the starting point, as part of this province was included in the original grant to that company.

In the year 1670, Charles II, as a suitable encouragement, granted a royal charter to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," making them a body corporate for ever, upon their petition, setting forth that they had, at their own proper costs and charges made an expedition to discover a new passage into the South Sea, and for finding some trade of furs, mines and other commodities; and gave them the sole property of all the lands they should discover, together with the exclusive trade to all the countries within Hudson's Straits, not in possession of any of His subjects, or of any other Christian power, with the royalties of mines, minerals, gems and royal fish, to enable them to find out the passage, extend the trade, and to plant the countries they should discover, paying two elks and two black beavers, whenever and as often as His Majesty, His heirs and successors should enter their territories; granting to them the greatest privileges as Lords proprietors, saving only their faith and allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain.

In 1821 they were granted the exclusive trade with the Indians for 21 years. This grant was surrendered in 1838 and a new one issued for a further term of 21 years. In 1868 the charter was surrendered to the Dominion of Canada for the sum of £300,000.

Amongst the records of the Department of Crown Lands I find only one statement of grants made under the French regime in that part of Quebec west of what now constitutes the western boundary of the Province.

STATEMENT of Lands *en roture*, granted in perpetuity, situated at Fort Ponchartrain at the narrows of Lake Erie (*au detroit du Lac Erie*).

Extract from the Registers of Intendance and Superior Council.

By whom the grants were made.	Names of the Grantees.	Dates.		Extent of the grants.	
		Of grants.	Of confirmation.	Front.	Depth.
By Beauharnois & Hocquart...	Chauvin	16 June, 1734..	28 Feby, 1735..	Arpents.	Arps.
"	Pierre Estave dit Le Jeune....	3 July, " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Binault	4 " " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Louis Campault	5 " " ..	" ..	5	40
"	Marsal Derochers, Pere	6 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Jean Chapoton	7 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Pierre Maloche	8 " " ..	" ..	4 ¹ / ₂	40
"	Jn. Gilbert, Sanspeur	9 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Jacques Campault	10 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Morand	11 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Labutte	12 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	La Deroute	13 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Chesne	14 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	St. Aubin, Pere	15 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	St. Aubin, Fils	16 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Fran. Lauson	17 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Chas. Bonhomme dit Beaupre.	1 Sept., 1736..	16 April, 1737..	4	40
"	Jacques Cardinal, Pere	2 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Jacques Cardinal, Fils	3 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Philippe Damau	4 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Joseph du Tremble	5 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Frans. Gilbert Sanspeur	6 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Claude Campault	7 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Pierre Cosme	8 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Pierre Laurent	9 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Gaetan Saguin	10 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Pierre Saguin	11 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Gabl. Casse St. Aubin	12 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Jacques Casse St. Aubin	13 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Etienne Saffard	14 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Hebert Hebert	15 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Jean Bapt. Maller	16 " " ..	" ..	4	40
"	Jean Chapoton	18 Feby., 1743..	" ..	4	40
"	Jean Bapt. Beaubien	30 May, 1745..	" ..	3	40
"	Robert Navarre	1 " 1747..	" ..	3	40
"	Eustache Gamelin	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
Lafoncaire & Bigot	Le Chevr. de Longueuil	1 April, 1750..	" ..	12	40
"	Pierre Reaume	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Joseph Gillet	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
Beauharnois & Hocquart	Marie Barrois	1 May, 1747..	" ..	2	40
Lafoncaire & Bigot	Alexis Delisle	1 April, 1750..	" ..	2	40
"	Charles Chesne	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Claude Audry	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Zacharie Chicot	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Hyacinthe Reaume	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Claude L'esprit dit Chamagne.	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Antoine Robert	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Antoine Campault	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Pierre Labadie	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Alexis Chesne	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Vital Caron	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Pierre Fenville	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Francois Barrois	1 " " ..	" ..	3	40
"	Desbutes St. Martin	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
"	Jacques Godet	1 " " ..	" ..	2	40
Duquesne & Bigot	Dequindre	16 May, 1753..	" ..	8	60

CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONCESSIONS.

A. To bring their grain to and have it ground at the public mill, when there is one erected, under pain of confiscation of the grain and arbitrary fines.

CLAUSES, CONDITIONS OF SAID CONCESSION.

B. To keep house and home thereon within one year, or at the most two years from the date of such concession, under pain of re-annexing the said concession to His Majesty's Domain.

Bb. To clear or cause to be cleared the neighbouring untilled land whenever it may be required, and to cultivate their land.

Bbb. To leave the necessary roads for the public use, and they shall make the fences dividing the properties as the same may be regulated and ordered.

Bbbb. And to cause the said concession to be laid out, measured and bounded in its whole width and depth, at their own expense.

Pursuant to paragraph B., Bb., Bbb., Bbbb.—*Idem* as regards concessions—*quisquis**

THE KING'S RIGHTS AND RESERVES.

C. To pay each year on the Festival of St. Martin, to the Receiver of His Majesty's Domain, or to his clerk, one half penny cense for each arpent in front, and twenty half pennies rent for each twenty arpents in superficies, moreover a half bushel of wheat for each of these arpents in front, the said cense bearing interest of lods et ventes of faults and fines, with all the Seigniorial rights, when it shall so happen, according to the Coutume de la Prévôté et Vicomté de Paris.

Cc. His Majesty reserves for himself the right to take from the said concessions all the timber required for the construction of forts, churches, parsonages and other buildings which he may hereafter establish, also the ownership of the mines, mining places or minerals, if any there be throughout the extent of the said concessions.

Ccc. To preserve all the oak and other wood suitable for the construction of His Majesty's vessels are the rights of exchange of estates against estates, established by an edict of the King, dated 20th March, 1673, of which particular Seigneurs have not the right to enjoy without requesting the same from His Majesty.

Pursuant to C., Cc., Ccc., for the concessions.

Next in order come the Indian lands with the deeds of surrender. This opens up a very large subject. Deeds innumerable were made by the Indians to the Crown, as well as to private individuals, the latter being subject to ratification by the Crown. The sessions were of two kinds, they were either for a specified sum or the lands were surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit.

The royal proclamation of 1763, which I have already quoted to show the quantities of land to be granted to reduced officers, also gives full power to the Governor and Council "to agree with the inhabitants of the colony or any other person who shall resort thereto for any lands as are now or hereafter shall be in our power to dispose of, and to grant them to any such persons upon such terms, and under such moderate quit rents as have been appointed in other colonies." No warrant for survey was to issue and no patent to be granted for any lands which had not been ceded or purchased, which lands are reserved for the Indians.

The Quebec Act of 1774 states that all the territories, islands and countries in North America, bounded on the south by the Bay of Chaleur belonging to Great Britain, with the exception of that part granted to the Hudson Bay Company shall be called the Province of Quebec, thus taking in the whole of Upper Canada. Section 3 provides that nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter or vary any right, title, etc., of or to any grant, conveyance or otherwise of or to any lands within the Province. Section 8 provides that His Majesty's Canadian subjects (religious orders excepted) may hold all their possessions, together with all customs and usages relative thereto.

* The word *quisquis* is the first word of a paragraph in Latin inserted in many documents concerning concessions and represents the following: "Seigneurs who have held a limited territory from early times possess also direct sovereignty and jurisdiction."

Under this Act it was provided that the clergy of the Church of Rome should be entitled to all their accustomed dues, with respect to such persons only as professed that religion, and out of the rest of the accustomed dues it should be lawful for His Majesty to make provision for the support of a Protestant clergy. It was evidently contemplated by the framers of that Act that the Protestant clergy should be supported by tithes, and it was long held and probably correctly, that tithes might have been levied in Upper Canada. No attempt to do so was ever made, but it was deemed advisable to pass a declaratory Act in 1823 by the Legislature of Upper Canada, as follows:—

“Whereas notwithstanding His Majesty has been graciously pleased to reserve for the support of a Protestant clergy in this Province one-seventh of all lands granted therein, doubts have been suggested that the tithe of the produce of land might still be legally demanded by the incumbent duly instituted, or rector of any parish; which doubt it is important to the well doing of this colony to remove: Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled ‘An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's reign entitled “An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province,” and by the authority of the same that no tithes shall be claimed, demanded, or received by any ecclesiastical parson, rector or vicar of the Protestant church within this province, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.”

We have already seen that the first instructions to Governor Guy Carleton in 1775 authorized the land to be granted in *fief* or *seignior*y in like manner as was practised antecedent to the conquest. In 1786 the instructions to the same Governor were still more definite and stated that the lands granted to the settlers, who were really the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the forces, be divided into distinct seigniories or fiefs to extend from two to four leagues in front and from three to five in depth, if situated on a navigable river, otherwise to be run square.

Upon raising the 84th Regiment its members were promised that when reduced they should receive grants of land according to their rank, the same as laid down in the Royal proclamation of 1763. The grants, therefore, to this regiment were larger than those allowed to other Provincial troops, and this was the cause of much discontent. Many petitions were forwarded to the Governor to have other regiments placed on the same footing.

The King's instructions of 1783 directed allotments of land to be made to Loyalists and to such officers of the Provincial troops and to such non-commissioned officers and privates of the King's forces in general as might be reduced in the Province of Quebec, and should be willing immediately to settle upon and improve the said lands, in the following proportions:

Every Field Officer.....	1,000 acres.
Every Captain.....	700 “
Every Subaltern, Staff or Warrant Officer.....	500 “
Every Non-Commissioned Officer.....	200 “
Every Private Man.....	100 “

Every Loyalist, being the master of a family, 100 acres, exclusive of 50 acres for each person of which the family of such officer, non-commissioned officer, private or Loyalist should consist, and fifty acres for every single Loyalist.

Any members of the corps known and distinguished by the name of the Corps of Associated Loyalists as might take refuge in the Province of Quebec were entitled to the same allotments. U. E. Loyalists were to receive their grants free of all expense.

In 1785 a petition was forwarded to the King entitled “The Petition of Sir John Johnson and others on behalf of the Loyalists settled in Canada,” asking to have their lands granted them in Free and Common Soccage.

On the 4th June, 1787, the following instructions were issued to the Deputy Surveyor General by Lord Dorchester:

" For the encouragement of such settlers, who besides supporting their former characters for loyalty to the King and attachment to the British Government, and a peaceable decent deportment have, by their industry, in improving and cultivating the lands already assigned them, given cause to presume that they will be good and profitable subjects, you are to add to every head of a family of that description two hundred acres, exclusive of what is allowed to the other members of it severally by the Royal instructions."

On the 24th July, 1788, Lord Dorchester by proclamation set apart five new districts, viz., Gaspe, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. This arrangement was altered after the separation of Upper and Lower Canada, when Lunenburg became the Eastern District, Mecklenburg the Midland, Nassau the Home, and Hesse the Western District.

By rules and regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department, issued from the Council Chamber, Quebec, 7th February, 1789, the Land Boards were appointed or were authorized to be appointed by the Governor, for the more easy accommodation of persons desirous of forming immediate settlements on the waste lands of the Crown. These Boards were empowered to receive applications until 1st May, 1791, only, unless continued by a new appointment. They were to hold stated and periodical meetings, made publicly known, to give free and easy access to petitioners and to examine into their loyalty, character and pretensions, and to take sufficient and satisfactory proofs by affidavit, deposition or otherwise.

The safety and propriety of admitting the petitioner to become an inhabitant of this Province, being well ascertained to the satisfaction of the Board, they were to administer to every such person the oaths of fidelity and allegiance directed by law, after which the Board was to give every such petitioner a certificate to the Surveyor-General or any person authorized to act as an agent or Deputy Surveyor for the district, expressing the ground of the petitioner's admission; and such agent was, within two days after the presentment of the certificate to assign the petitioner a single lot of about 200 acres, but the said certificate was to have no effect if the petitioner should not enter upon the location, and begin the improvements and cultivation thereof within one year from the date of such assignment, or if the petitioner should have had lands assigned to him before that time in any other part of the Province.

The Surveyor-General was to confine himself in the locations to be made by him to such lands only as were fit for common husbandry, to prevent individuals from monopolizing such spots as contained mines, minerals, fossils and conveniences for mills and other singular advantages of a common and public nature, and he was to reserve all such spots, together with all such as might be fit and useful for ports and harbors or works of defence or such as contained valuable timber for shipbuilding or other purposes, conveniently situated for water carriage, in the hands of the Crown. A special Order-in-Council was declared necessary to pledge the faith of the Government for granting any such spots as were reserved.

The dimensions of every inland township were to be ten miles square, and such as were situated on a navigable river or water should have a front of nine miles and twelve miles in depth.

The town plot in every township was to be one mile square, in an inland township it should be situated in the centre, and in a township upon a navigable river or water, it was to be in the centre of the front bordering upon the river or water. Every town lot was to contain 1 acre more or less; every town park lot was to contain 24 acres more or less, and every farm lot 200 acres more or less. There was to be a public square or a parade in the centre of the town containing 4 acres more or less, and four more public squares or parades of the like extent at equal and convenient distances from the centre. A square of 4 acres, more or less, was also to be reserved on each side of the centre square for places of Divine worship. A square of 4 acres more or less was to be reserved at each of the four corners of the town plot for a common burying ground, hospital, etc. Four squares of 4 acres each more or less were to be reserved for a market place at the four extremities of the town in a line with and at equal distances from the four corners. The eight principal streets leading from the centre square were to be 96 feet wide, all the other streets 60 feet wide. All the squares were to be open at the angles or corners. The area of half a mile more or less in depth surrounding the town was to be reserved for works of defence, if necessary, or such other disposition as might be thought proper

at a future period. One town park was to be reserved for a minister and one for a school-master, adjoining each other. Two farm lots were to be reserved for a minister and one for a school-master. In each of the four corners of every inland township 8 farm lots adjoining each other were to be reserved in the hands of the Crown.

In each of the four corners of every township situated upon a navigable river or water, 10 farm lots adjoining each other were to be reserved in the hands of the Crown.

The roads in every township were to be 60 feet wide, and all roads and streets were to intersect each other at right angles.

The Boards were to observe the following order in providing spaces for the general convenience of the townships :

1. One or more place or places for the public worship of God.
2. A common burying ground.
3. One parsonage house.
4. A common school house.
5. A town park for one minister.
6. A town park for one schoolmaster, common to the town.
7. A glebe for one minister.
8. A glebe for one schoolmaster, common to the town.
9. The court or town house.
10. The prison.
11. The poor or workhouse.
12. A market place.

The Board was not to give certificates for more than one town lot of one acre, or one town and one town park of 24 acres together to the same person (being the head of a family), and this only on condition of his building a dwelling-house on such town lot and occupying the same within a year, and in case of competition to give the preference to the party for whose trade and occupation, the lots, on account of the situation near the water, might be best calculated, and to such sober and industrious mechanics whose trades were most necessary to the township in general. Town parks were not to be granted separately from town lots.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Land Board of the Midland District, dated 7th November, 1792 :

"The lands in Upper Canada were originally distributed under the idea that they were to be held subject to the same feudal burthens, as the other lands held under grants from the French king, in the Province of Quebec, and on this supposition, during the administration of General Hope, an order was published in his name pointing out particular spots for the site of mills, and forbidding their erection in any other places, or on any other terms than, that at the expiration of fifteen years, they should be given up in good repair to the use of His Majesty, his heirs and successors. This having given great uneasiness and created much discontent among the inhabitants, His Excellency Lord Dorchester, after repeated assurances that they should have their lands on the same terms by which they were held by their fellow-subjects in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was pleased to publish an extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Sidney, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Whitehall, 3rd September, 1788, as follows :

"Your Lordship will, however, understand that it is the King's intention that the new settlers in that part of the Province (meaning the district west of Point au Baudet) who now hold their lands upon certificates of occupation, shall, at all events, be placed upon the same footing in all respects as their brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common soccage, with a remission of quit rents for the first ten years."

To show the esteem in which the Loyalists were held, I give an extract from the proceedings in Council at Quebec, on the 9th November, 1789.

His Lordship (Lord Dorchester) intimated to the Council that it remained a question, upon the late regulations for the disposition of the waste lands of the Crown, whether the Board constituted for that purpose were authorized to make locations to the sons of Loyalists, on their coming to full age, and that it was his wish to put a mark of honour upon the families who had adhered to the unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the treaty of separation in 1783.

The Council concurring with His Lordship, "it is accordingly ordered, that the several land boards take course for preserving a registry of the names of all persons falling under the description aforementioned, to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from future settlers, in the parish Registers and Rolls of the Militia of their respective districts, and other public remembrances of the Province, as proper objects, by their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors, for distinguished benefits and privileges."

And it was also ordered, "That the said land boards may in every such case, provide not only for the sons of those Loyalists, as they arrive at full age, but for their daughters also of that age, or on their marriage, assigning to each a lot of two hundred acres more or less; provided, nevertheless, that they respectively comply with the general regulations, and that it shall satisfactorily appear, that there has been no fault in the due cultivation and improvements of the lands already assigned to the head of the family of which they are members."

In 1791 The Constitutional Act was passed dividing the Province of Quebec into two separate Provinces, to be called the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada. The Governor was authorized to issue a proclamation dividing the Province of Upper Canada into districts, or counties, or circles, and towns or townships, and might be authorized to make allotments of land for the support of a Protestant clergy in each province, and to erect parsonages or rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England, and endow them. The Act also provided that all lands which should be thereafter granted within the Province of Upper Canada should be granted in free and common socage. It provided further that any person holding lands in Upper Canada by virtue of any certificate of occupation derived under the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of Quebec, might surrender the same to His Majesty, by petition to the Governor setting forth that he was desirous of holding the land in free and common socage. The Governor was thereupon to cause a fresh grant to be made to such person, of such lands, in free and common socage.

The following were the members of the first land boards appointed by Lord Dorchester in 1788-9:

DISTRICT OF HESSE : Farnham Olose, Esq., Major in 65th Regiment of Foot, or the Officer Commanding at Detroit, William Dummer Powell, Esq., Duperon Baby, Esq., Alexander McKee, Esq., William Robertson, Esq., Alexander Grant, Esq., Adhemar de St Martin, Esq., or any three of them to be a quorum for the business intrusted to the whole Board in, and for the District of Hesse.

NASSAU : Lieut.-Col. Hunter or Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Col. Butler, Peter Tenbrook, Esq., R. Hamilton, Esq., Benjamin Pawling, Esq., Nath. Pettit, Esq.

MECKLENBURGH : Rev. John Stuart, Neil McLean, Esq., James Clarke, Esq., Richard Cartwright, jr., Esq., the Officer Commanding for the time being.

LUNEBURG : Richard Duncan, Esq., John MacDonell, Esq., Jeremiah French, Esq., Justus Sherwood, Esq., James Gray, Esq., John Munro, Esq.

While at Quebec waiting for the arrival of a quorum of his councillors, Lieut.-Governor Simcoe issued the following proclamation signed by himself and Thos. Talbot, Acting Secretary. As this was Governor Simcoe's first official act I give the proclamation in full.

A PROCLAMATION.

To such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in the Province of Upper Canada.

By His Excellency, JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Province, and Colonel Commanding His Majesty's forces, etc., etc., etc.

Be it known to all concerned, that His Majesty hath by His Royal Commission and instructions to the Governor, and in His absence to the Lieutenant-Governor or person

administering the Government for the time being of the said Province of Upper Canada, given authority and command to grant the lands of the Crown in the same by patent under the Great Seal thereof; and it being expedient to publish and declare the Royal intention respecting such grants and patents, I do accordingly hereby make known the terms of grant and settlement to be:

1st. That the Crown lands to be granted be parcel of a township,—if an inland township, of ten miles square, and if a township on navigable waters, of nine miles in front and twelve miles in depth, to be run out and marked by His Majesty's Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General, or under his sanction and authority.

2nd. That only such part of the township be granted as shall remain after a reservation of one-seventh part thereof, for the support of a Protestant clergy, and one other seventh part thereof, for the future disposition of the Crown.

3rd. That no farm lot shall be granted to any one person which shall contain more than two hundred acres; yet the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the Government, is allowed and permitted to grant to any person or persons such further quantity of land as they may desire, not exceeding one thousand acres over and above what may have been before granted to them.

4th. That every petitioner for lands, make it appear that he or she is in a condition to cultivate and improve the same and shall besides taking the usual oaths, subscribe a declaration (before proper persons to be for that purpose appointed) of the tenor of the words following, viz: "I, A. B., do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend to the utmost of my power the authority of the King in His parliament as the supreme legislature of this Province."

5th. That applications for grants be made by petition to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, and where it is advisable to grant the prayer thereof a warrant shall issue to the proper officer for a survey thereof, returnable within six months with a plot annexed, and be followed with a patent granting the same, if desired, in free and common soccage, upon the terms and conditions in the Royal Instructions expressed, and hereinafter suggested.

6th. That all grants reserve to the Crown all coals, commonly called sea coals, and mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron and lead; and each patent contain a clause for the reservation of timber for the Royal Navy of the tenor following:

"And provided also, that no part of the tract or parcel of land hereby granted to the said _____ and his heirs, be within any reservation heretofore made and marked for us, our heirs and successors by our Surveyor-General of Woods, or his lawful Deputy; in which case, this our grant for such part of the land hereby given and granted to the said _____ and his heirs forever as aforesaid, and which shall upon a survey thereof being made, be found within any such reservation, shall be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

7th. That the two-sevenths reserved for the Crown's future disposition, and the support of a Protestant clergy, be not severed tracts each of one-seventh part of the township, but such lots or farms therein, as in the Surveyor General's return of the survey of the township, shall be described as set apart for these purposes, between the other farms of which the said township shall consist, to the intent that the lands so to be reserved may be nearly of the like value with an equal quantity of the other parts to be granted out as aforementioned.

8th. That the respective patentees are to take the estates granted to them severally free of quit rent and of any other expenses, than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different officers concerned in passing the patent and recording the same, to be stated in a table authorized and established by the Government and publicly fixed up in the several offices of the Clerk of the Council, of the Surveyor General, and of the Secretary of the Province.

9th. That every patent be entered upon record within six months from the date thereof, in the secretary's or registrar's offices, and a docket thereof in the auditor's office.

10th. Whenever it shall be thought advisable to grant any given quantity to one person of one thousand acres or under, and the same cannot be found by reason of the said reservations and prior grants within the township in the petition expressed,

the same, or what shall be requisite to make up to such person the quantity advised, shall be located to him in some other township, upon a new petition for that purpose to be preferred.

And of the said regulations, all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal in the City of Quebec, the seventh day of February, in the thirty-second year of His Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

By His Excellency's Command,
THOS. TALBOT, Acting Secretary.

By proclamation of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, 16th July, 1792, Upper Canada was divided into counties as follows:—

Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent.

Although not strictly pertaining to this paper I give the representation each county was entitled to in the House of Assembly as set forth in this Proclamation.

Glengarry, two ridings.....	2	representatives.
Stormont	1	"
Dundas	1	"
Grenville	1	"
Leeds and Frontenac (together)	1	"
Ontario and Addington (together).....	1	"
Prince Edward and the late Township of Adolphustown in the County of Lennox.....	1	"
Lennox (except the late Township of Adolphustown) with Hastings and Northumberland.....	1	"
Durham, York, and the first riding of Lincoln.....	1	"
Second Riding of Lincoln.....	1	"
Third Riding of Lincoln.....	1	"
Fourth Riding of Lincoln and Norfolk.....	1	"
Suffolk and Essex.....	1	"
Kent	2	"
	16	"

The names of the Commissioners composing the Land Boards of the counties as laid out by above proclamation were:—

GLENGARRY AND STORMONT—James Gray, Jeremiah French, John McDonell, Richard Wilkinson, Archibald McDonell.

GRENVILLE AND LEEDS —Peter Drummond, Thomas Fraser, Ephraim Jones, Justus Sherwood, William Fraser.

DUNDAS —Hon. Hugh Munroe, Malcolm McMartin, Richard Duncan, Thomas Smith.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD.—Peter Vanalstine, Hazleton Spencer, Alexander Fisher, Archibald McDonell, Joshua Booth.

The Land Board of the late District of Nassau to be limited to the County of Lincoln:—The officer commanding at Niagara, Hon. R. Hamilton, Peter Tenbrook, Nathaniel Pettit, John Warren, John McNabb, Lt. Col. Butler, Benjamin Pawling, John Burch, Robert Kerr, Officer of the Engineers at Niagara.

The Land Board of the late District of Hesse to be limited to the Counties of Essex and Kent:—The officer commanding at Detroit, Hon. Wm. Robertson, Wm. Dummer Powell, Adhemar de St. Martin, George Leith, Hon. Alex. Grant, Alex. McKee, John Askin, Montigny de Louigny, the Officer of Engineers at Detroit.

The Land Board of the late District of Mecklenburg to be limited to the County of Frontenac:—Hon. Richard Cartwright, Neil McLean, James McDowell, Hector McLean, Richard Cartwright, Wm. Atkinson, Rev. J. Stuart, the officer commanding for the time being.

Another proclamation was issued 1st January, 1800, dividing Upper Canada into the following counties and districts :—

The townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburg, Kenyon and the tract claimed by the St. Regis Indians, and the Islands in the St. Lawrence wholly or in greater part opposite thereto, shall constitute and form the County of Glengarry.

Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott and Russell shall form the Eastern District, Grenville, Leeds and Carleton the Johnstown District.

Lennox and Addington and Prince Edward and all that tract of country which lies between the District of Johnstown, and a line drawn 16 degrees west from the N. W. angle of the township of Rawdon till it intersects the limits of the province, and all islands in the Ottawa River opposite the Midland District.

Northumberland, Durham, York and Simcoe the Home District.

When Northumberland and Durham have reached a population of 1000 and the six townships therein hold town meetings, according to law, then the said counties with all the land in the rear, confined between their extreme boundaries produced north 16 degrees west until they intersect the northern limit of the province, shall be the Newcastle District.

Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand with such of the islands of this province lying in the Niagara River or Lake Erie, as are wholly or in greater part adjacent thereto, together with the beach at the head of Lake Ontario between Burlington Bay and Salfeet, with the promontory between Burlington Bay and Coots Paradise, shall be the Niagara District.

Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex with so much of this province as lies to the west of the Home District and District of Niagara, to the south of Lake Huron and between them and a line drawn due north from a fixed boundary till it arrives at Lake Huron, the London District.

Essex, Kent and so much of this Province as is not included in any other district thereof shall be the Western District.

On 20th October, 1818, an Order-in Council was passed that no grant of land would be issued in future to persons of any description until a satisfactory certificate was filed in the Surveyor General's office that a habitable house had been erected on some part of the land to be granted, and a sufficient clearing thereon under fence, in the proportion of five acres per hundred.

At the Council held in the council chamber at York on Saturday, 13th of March, 1819, at which the following were present: His Excellency Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice; the Hon. James Baby, the Hon. and Reverend Doctor John Strachan, the following order was passed :—

“Whereas great inconvenience accrues to emigrants desirous to become settlers in this province from the necessity of presenting themselves at York before they can obtain a location on the waste lands of the Crown, for remedy thereof His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, is pleased to appoint in each of the districts certain persons to form a board with power to locate any emigrant or other person desirous to become a settler in the respective districts on a lot of 100 acres within the same, under such limitations, restrictions and rules as from time to time may be made for the government of the said land boards by any Order-in-Council.”

Under the foregoing regulations, all persons who had served in the Colonial Corps during the revolutionary war with America were entitled, and I think I may say received, grants of land according to their rank. Those who had not borne arms previous to 1783, but came into the country at the peace, were entitled to a grant of 200 acres or so much more as the size of their family or the extent of their means would justify. These latter, U. E. Loyalists and their sons and daughters born or to be born, received a grant of 200 acres on coming of age. Every Executive Councillor received a grant of 5,000 acres free of conditions except the payment of a small fee, and his children received 1,200 acres each. Grants not exceeding 1,200 acres were, at the discretion of the Governor and Council made to clergymen, magistrates and barristers free from conditions; in fact almost anybody could receive a 1,200 acre grant upon payment of the fee. Grants amounting to 48,520 acres were made to Colonel Talbot as a compensation for having settled 240 settlers upon 12,000 acres. Twelve thousand acres were granted to the heirs

of General Brock and twelve thousand acres to the Bishop of Quebec. Two hundred and sixty four thousand one hundred and eighty acres were granted to surveyors or persons contracting for the survey of townships in lieu of money payments. Large blocks of land were also purchased from the Indians. For instance, the Township of Woolrich (over 86,000 acres) by Mr. Wallace; the Township of Dumfries (over 94,000 acres) by Mr. Steadman; the Township of Nichol (28,500 acres) by Hon. Thos. Clark; the Township of Waterloo (upwards of 94,000 acres) by Richard Beasley; a block of 30,800 acres by Mr. Jarvis, Provincial Secretary, and a block of 19,000 acres by Mr. Dochstetter. These purchases were all confirmed by the Home Government.

As for the U. E. grants instead of being settled upon by the grantees, by far the largest proportion was sold to speculators, the consideration being from a gallon of rum up to £6. The Hon. Robert Hamilton purchased about 100,000 acres.

On 14th December, 1819, an Order-in-Council was passed from which I extract the following:—

“Whereas it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Fee, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants than have been usually made, His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous grant of fifty acres under exclusion from any further grant from the Crown, but with liberty to lease the Reserves.”

A special commission was appointed by Lord Bathurst in 1825 to value the lands which the Government had agreed to sell to the Canada Company. The commission consisted of Lieut. Col. Francis Cockburn, Simon McGillivray, Lt. Col. Sir John Harvey, K.C., K.C.B., John Galt and John Davidson.

The Act 6th George IV., cap. 75, empowered the Government to sell one-half of the Clergy Reserves of Upper Canada to the Canada Company. This was changed by the arrangement made by the Colonial Office, Downing Street, in 1826, as follows:—

“It appearing from the award of the commissioners that the Clergy Reserves valued by them, comprise 829,430 acres, and those lands being valued at 3s. 6d. current money of Upper Canada, per acre, the Canada Company would have to pay to His Majesty's Government the sum of £145,150.5s., current money of Upper Canada, if those Clergy Reserves had been conveyed to them. In lieu of these 829,430 acres His Majesty's Government will grant to the Canada Company for the same amount a block of land containing 1,000,000 acres in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the London and Western Districts.” One-third of the amount was to be expended in public improvements and the balance paid to the Government, churches, school houses, wharves, canals, bridges and high roads to be understood as improvements. The Canada Company's total purchases from the Government were 2,484,413 acres.

In 1838 the number of acres surveyed in Upper Canada was given as 17,000,000 in round numbers. The quantity located, or described, or for which there was authority to grant in the Land Office was as follows:

For U.E. Loyalists.....	3,206,989 acres.
For Militia.....	730,709 “
Granted to discharged soldiers and seamen.....	449,400 “
Granted to magistrates and barristers.....	255,500 “
Granted to clergymen of different denominations.....	36,900 “
Granted to executive councillors and their families.....	142,960 “
Granted to legislative councillors and their families.....	49,475 “

On 5th November, 1823, an Order-in-Council was passed by which a township was to be set apart and placed under the superintendence of Archibald McNab, of McNab, for settlement. Before locating his settlers he required them to sign a location ticket as follows:

“I, Archibald McNab, of McNab, do hereby locate you, James Carmichael, upon the rear half of the 16th lot of the 11th concession of McNab upon the following terms and conditions; that is to say, I hereby bind myself, my heirs and successors to give you the said land free of any quit rent for three years from this date, as also to procure you a patent for the same at your expense, upon your having done the settlement duties, and your granting me as a mortgage upon said lands, that you will yearly thereafter pay to

me, my heirs and successors for ever, one bushel of wheat or Indian corn, or oats or like value, for every cleared acre upon the said lot of land in name of quit rent for the same, in the month of January in each year. Your subscribing to these conditions being binding upon you to fulfil the terms thereof."

"Signed and sealed by us at Kennell Lodge this 12th day of August, 1825.

"ARCHIBALD McNAB,
"JAMES OARMICHAEL,"

McNab apparently received his quit rents for sixteen years; when an Order in Council was passed ordering him to give to the Government all undelivered patents and his patent for timber; that the settlers were to receive their lands on a valuation made by Mr. Francis Allen, a special commissioner, that all labor performed for and all rents paid to McNab were to be deducted for these payments for patents and the same to be withheld from the money coming to McNab from the Government.

McNab at first claimed £9,000 for a surrender of all claims, but agreed to accept £4,000 and the lots already patented to him. He received the first instalment of £1,000 and when the deductions afore-mentioned were made his claim for £4,000 was reduced to about £2,500.

On the 21st November, 1825, an Order in Council was passed embodying the following rules and regulations for the granting of lands.

"A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the colony, and average prices will be struck for each district. X

"All the lands in the colony, not hitherto granted and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

"The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged. Ten per cent. will be allowed for ready money payments.

"On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser, at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of mines and minerals and of the white pine timber.

"The largest quantity of land to be sold to any individual is 10,000 acres; and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases, must apply in writing through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

"Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

"The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1,200 acres. The smallest 100 acres.

"No grant will be made to any person without purchase unless the Government is satisfied that the grantee has both the power and the intention of expending in the cultivation of lands a capital equal to half the estimated value; or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 acres, that he intends to reside upon or improve the same.

"A quit rent of £5 per cent. per annum, upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the land granted without purchase.

"The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

"Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase no quit rent will become due upon the lands comprised in it.

"Every grantee, without purchase, must at the expiration of the before-mentioned seven years prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that he has expended in the cultivation and improvement of his land a capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his grant, or in case the grant shall not exceed 200 acres that he has during that time resided on and improved his land; on failure of such proof his claim to the land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with the patent may immediately issue.

"U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous grants by the general regulations of His Majesty's Government are not to be affected by these rules."

The first sales of Clergy lands took place in 1829, and were by auction, one-tenth of the purchase money being payable in cash and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments with interest. Prior to that date these lands were leased for a term of twenty-one years, the rent of a 200-acre lot for the first seven years being ten shillings per annum, or three bushels of good sweet, clean merchantable wheat (at the option and election of the Crown); during the second seven years £1, or six bushels of like wheat, and during the third term of seven years £1 10s., or nine bushels of like wheat.

The Clergy lands were afterwards valued and sold with Crown lands, but always on the terms as stated above. These lands were secularized by Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1854. Later enactments dealt with the use which should be made of the funds derived from such sales.

A general order was issued by the Horse Guards in 1831 to the effect that officers of the army wishing to become settlers should, like all other individuals, procure lands by purchase at public sales, but would be entitled to a remission of the purchase money to the following amounts :—

		£	s.	d.
Officers who have served	20 years and upwards a remission of . .	300	0	0
“	“ 15 “ “ ..	250	0	0
“	“ 10 “ “ ..	200	0	0
“	“ 7 years and less than 10 “ ..	150	0	0

The same indulgences were granted to the officers of the navy in 1832.

In 1833 U. E. Loyalists and militia were denied deeds for their lands except on condition of actual settlement and occupation for two years, but if they proved the impossibility of going upon their lands they were to be granted a location ticket for their location, entitling them to the price of the land when sold at a public sale.

In 1831 Lord Goderich wrote to Sir John Colborne respecting the disposal of Crown lands. He says :—

“I am of opinion, after having consulted those who are the most competent to give an opinion on the subject, that some of the clauses by which the Commissioner of Crown Lands is now governed are liable to considerable objection.”

In regard to the quit rent of 5 per cent. on the estimated value, he says : “I altogether disapprove of this system, and I desire that the practice may be immediately discontinued.” Lord Goderich further stated that no free grants of land would be given to any person whatever in future, with the exception of military settlers, and he requested Sir John Colborne not to forward any application for free grants to him.

New rules were then laid down, as follows :

“The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 acres.

“Notice to be given in the *Gazette*, and in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the time and place appointed for the sale of lands in each District and of the upset price. If no offer made, the lands to be reserved for a future sale by auction.

“The purchase money to be paid down, or by four instalments, with interest. The first at the time of sale, the second, third and fourth at intervals of half a year.

“If the instalments are not paid regularly the deposit money will be forfeited, and the land again referred to sale.

“Public notice to be given in each District every year of the persons in arrear, and if not paid before the commencement of the next sale these lots to be the first put up to auction.”

The Commissioner of Crown Lands was informed by letter from Colonel Rowan in 1832 that U. E. Loyalists' rights would not be acknowledged by the Executive Government unless the applicant who petitioned for the grant was the person entitled to it.

In 1839 a Commission was appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Offices. The Surveyor General was examined in regard to the work of his office, and was requested to give his opinion in regard to the land-granting system. He closes his remarks as follows : “In conclusion, I cannot help remarking that the system upon which lands have been granted was the greatest prostitution of a Sovereign's bounty ever practised in any country. The intentions of the Sovereign will evidently appear from the instructions given for the settlement of the country wise and guarded, but the system pursued was corrupt. Actual settlement was required upon the grants, but the influence of

interest obtained for individuals, whose claims could not exceed 200 acres, large grants to themselves and families, dead parents as well as infants who never lived to walk out of their cradles had Orders in Council passed in their names and their families eventually obtained the lands."

In 1838 under the new Land Act no free grants of land were allowed to any person or persons whomsoever except U. E. Loyalists and their children, or other persons who were at the passage of the Act entitled under some Order in Council or regulation. Those entitled to free grants could select them in any of the Districts on such lands as were open for location. This was a departure from the old regulation which settled the military in certain Districts called military settlements.

Under this Act no public lands were to be sold by private sale except they should have been first offered at public auction at an upset price, and the Governor in Council was authorized to appoint persons in each District to be resident agents for the sale of public lands. As soon as the purchase money was paid the purchaser should be entitled to his patent.

In 1840-41 to establish Grammar Schools about 750,000 acres were set apart. Of this King's College (Toronto University) received 225,944 acres and Upper Canada College 66,000 acres.

UNION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

In 1842 another Land Act was passed the provisions of which were shortly as follows :—

Claims to free grants to be determined by the Governor in Council.

No new claim to be admitted after 1st January, 1843, unless the claimant was a minor on that day,

All claims under Order in Council or any regulation now in force and allowed by Governor in Council to be commuted for land scrip, or orders for nominal sums of money. Scrip to be received as money on all sales of Crown lands not set apart for a specific purpose. (This precluded scrip from being taken in payment of Clergy and School lands.)

The price of land to be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

Free grants of 50 acres may be made in the vicinity of any public road in the new settlements to actual settlers.

Lands on which moneys remain unpaid or settlement duties unperformed to be forfeited at the end of two years from the passing of the Act.

Lands in arrears for one or more instalments to be advertised and sold.

In the year 1850 an Act was passed setting apart one million acres of land to raise an income of £100,000 a year for the support of Common Schools. These lands were sold at 12s. 6d. per acre, one tenth cash, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest. The price was subsequently reduced to 10s. an acre.

The prices fixed for Crown lands in 1852 was 7s. 6d. an acre west of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, and east of the County of Victoria at 4s. per acre.

The Land Act of 1853 provided that no claims for land not then located should be entertained, whether from Militia, U. E. Loyalist, or Military Rights. The Governor by Order in Council was authorized to fix the price of the public lands and the terms of settlement and payment. The Governor in Council might appropriate as free grants any public lands in the Province to actual settlers in the vicinity of any public road in the new settlements, but no free grant was to exceed 100 acres. The Governor in Council was also authorized to appropriate one-fourth of the proceeds of School lands, and one-fifth of the proceeds of unappropriated Crown lands as a fund for public improvements.

In the year 1853 the Act, 16 Vic. cap. 153, was passed, section 4 of which provided that no person should be held qualified to vote at any election as the owner, or as the occupant or tenant of any real property, on which any instalment of purchase money, or any rent or other sum of money which he might have undertaken to pay to the Crown therefor, should be overdue and unpaid.

By the Regulations of 1859 Crown lands were to be sold at 70 cents per acre cash, or \$1.00 per acre, one-fifth cash and the balance in four annual instalments with interest, all lands to be subject to settlement duties, and no patent (even though the land should be paid for in full at the time of purchase) to issue to any person who should not have

taken possession within six months from the time of sale, and have been a bona fide occupant, and within four years at farthest have 10 acres under crop in every hundred.

The Land Act of 1860 provided that all land scrip and certificates must be presented and established in the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands before the 1st day of January, 1862.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company in the year 1861 purchased ten Townships from the Government. The Townships were Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Harburn, Guilford, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, Clyde and Longford, containing 403,125 acres, deducting therefrom 41,000 acres for swamp. The price was 50 cents an acre, being \$181,062.50, one-tenth of which the Company was allowed to expend on roads. The area subject to settlement duties was 261,544 acres, 1/9th to be settled within 3 years from date of agreement; 5/9ths to be settled within 10 years; the whole to be settled within 15 years.

CONFEDERATION.

The year after Confederation an Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, entitled: An Act to secure Free Grants and Homesteads to actual settlers on Public Lands.

Section 4 of this Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appropriate any public lands considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not being mineral lands or pine timber lands, as free grants to actual settlers, under such regulations as may from time to time be made by Order in Council, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

Patents are not to issue until the expiration of five years from the date of location, and not then unless 15 acres have been put under cultivation and a habitable house, 16 x 20 feet, erected, and the locatee shall have actually resided upon the land for the five years, on failure in performance of these settlement duties the location to be forfeited.

All pine trees growing or being upon land so located, and all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron or other mines are reserved, but the locatee may cut all trees necessary for fencing, building and fuel, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing his land for cultivation. All trees remaining on the land at the time the patent issues, pass to the patentee.

In the year 1868 there were 15 townships opened, and up to the year 1899, 163 townships had been placed under the operation of this Act. The sole male or female head of a family with children under 18 years of age may be located for 200 acres; but the quantity of land to be located to any male without children under 18 is 100 acres; but in case he has not, by reason of water, rock or swamp 100 acres that can be made available for farming purposes, the quantity may be increased to any number of acres not exceeding 200, so as to make 100 acres of farming land. Any locatee, being the male head of a family, may purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents an acre.

In the year 1868 (the year of the inauguration of the system of free grants) there were 46,000 acres located; in the second year there were 56,000 acres; in the third year 155,000; and so on down to 1899, when the total number of locations made by the Department for the 31 years reached 4,012,378. Of course some of these have been cancelled for non-compliance with the requirements of the Free Grants' Act; but no system of either sales or free grants can possibly be fenced with regulations that will prevent parties, who are so inclined, attempting to evade the law. The timber on the land being the temptation to these people to seek location; if they cannot be located they will try squatting and proceed to cut and dispose of the timber as quickly as possible, thus depriving the Government of the timber dues and the lumberman of his property when the land is held under timber license. During the same time, between 1868 and 1899, there were 119,834 acres sold to locatees.

The general provisions of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act before given, apply also to free grants in the Rainy River District, with these minor differences: The limit of a Rainy River free grant is 160 acres. The male head of a family, or the sole female head of a family, having a child or children under 18 residing with him or her, may locate 160 acres, and may also purchase an additional 80 acres at \$1 per acre.

A male of 18, without children, may locate for 120 acres, and may purchase an additional 80 acres at \$1 per acre.

The conditions of settlement, as regards cultivation and the erection of a house, are the same as in other free grant districts, but the length of occupation is only three years.

An amendment was made to the Free Grants and Homesteads Acts in 1880 by which it was enacted that Patents for lands located or sold after the passing of this amendment should contain a reservation of the pine and a proportion of the dues received by the Crown on the pine taken from the land should be paid to the patentee.

About 50 townships have been opened for sale under settlement conditions since Confederation, the sales in which have averaged over 60,000 acres a year at prices varying from 50 cents to \$2 per acre.

In 1872 an Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly authorizing an inspection of all the lands in the Province sold prior to Confederation for which patents had not issued with a view to a reduction in the price of those lots which were reported as having been sold at a price above their real value. These inspections took place, and in accordance with the reports of the inspectors reductions were made in the price of the lands sold in nearly all the old townships in Ontario and an abatement in the interest was also granted.

In this paper I have endeavored to trace, as far as time would permit, a history of the laws and regulations which have governed the disposition of public land in Upper and Lower Canada, and the various changes and amendments which have taken place therein. It will be seen that one of the basic principles of the land-granting system which has been pursued in Canada from the earliest times has been the residence of the grantee or purchaser on his land, and the clearing and improvement thereof. This was one of the prime conditions of the old Seigniorial grants which distinguished Canadian feudalism from the feudalism of Europe, Seigneur and Censitaire alike being compelled to put so much of their holdings in a cultivable condition within a specified time on pain of forfeit. The principle has been in practice ever since down to the present day. Of course in the early days, when land had very little value, there were many prostitutions of it, but still it has held, and is to-day the only condition upon which public land can be acquired, in the Province of Ontario.

Many other subjects, such as a history of the timber trade, the clergy lands, the Indian treaties, which have all been under the jurisdiction of the old Land Office, (or as it is now called, the Department of Crown Lands), could be taken up and incorporated in a paper of this kind; but each of these topics is worthy of separate treatment, and their importance could not be fairly estimated had I attempted to include them within the scope of this paper.

NOTE.—In addition to the large grants mentioned on page 16 it might be well to state that Governor Simcoe proposed to hand over several townships to various prominent individuals for settlement. Some ten townships in all were thus granted, when the number of applications became so large (50 it is said) that the Government rescinded this order and instead offered to each of the nominees 1,200 acres for himself and the same amount for every member of his family. All accepted, except Berezy who had undertaken the settlement of Markham, and who claimed to have spent \$60,000 in his work. (See Evidence in Lord Durham's Report.)

Table shewing the distribution of full and half fees and survey fees, to be paid to the Crown, and to the officers of the Land Granting Department, on all grants of land from a town lot to one thousand acres inclusive, under the various regulations from the commencement of the Government of Upper Canada on the 8th July, 1792, being the day Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe was sworn in until the 6th March, 1830. Money in sterling.

Prior to 1796

	Surveyor of woods.			Officers' patent fee.			Total sterling.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town lots and grants under 100 acres.....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	2	4	3 ³ / ₄	2	5	2
100 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	2	17	9	2	18	7 ³ / ₄
200 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	2	17	9	2	18	7 ³ / ₄
300 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	2	17	9	2	18	7 ³ / ₄
400 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	2	17	9	2	18	7 ³ / ₄
500 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	2	17	9	2	18	7 ³ / ₄
600 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	3	13	6	3	14	4 ³ / ₄
700 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	3	13	6	3	14	4 ³ / ₄
800 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	3	13	6	3	14	4 ³ / ₄
900 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	3	13	6	3	14	4 ³ / ₄
1,000 ".....	0	0	10 ³ / ₄	3	13	6	3	14	4 ³ / ₄

9th July, 1796.

	Surveyor of woods.			Officers' patent fee.			Total sterling.			Officer's half patent fee.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town lots and lots under 100 acres.....	0	18	0	2	5	13 ² / ₄	3	3	13 ² / ₄			
100 ".....	0	18	0	2	18	7 ² / ₄	3	6	7 ² / ₄	1	9	4
200 ".....	1	4	9	2	18	7 ² / ₄	4	3	4 ² / ₄	1	9	4
300 ".....	1	17	1 ³ / ₄	2	18	7 ² / ₄	4	15	9 ² / ₄	1	9	4
400 ".....	2	9	6	2	18	7 ² / ₄	5	8	1 ² / ₄	1	9	4
500 ".....	3	1	10 ³ / ₄	2	18	7 ² / ₄	6	0	6 ² / ₄	1	9	4
600 ".....	3	14	3	2	18	7 ² / ₄	7	8	7 ² / ₄	1	9	4
700 ".....	4	6	7 ² / ₄	3	14	4 ² / ₄	8	1	0 ² / ₄	1	9	4
800 ".....	4	19	0	3	14	4 ² / ₄	6	13	4 ² / ₄	1	9	4
900 ".....	5	11	4	3	14	4 ² / ₄	9	5	8 ² / ₄	1	9	4
1,000 ".....	6	3	9	3	14	4 ² / ₄	9	18	1 ² / ₄	1	9	4

22nd December, 1797.

	1st Moiety.				2nd Moiety.				Amount required by L. H. at 6d cur'y per acre.	Survey fee.		Sum of fees.	Officers half patent fees.													
	Crown.		Officers.		Crown.		Fee.			£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.										
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.																		
Town lots and lots under 100 acres	0	12	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	4	9	10 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	0	12	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	0	9	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	2	5	0	0	18	0	5	17	10 ¹³ / ₁₆	0	4	11 ¹³ / ₁₆		
100 "	1	5	0 ¹ / ₂	0	19	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	0	1	5	0 ¹ / ₂	0	19	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	4	10	0	0	18	0	3	3	0	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	
200 "	1	17	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	0	9	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	0	1	17	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	0	19	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	6	15	0	0	1	4	5	14	9	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	
300 "	2	10	0 ¹ / ₂	1	19	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	0	2	10	0 ¹ / ₂	1	19	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	9	0	0	0	1	17	1 ¹ / ₂	8	12	1 ¹ / ₂	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
400 "	3	2	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	2	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	0	3	2	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	2	9	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	11	5	0	0	2	9	6	11	9	6	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
500 "	3	15	0 ¹ / ₂	2	19	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	0	3	15	0 ¹ / ₂	2	19	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	13	10	0	0	3	1	10 ¹ / ₂	14	6	10 ¹ / ₂	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
600 "	4	7	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	3	9	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	0	4	7	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	3	9	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	15	15	0	0	4	6	7 ¹ / ₂	17	4	3	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
700 "	5	0	0 ¹ / ₂	3	19	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	0	5	0	0 ¹ / ₂	3	19	11 ⁵ / ₁₆	18	0	0	0	4	19	0	20	1	7 ¹ / ₂	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
800 "	5	12	7 ¹ / ₁₆	4	9	10 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	0	5	12	7 ¹ / ₁₆	4	9	10 ¹⁰ / ₁₆	20	5	0	0	5	11	4	22	19	0	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
900 "	6	5	1 ¹ / ₁₆	4	19	10 ¹³ / ₁₆	0	6	5	1 ¹ / ₁₆	4	19	10 ¹³ / ₁₆	22	10	0	0	6	3	9	25	16	4	0	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆
1,000 "				4							4									28	13	9	2	9	11 ¹³ / ₁₆	

Reduced to Sterling from the Halifax Currency.

Town lots and lots under 100 acres	1st Moiety.				2nd Moiety.				Amount required by L. H. now 6d. Sterling.	Survey fee.		Sum of fees.	Officers half patent fees.			
	Crown.		Officers.		Crown.		Fee.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		
100 "	0	13 10 ¹ / ₂	5	11 0	0	13 10 ¹ / ₂	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆	2	10 0	0	18 0	6	9 0	0	5 6 ¹ / ₁₆
200 "	1	7 9 ¹ / ₁₆	1	1 21 ¹ / ₁₆	1	7 9 ¹ / ₁₆	1	2 21 ¹ / ₁₆	5	0 0	0	18 0	3	8 0	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
300 "	2	1 21 ¹ / ₁₆	1	13 3 ¹ / ₁₆	2	1 21 ¹ / ₁₆	1	3 3 ¹ / ₁₆	7	10 0	0	1 4 9	6	4 9	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
400 "	2	15 7 ¹ / ₁₆	2	4 4 ¹ / ₁₆	2	15 7 ¹ / ₁₆	2	4 4 ¹ / ₁₆	10	0 0	0	1 17 1 ¹ / ₂	9	7 1 ¹ / ₂	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
500 "	3	9 6	2	15 6	3	9 6	2	15 6	10	0 0	0	2 9 6	12	9 6	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
600 "	3	4 1 ¹ / ₁₆	3	6 7 ¹ / ₁₆	4	3 4 ¹ / ₁₆	3	6 7 ¹ / ₁₆	12	10 0	0	3 1 10 ¹ / ₂	11	10 ¹ / ₂	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
700 "	4	17 3 ¹ / ₁₆	3	17 8 ¹ / ₁₆	4	17 3 ¹ / ₁₆	3	17 8 ¹ / ₁₆	15	0 0	0	3 14 3	18	14 3	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
800 "	5	11 2 ¹ / ₁₆	4	19 9 ¹ / ₁₆	5	11 2 ¹ / ₁₆	4	19 9 ¹ / ₁₆	20	0 0	0	4 6 7 ¹ / ₂	21	16 7 ¹ / ₂	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
900 "	6	5 1 ¹ / ₁₆	4	19 10 ¹ / ₂	6	5 1 ¹ / ₁₆	4	19 10 ¹ / ₂	22	10 0	0	4 19 0	24	19 0	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
1,000 "	6	19 0	5	11 0	6	19 0	5	11 0	25	0 0	0	5 11 4	28	1 4	0	11 1 ¹ / ₁₆
									25	0 0	0	6 3 9	31	3 9	2	15 6

Originally Halifax called Sterling since 30th December, 1802.

24th April and 31st January, 1824.

	Heads of families, 5 or more children.	Surveyed before 1819.	Surveyed since 1819.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town lots and lots under 100 acres.....			
100 ".....		12 0 0	5 14 1
200 ".....	8 4 1	30 0 0	16 17 6
300 ".....		60 0 0	24 11 7
400 ".....		75 0 0	32 5 8
500 ".....		125 0 0	39 19 0
600 ".....		150 0 0	47 13 10
700 ".....		175 0 0	55 17 11
800 ".....		200 0 0	63 2 0
900 ".....		225 0 0	70 16 11
1,000 ".....		250 0 0	78 10 2

Before 1796 and 1st January, 1820, and 2nd December, 1824.

Equal to 1st instalment on 100 acres and double the officers patent fee: On
lots of 100 acres..... £9 17s. 4d.

26th March, 1826.

	1st instalment paid.	Officers' patent fees.	Having wife and 5 children.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lots of 100 acres.....	4 0 0	2 18 8	
" 200 ".....	10 0 0	6 17 6	12 18 8

Distribution of the Fees.

	Town lots and grants under 100 acres.	From 100 to 500 acres inclusive.	600 acres.	700 acres.	800 acres.	900 acres.	1000 acres.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Governor.....	1 1 0	18 0	12 7 ⁵ / ₈	14 8 ¹ / ₂	16 9 ¹ / ₂	18 10 ¹ / ₂	1 1 0
Secretary.....	12 6	9 0	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6
Attorney-General.....	12 6	9 0	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6
Surveyor-General.....	1 7 6	9 0	16 6	19 3	1 2 0	1 4 9	1 7 6
Auditor.....	7 6	6 0	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6
Clerk of the Executive Council.	12 6	4 6	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6
Register.....	12 6	2 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6
Deputy Surveyor of Woods....	5 0	11	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0
Total.....	5 11 0	2 18 8	3 6 7 ⁵ / ₈	3 17 8 ¹ / ₂	4 8 9 ¹ / ₂	4 19 10 ¹ / ₂	5 11 0

£ s. d.

The half fee to be paid by the Crown on all Patents for a less quantity than 100 acres to military claimants, U. E. Loyalists and the children of U. E.

Loyalists..... 1 2 7

The half fee on all similar Patents for 100 acres and upwards..... 1 7 4

APPENDIX No. 33.

List of persons holding Oullers' Licenses issued under The Ontario Oullers Act up to 31st December, 1900.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Anderson, M. M.	Almonte.	Bromley, Samuel	Pembroke.
Allan, James D.	Bracebridge.	Brown, A. C.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Appleton, Erwin B.	Bracebridge.	Berlinquet, Julius	Opimicau, Que.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Blastorah, Fred. L.	Harwood.
Adams, J. Q.	Longford Mills.	Burns, Clifton H.	Little Current.
Anderson, Patrick J.	Campbellford.	Beaumont, Ernest	Parry Sound.
Anderson, J. C.	Gravenhurst.	Beattie, Alex.	Whitney.
Allan, A. Fred	Ottawa.	Brennan, Reginald.	Gravenhurst.
Allen, R. A.	Bannockburn.	Boyd, Geo.	Gravenhurst.
Aikins, Geo. M.	French River.	Bissell, George Thomas	Trenton.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Adams, James M.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Aylward, James	Peterborough.	Boyd, George A.	Thessalon.
Archibald, John L.	Keewatin.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Austin, Wm. G.	Renfrew.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Anderson, Charles	Little Current.	Brundage, Alfred W.	Pembroke.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Brougham, Thomas	Eganville.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Blair, Robert I.	Arnprior.
Anderson, J. G.	Alpena, Michigan.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Beck, Charles M., Jr.	Penetanguishene.
Adams, Wm.	Westmeath.	Beatty, W. J.	Coldwater.
Arkle, George	Rat Portage.	Burns, C. W., Jr.	South River.
Armstrong, James Theodore	McKellar.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.
Armstrong, Thos. J.	Arnprior.	Bettes, John Hiram	Muskoka Mills.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Brady, John	Renfrew.
Brown, Singleton	Bracebridge.	Beattie, W. J.	Arnprior.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Bromley, William	Westmeath.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick	Ottawa.	Bissell, Hartie	Trenton.
Bird, W. S.	Parry Sound.	Brown, Robert	Starrat.
Bayley James T.	Gravenhurst.	Beaton, Hugh	Waubashene.
Bell, Henry	Ottawa.	Bailey, Arthur	Parry Sound.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.	Burd, James Henry	Parry Sound.
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Bailey, Samuel James	Orillia.
Beary, W. R.	Parry Sound.	Burton, Tinswood	Renfrew.
Brooks, Frederick William	Mackey's Station.	Boyes, James	Huntsville.
Brown, Robert D.	Port Sidney.	Brown, John	Rockdale.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetanguishene.	Brennan, Edward Scott.	Sundridge.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee	Muskoka Mills.	Bel', John Arguey	Klock's Mills.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Carpenter, John A.	Arnprior.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetanguishene.	Callaghan, Dennis	Trenton.
Birt, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Campbell, Alexander J.	Trenton.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Carson, James	Bracebridge.
Brandon, Martin W.	Peterborough.	Campbell, J. M.	Bracebridge.
Bell, John C.	Peterborough.	Campbell, Robert	Bracebridge.
Bartlett, George W.	Warren.	Claumont, Joseph	Campbellford.
Brown, Silas.	Klock's Mills.	Clarkson, Robert J.	Parry Sound.
Boland, W. G.	Eganville.	Carruthers, Aaron	Hintonburg.
Baulke, George R.	Aylmer, Que.	Calder, Wm. J.	Bark Lake.
Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.	Chew, Joseph.	Gravenhurst.
Bremner, John L.	Admaston.	Cole, James Colin	Ottawa.
Bromley, W. H.	Pembroke.	Cameron, William	Collins' Inlet.
Bowers, Isaac	Little Current.	Cain, Robert	Midland.
Brown, Thomas	Barrie.	Crawford, Stephen W.	Thessalon.
Bass, Walter R.	West Huntingdon.	Cochrane, George	Peterborough.
Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.	Coburn, John	Lindsay.
Bick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Crowe, Nathaniel	Bobcaygeon.
Burke, John Thomas	Midland.	Cameron, Alexander	Norman.
Benson, John Bird	Midland.	Chrysler, Frank R. L.	Webbwood.
Brennan, Richard Lawrence	Peterborough.	Carson, Hugh	Rat Portage.
Brown, Hugh Risside	Huntsville.	Calder, George	Woodville.
Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.	Callaghan, Dennis	Campbellford.
Bennett, Edward Clinton	Ahmi: Harbour.	Corrigan, Robert T.	Emo.
Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orillia.	Cameron, John H.	Rat Portage.
Barrett, Thomas	Barrie.	Carson, Melvin	Little Current.
Bray, James	Kimmount.	Cameron, John K.	Spanish River.
Bremner, Geo.	Arnprior.	Cassidy, William	Little Current.

APPENDIX No. 33 — *Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Coons, George Washington....	Peterborough.	Ebert, Andrew P.....	Pembroke.
Chisholm, George Leopold....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Elbs, Alexander.....	Arnprior.
Chalmers, George James.....	Peterborough.	Ellis, John.....	Westmeath.
Caverly, David Charles.....	Parry Sound.	Errington, Joseph.....	Sundridge.
Campbell, Archibald J.....	Little Current.	Edgington, Henry John.....	Parry Sound.
Close, John L.....	Arnprior.	Eger, James.....	Parry Sound.
Carmichael, Donald.....	Arnprior.	Edgar, J. E.....	Rat Portage.
Carty, John.....	Arnprior.		
Cleary, Patrick M.....	Arnprior.	Forbes, Christopher McKay...	McLean's Depot.
Cuthbertson, Wm.....	Arnprior.	Fitzger. Jd, E. Clair.....	Parry Sound.
Carter, Robt. E.....	Fesserton.	Farrell, W. H.....	Iroquois, Que.
Coleman, Jos.....	Baysville.	French, Lewis Wm.....	Byng Inlet.
Cardiff, George McDougall....	Sudbury.	Fraser, Wm. A.....	Mattawa.
Cameron, W. D.....	Rat Portage.	Fortune, Owen.....	Trenton.
Crandall, F.....	Port Arthur.	Fraser, David.....	Norman.
Campbell, James R.....	Eganville.	France, John.....	Codins' Inlet.
Campbell, John A.....	Galetta.	Ferguson, Ernest A.....	Baysville.
Caillier, Hyacinth.....	Arnprior.	Ford, Charles.....	Wahnapitae.
Chamberlain, Thomas.....	Bobcaygeon.	Findlay, J. H.....	Braeside.
Cooper, David Allan.....	Millbrook.	Fraser, J. S.....	Renfrew.
Cox, Henry.....	Bellerica, Que.	Fairen, Francis.....	Peterboro'.
Currie, James.....	Ottawa.	Faulkner, Jos.....	Fessert r.
Clarkson, A. E.....	Midland.	Fraser, Alexander, Jr.....	Westmeath.
Clairmont, E.....	Gravenhurst.	Fairbairn, William.....	Calabogie.
Cameron, W. F.....	Sturgeon Bay.	Fraser, Wm. A.....	Pembroke.
Connolly, Daniel.....	Gravenhurst.	Fraser, Foster.....	Pembroke.
Campbell, P. C.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Fraser, William.....	Little Current.
Cadenhead, Alexander.....	Midland.	Fraser, Hugh Alexander.....	Pembroke.
Carpenter, R. J.....	Arnprior.	Flaherty, John.....	Lindsay.
Christie, William Pringle.....	Seyern Bridge.	Fisher, William.....	Trenton.
Campbell, C. V.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Fox, Thomas.....	Peterboro.
Clegg, Samuel.....	Peterb rough.	Fallis, James W.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Clairmont, William L.....	Gravenhurst.	Fairbairn, N. H.....	Webbwood.
Cahill, Thomas.....	Nosbonsing.	Friel, John.....	Trenton.
Chew, Manley.....	Midland.	Fox, Charles.....	Trenton.
Cooper, James Eddy.....	Saurin.	Featherstonhaugh, Wm. Henry	Penetanguishene.
Cook, Reinhardt.....	South River.	Frair, Schuyler.....	Westmeath.
Crowe, Cecil.....	Bobcaygeon.	Faren, Joel.....	Savanne.
Cassidy, S. C.....	Dunchurch.	Fraser, Duncan.....	Big Forks.
Charleson, John Baptiste.....	Ottawa.	Freeston, Walter.....	Burk's Falls.
Comer, Billa F.....	Tweed.		
Carter, George.....	Sundridge.	Griffith, Geo. F.....	Pembroke.
Corrigan, Robt. J.....	Emo.	Graham, Jno.....	Arnprior.
		Golden, Jno.....	Gilmour.
Duff, R. J.....	Arnprior.	Gunter, Henry M.....	Trenton.
Durrill, John W.....	Ottawa.	Goltz, Ernest.....	Bardsville.
Dickson, John.....	Sundridge.	Green, Forman A.....	Gilmour.
Dickson, Jas. L.....	Michipicoton Harb'r.	Green, Samuel E.....	Parry Sound.
Danter, R. W.....	Parry Sound.	Grant, John.....	Flinton.
Doyle, T. J.....	Ean Clare.	Green, Arthur.....	Ottawa.
Dobie, Alexander R.....	Blind River.	George, R.....	Parry Sound.
Donally, Richard S.....	Sudbury.	Gardiner, John.....	Parry Sound.
Devine, William.....	Cook's Mills.	Golden, Frank J.....	Trenton.
Durrill, William.....	Nosbonsing.	Garson, Robert.....	Thessalon.
Draper, Patrick.....	Quyon, Que.	Gropp, August.....	Penetanguishene.
Davis, J. P.....	Bobcaygeon.	Grozelle, Antoine D.....	Muskoka Mills.
Drum, Patrick.....	Belleville.	Goulais, James.....	Peterb rough.
Durham, Edgar S.....	Rosseau.	Grayson, Charles.....	Keewatin.
Duquette, Charles.....	Webbwood.	Gladstone, Harry E.....	Cook's Mills.
Davis, William Albert.....	Bobcaygeon.	Graham, Edward G.....	Wahnapitae.
Dickson, Robert Alexander.....	Kene.	Griffin, James.....	Spanish River.
Dawkins, John.....	Gravenhurst.	Gordon, Alexander B.....	Pembroke.
Doxsee, James E.....	Gravenhurst.	Gareau, Noah J.....	Pembroke.
Didier, I. P.....	Aylmer, Que.	Gordon, Robert W.....	Pembroke.
Devine, Patrick J.....	Sheenboro, Que.	Guertin, Nelson.....	Petawawa.
Dinsmore, Richard.....	Huntsville.	Gardener, John.....	Rat Portage.
Dunn, Percy E.....	Longford Mills.	Gunter, Peter M.....	Gilmour.
Duval, Chas.....	Halfway.	Glennie, William.....	Millbridge.
Donlevy, Jas.....	Calabogie.	Gorman, Maurice J.....	Fenelon Falls.
Doris, Patrick.....	Peterboro.	Gillies, John A.....	Braeside.
Doris, John.....	Peterboro.	Gadway, John.....	Parry Sound.
Donahoe, Michael.....	Erinsville.	Garrow, Edward.....	Webbwood.

APPENDIX No. 33.—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Golding, William.	Dorset.	Johnston, John	Peninsular Lake.
Gillies, Harry	White Lake.	Johnson, S. M.	Arnprior.
Gordon, Herbert C.	Nelson.	Jones, Frederick James	Flinton.
Gillepie, M. H.	Cook's Mills.	Johnston, William A.	Castleford.
Griffin, William	Huntsville.	Jervis, Henry	Wisawasa.
Ganton, David	Trout Creek.	Jones, William	Fenelon Falls.
Graham, George L.	Arnprior.	James, Martin	The Flats.
Graham, Frederick S.	Arnprior.		
Gill, Cuthbert	Orillia.	Kerby, John	Belleville.
Graham, James Robert	Rat Portage.	Kennedy, Robert	Marmora.
Graham, Thomas Jordan	Byng Inlet.	Kirby, Louis Russell	Ottawa.
Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel	Orillia.	Kennedy, Timothy	Enterprise.
Gorman, Patrick	Eganville.	Kirk, Henry	Trenton.
		Knox, Milton	Ottawa.
Hartt, James	Gilmour.	Kinsella, Michael Pierce	Trenton.
Hayes, James	Enterprise.	Kitchen, D	French River.
Humphrey, T. W.	Gravenhurst.	Kelly, Jeremiah	Sudbury.
Huckson, A. H.	French River.	Kelly, Ferdinand	Mattawa.
Handley, Robert	Douglas	Kennedy, T. J.	Arnprior.
Howe, Alexander	Queensborough.	Kenning, Henry	Pembroke.
Hurd, Edwin	Hurdville.	Kirby, D. F.	Belleville.
Huff, J. S. Morris	Arnprior.	Kirkpatrick, David	Lindsay.
Halliday, Robt. J.	Lindsay.	Kelly, Michael J	Baysville.
Hutton, John	Hutton House.	Kirk, Wm. Jas.	Webbwood.
Hutchinson, Wm. E.	Huntsville.	Kerr, E. G.	Thessalon.
Hogarth, Joseph Rowan	Pembroke.	King, Napoleon	Mattawa.
Humphrey, John	Gravenhurst.	Kean, B. F.	Orillia.
Hill, Joshua	Midland.	Kemp, Orval Wesley	Trenton.
Hall, David	Lovering.	Kirk, Charles Barron	Queensborough.
Hartley, Charles	Peterborough.	Kingsland, W. P.	Ottawa.
Hawkins, Henry Charles	Blind River.	Kerr, John B.	Arnprior.
Hines, Philip Wallace	Huntsville.	Kennedy, Walter	Arnprior.
Hudson, John Lewis	Combermere.	Kennedy, John	Pembroke.
Helferty, Dennis	Eganville.	Knox, Wm. M.	Fesserton.
Hamilton, Robt.	Rat Portage.	Kearney, Michael John	Buckingham, Que.
Hoppins, Abiram	Kingston.	Kendrick, John	Burk's Falls.
Hoppins, Densmore	Kingston.	Kennedy, John L.	Burk's Falls.
Haystead, John	Parry Sound.		
Henderson, John Irwin	Bobcaygeon.	Leannoth, Francis	Arnprior.
Hartley, William	Millbridge.	Lee, James	Warren.
Higgins, John C.	Peterborough.	Lloyd, Alfred	Severn Bridge.
Harrison, John, Jr.	Pembroke.	Lawrie, Frank A.	Parry Sound.
Hawkins, E.	Le Breton Flats.	Latimer, James	Frank's Bay.
Henderson, Charles	Bracebridge.	Lemyre, Middey	Campbellford.
Halliday, Frank	Parry Sound.	Lutz, Jacob	Parry Sound.
Halliday, James	Springtown.	Luby, John E.	Ottawa.
Hurdman, J. A.	Ottawa.	Lochnan, James	Ottawa.
Hawkins, Stonewall J.	Meldrum Bay.	Lozo, John	Trenton.
Hinchliffe, William	Gunter.	Loughrin, Lawrence	Pembroke.
Hillis, James M.	Sutton West.	Linton, J. H.	Parry Sound.
Hogg, W. J.	North Bay.	Ludgate, James	Peterborough.
Hoxie, E. P.	Katrine.	Lee, Robert	Huntsville.
Hawkins, Walter	Pembroke.	Langford, Mark	Baysville.
Howard, James	Eganville.	Letherby, Edwin	Midland.
Howard, William	Baysville.	Lovering, William James	Coldwater.
Hogan, Enos, W.	Savanne.	Lane, Maurice	Bobcaygeon.
Horne, John T.	Fort William.	Lenton, George	Peterborough.
Hamilton, Chas. E.	Rat Portage.	Low, Thomas A.	Renfrew.
		Livingston, Robert M.	Huntsville.
Irwin, Thomas H.	Parry Sound.	Londry, William E.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Irwin, Eli	Rat Portage.	Labelle, James	Waltham, Que.
		Labelle, Eli	Waltham, Que.
Jackson, Robert	Brechin.	Ladurante, J. D.	Ottawa.
Johnson, Finlay	Bracebridge.	Ludgate, Theodore	Peterborough.
Jones, Albert	Victoria Harbor.	Lucas, Frank	Sault Ste. Marie.
Johnson, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Lunam, Duncan	Collfield, Que.
Johnston, Archibald M.	Norman.	Lott, George	Trenton.
Julien, Charles	Trenton.	Lawrie, John D.	Parry Sound.
Junkin, Henry	Marmora.	Lovering, George Francis	Coldwater.
Johns, Frank	Nipissing Junction.	Lavigne, John	Aylmer, Que.
Jessup, Edward D.	Cache Bay.	Landell, Charles S.	Huntsville.
Johnson, Frank N.	Ottawa.	Long, Henry Elisha	Mattawa.

APPENDIX No. 33.—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Lynch, W. H.	Collingwood.	McAvoy, Owen	Campbellford.
Laplante, Francis	Byng Inlet.	McConnell, Lewis	Fesserton.
Lindsay, Jas.	Arnprior.	McMullen, Geo.	Spragge.
Labelle, Michael	Arnprior.	McNab, Angus	Burnstown.
Legree, John	Dacre.	McColgan, C. H.	Quyon, Que.
Lagree, Jas. L.	Calabogie.	McCallum, Webster	Arnprior.
Leigh, John Chas.	Gravenhurst.	McCaberty, Robert E.	Westmeath.
Lloyd, Edward B.	King.	McNab, Archie	Calabogie.
Malloy, Mark	Baysville.	McDonald, Malcolm	Spragge.
Miller, R. O.	Gravenhurst.	McIvor, J. A.	Fort Francis.
Menzies, Archibald	Burk's Falls.	McCulloch, M.	Rat Portage.
Manning, James	Trenton.	McPherson, James S.	Rama.
Martin, Philip	Stoco.	McKinley, Edward C.	Toronto.
Malone, Wm. Pat.	Ottawa.	McClelland, John	Parry Sound.
Marsh, Esli Terrill	Trenton.	McFarlane, J. W.	Cache Bay.
Millar, John W.	Huntsville.	McDonald, Roderick	Pembroke.
Mutchinbacker, Asa	Rosseau Falls.	McCormack, William	Pembroke.
Morris, George F.	French Bay.	Macpherson, John	Ottawa.
Murray, George, Jr.	Waubauskene.	McEachern, John A.	West Gravenhurst.
Maughan, Joseph	Fort William.	McLeod, Dugald	Gravenhurst.
Margach, Wm. J.	Port Arthur.	McClelland, R. H.	Parry Sound.
Murray, George, Sr.	Waubauskene.	McEvoy, Frank	Campbellford.
Maniece, Wm.	Peterborough.	McDermott, Peter	Orillia.
Murray, Wm.	Rat Portage.	McIlroy, John	Madoc.
Morgan, Richard J.	Rat Portage.	McNab, Robert J.	Parry Sound.
Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.	McFadden, James	Ottawa.
Murdoch, James	Cook's Mills.	McIntosh, James G.	Carleton Place.
Mulvihill, Wm.	Arnprior.	McInnis, Hector D.	Bracebridge.
Murphy, Arthur	Ottawa.	McKinnon, Malcolm	Bracebridge.
Mayhew, Jacob	Northcote.	McLean, Daniel	Bracebridge.
Milne, Archie	Arnprior.	McKinnon, Archie J.	Bracebridge.
Murray, James	Peterborough.	McKay, D. C.	Baysville.
Moore, Jas. A. E.	Lakefield.	McDonald, James	Parry Sound.
Moore, Henry R.	Lakefield.	McPherson, Allan	Longford.
Mickle, Chas. S.	Gravenhurst.	McDonald, James P.	French River.
Mullen, Jas.	Webbwood.	McFarland, Joseph C.	Port Severn.
Morley, A. W.	Winnipeg.	McNabb, Alexander	Thessalon.
Munroe, Peter P.	Commanda.	McGillivray, Archibald	Port Arthur.
Mason, Benjamin	Westmeath.	McGrane, Edward	Lindsay.
Monaghan, John B.	Arnprior.	McLeod, Donald, Jr.	Keewatin.
Monaghan, M. J.	Arnprior.	McDonald, Hector R.	Thessalon.
Mulvihill, John	Arnprior.	McDougall, Duncan	Bracebridge.
Moran, Andrew	Rockingham.	McNabb, Alexander D.	Warren.
Mulvihill, Michael	Arnprior.	McCormack, John C.	Sudbury.
Mann, John	Manitowaning.	McNamara, John	Byng Inlet.
Marrighan, Richard	Deseronto.	McGillivray, Duncan D.	Algoma Mills.
Monaghan, John Dorland	Deseronto.	McIntyre, Daniel A.	Klock's Mills.
Matheson, William	Chelmsford.	McNamara, Lewis	Klock's Mills.
Munro, Alexander G.	Braeside.	McDonald, Sidney C.	Mattawa.
Monro, Philip	Braeside.	McCool, Christopher L.	Cartier.
Mangan, Patrick	Arnprior.	McCollum, Donald	Arnprior.
Marcil, Peter	Ottawa.	McDowell, Wm.	Cache Bay.
Main, Samuel	Spanish Station.	McConachie, Roy Stewart	Huntsville.
Morley, Charles	Huntsville.	McPhee, Ronald	Bracebridge.
Moore, David Henry	Peterborough.	McKay, George Donner	Dorset.
Murphy, John	Arnprior.	McWilliams, Maxwell Theodore	Peterborough.
Mathieson, Daniel	Chelmsford.	McLeod, John	Keewatin.
Milne, William	Ethel.	McPherson, George	Keewatin.
Mangan, Charles	Burk's Falls.	McDougall, John D.	Rat Portage.
Mooney, Lincoln	Orillia.	McGregor, Duncan	Burnstown.
Mangan, John	Arnprior.	McLean, Peter W.	Sand Point.
Mooney, Thomas	Kingston.	McManus, John C.	Arnprior.
Mason, Robert T.	Rochester ville.	McNabb, Alexander	Arnprior.
Moore, William John	Gravenhurst.	McFarlane, Alexander	Renfrew.
McIntyre, John	Arnprior.	McFarlane, J. D.	Stewartville.
McGenigal, John H.	Whitney.	McFarlane, Duncan	Renfrew.
McCart, Patrick	Arnprior.	McKendry, Wm. B.	Arnprior.
McGrath, Thomas B.	Peterborough.	McPhee, Hugh	Renfrew.
McCormick, Jas. J.	Trenton.	McPhee, John	Arnprior.
McCarthy, Wm.	Fenelon Falls.	McLachlin, Peter	Arnprior.
		McLachlin, Alexander	Arnprior.
		Mackey, Edward	Arnprior.

APPENDIX No. 33.—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
McEwen, Henry.....	Trenton.	Purvis, John	Parry Sound.
McDonald, Alfred.....	Peterborough.	Porter, James	Uphill.
McGeary, John J.....	Sundridge.	Pearson, John James	Lindsay.
McDonald, Archibald W.....	Gilmour.	Paterson, John	Wahnapiatae.
McCaw, John Gillen.....	Queensborough.	Paterson, Alexander.....	Orillia.
McCauley, Barney.....	Trenton.	Parke, James	Gravenhurst.
McDougall, James T.....	Klock's Mills.	Paquette, Oliver.....	Webbwood.
McInenly, Thomas	Quebec, Que.	Palmateer, Sherman	Gravenhurst.
McBride, Archibald	Arnprior.	Paget, George	Huntsville.
McFarlane, Robert L.....	Arnprior.	Pounder, Joseph	Westmeath.
McGown, Wm.....	Parry Sound.	Pell, Richard D.....	Arnprior.
McGown, Thomas.....	Parry Sound.	Perry, Frederick	Port Arthur.
McDermet, Patrick.....	South River.	Paget, Charles Edward	Novar.
McKay, Angus	South River.	Porter, Thomas Robert Mark	Dorset.
McDonald, A. J.....	Longford.	Pountney, E. J.....	Arnprior.
McInnis, Angus D.....	Gravenhurst.	Pyburn, David J.....	Dorset.
McKendry, Alexander.....	Waubushene.		
McGuire, Timothy	North Bay.	Quinn, William	Peterborough.
McGrath, John	Peterborough.		
McWilliams, John Bannon.....	Peterborough.	Robertson, D.....	Rat Portage.
McCaugherty, Patrick	Westmeath.	Richardson, Frederick George.....	Trenton.
McKendry, Daniel	Arnprior.	Richards, Richard	Tamworth.
Macdonald, D. F.....	Parry Sound.	Riddell, George Alexander.....	Rochesterville.
McManus, Thomas J.....	Renfrew.	Richey, Evan	Brentwood.
Macfarlane, David R.....	Ottawa.	Randall, Louis G.....	French River.
McColgan, Edward	Quyon, Que.	Richardson, Charles Mervyn	Trenton.
McMichael, Charles	North Seguin.	Rochester, Daniel Baillie	Ottawa.
McIlroy, Thomas Davis	Madoc.	Riddell, James	Ottawa.
McDonald, William Henry	Trenton.	Rice, Asa A.....	Hull, Que.
McGaw, William Thomas	Callendar.	Roberts, T. A.....	Huntsville.
McMillan, L.....	Callendar.	Ross, Andrew	Longford Mills.
McDermott, John L.....	Orillia.	Rose, Donald M.....	Rat Portage.
McDonald, Charles M.....	Pembroke.	Rawson, Charles Edgar	Coldwater.
McPhee, Benjamin.....	Pembroke.	Ross, George	Waubushene.
McGee, John Edward	Parry Sound.	Roberts, Percy T.....	Keewatin.
Macfarlane, Mack	Arnprior.	Ritchie, William D.....	Little Current.
MacCallum, Alexander	Braeside.	Ramsay, Robert	Arnprior.
McRae, Farquhar	Rat Portage.	Ritchie, J. F.....	Arnprior.
MacCallum, Albert	Arnprior.	Ritter, Samuel G.....	Ahmie Harbor.
McGonigal, John	Arnprior.	Robinson, William	Bobcaygeon.
McConachie, John.....	Huntsville.	Reid, Joseph B.....	Lindsay.
McKay, D. G.....	Rat Portage.	Ross, Walter M.....	Ottawa.
		Ruttle, H. A.....	Carleton Place.
Nestcott, Geo.....	Rat Portage.	Richards, Benedict.....	Ottawa.
Newton, Frank	Gravenhurst.	Regan, John.....	Orillia.
Newburn, William.....	Parry Sound.	Russell, William	Pembroke.
Niblett, James	Arnprior.	Ramsay, Charles	Sudbury.
Niblett, Robert.....	Osceola.	Russell, Corsan L.....	Pembroke.
Newell, John H.....	Parry Harbor.	Richards, Henry	Dacre.
Nolan, Jno.....	Gravenhurst.	Ryan, Wm.....	Killaloe.
		Rooney, William H.....	Campbellford.
Overend, George J.....	Longford Mills.	Revell, J. O.....	Dryden.
O'Brien, Andrew	Ottawa.	Rankin, Anthony	Cache Bay.
O'Connor, John.....	Hintonburg.	Ross, Angus.....	Orrville.
Oliver, Darcy	Wahnapiatae.	Robinson, Albert E.....	Washago.
O'Connor, William	Nosbonsing.	Robinson, Edward	Washago.
O'Neill, James W.....	North Bay.	Robinson, Thomas G.....	Washago.
O'Donnell, William	Penetanguishene.	Revell, Lionel Oliver.....	West Gravenhurst.
Owens, Richard.....	Basin Depot.	Regan, Judd Patrick.....	Orillia.
O'Reilly, Patrick	Carter.	Robbins, Etna Rosedale.....	Orillia.
O'Neill, Mark	Renfrew.	Regan, John, Jr.....	Orillia.
Orrill, John.....	Trenton.	Ryan, James	Savanne.
		Smith, M. D.....	Fort William.
Pigott, John.....	Fitzroy Harbor.		
Pattinson, Thomas	Bracebridge.	Scanlan, William	Enterprise.
Price, A. E.....	Arnprior.	Sutherland, D. H.....	Gravenhurst.
Presley, J. F.....	Ashton.	Spanner, John.....	Huntsville.
Power, Jas.....	Bobcaygeon.	Shier, James D.....	Bracebridge.
Petrie, Geo. A.....	Fergus.	Spooner, W. R.....	Katrine.
Pomeroy, Peter.....	Trenton.	Simpson, Alfred E.....	Wakefield.
Perry, Pringle K.....	Byng Inlet, North.	Souliere, John B.....	Ottawa.
Purcell, William G.....	Ottawa.	Shields, James A.....	Carleton Place.

APPENDIX No. 33.— *Concluded.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Spargo, George	Ottawa.	Taylor, Edward A.	Westmeath.
Smyth, W. H.	Byng Inlet, North.	Tait, Ralph	Arnprior.
Salmon, R. H.	Baysville.	Train, William	Burk's Falls.
Salmon, Alexander C.	Baysville.	Turner, Gavin F.	North Bay.
Stremer, A.	Ottawa.	Tilson, Joseph.	Burk's Falls.
Shields, Frank A.	Parry Sound.	Tuffy, John	Cartier.
Smyth, Job E.	Cache Bay.		
Sage, Nelson	Muskoka Mills.	Udy, Dean	French River.
Shaw, Thomas B.	Waubauskene.		
Swanston, James	Peterboro.	Vigrass, Percy J.	Dufferin Bridge.
Simpson, William	Hall's Bridge.	Vincent, Joseph.	Warren.
Sadler, Thomas	Lindsay.	Vollin, Samuel	Nosbonsing.
Smith, Patrick Albert.	Norman.	Vannier, Nelson Joseph	Bobcaygeon.
Snaith, William J.	Mattawa.	Vincent, James	Fesserton.
Sinn, Wm. F.	Arnprior.		
Scrim, Robert	Arnprior.	Watson, Wm.	Huntsville.
Sharp, James A.	Sudbury.	Webb, George W.	Parry Sound.
Shaneay, Harry S.	Cook's Mills.	Wilcox, Thomas	Parry Sound.
Smith, Wm.	Ottawa.	Wheeler, J. A. McL.	Tamworth.
Stewart, Daniel	Braeside.	Ward, Joseph W.	Ottawa.
Sheehan, Michael H.	Waubauskene.	Wilkinson, Wm.	French River.
Scott, Thomas.	Parry Sound.	Waldie, John E.	Victoria Harbor.
Smith, Lawrence	West Saginaw, Mich.	Wigg, Thomas G.	Thessalon.
Shea, Stewart	Campbellford.	Wall, Patrick B.	Cheboygan, Mich.
Sullivan, John	Sault Ste. Marie.	Wells, John R.	Little Current.
Sinclair, Finlay	Sudbury.	Whiteside, John	Huntsville.
Shiels, Henry F.	Cartier.	Watt, Wm.	Peterborough.
Smith, Gideon Ousley.	Burk's Falls.	Wilson, George	Lindsay.
Smith, John Wallis	Thedford.	White, Thomas	Parry Sound.
Smith, Henry G.	Arnprior.	Watson, Wm.	North Bay.
Story, John A.	Ottawa.	Weston, Frank R.	Midland.
Sweezy, Benjamin	Massey.	White, James B.	Manitowaning.
Sheppard, Charles H.	Coldwater.	Wilson, James A., jr.	Webbwood.
Sinclair, Armon D.	Arnprior.	Whaley, Thomas.	Huntsville.
Smith, Sidney E.	Ottawa.	Webster, Wm. Alfred.	Bracebridge.
Sleeman, Wm.	Rapid River.	Wernsdorf, Frederick Gutle.	Pembroke.
Sheehan, Peter F.	Loring.	Warrell, Wm.	Trout Creek.
Sleeman, Geo.	Rapid River.	Wims, Peter	Blessington.
Standish, Wm. H.	Batchowaning Bay.	Wickware, Philip Almont	Cloyne.
Simpson, Wm. A.	Lakefield.	Wilson, Edward	Deseronto.
Scollard, Wm.	Young's Point.	Whelan, P. J.	McDougall.
Shuttleworth, Alma	Trout Creek.	Whyte, John Thomas Goth.	Ottawa.
Shanacy, Wm. J.	Spragge.	White, Wm. James	Muskoka Falls.
Sullivan, Jas.	Aylmer, Que.	Warrel, George	Powassan.
Scully, Cornealius	Whitney.	Wells, George W.	Little Current.
Savoy, Eutrope	North Bay.	Wilson, Frederick Gould.	Rat Portage.
Smith, Walter J.	Campbellford.	Wallace, John Thomas.	Thessalon.
Tait, Thomas B.	Burk's Falls.	Yuill, Jno. Albert.	Braeside.
Taylor, C. M.	Gravenhurst.	Young, Wm.	Severn Bridge.
Thornton, W. D.	Longford Mills.	Young, A. J.	Cache Bay.
Trussler, Gilbert	Trout Creek.	Young, Samuel	Coldwater.
Thompson, George S.	Lindsay.	Young, Patrick P.	Young's Point.
Thompson, Frederick A. H.	Callendar.	Yuill, Thomas	Arnprior.
Thompson, Francis Henry	Nosbonsing.	Yuill, A. D.	Braeside.
Train, A. C.	Rowan Mills.	Young, C. T.	Harvey.
Turgeon, George.	Cook's Mills.	Yuill, Jno. Alex.	Arnprior.
Thomson, Alexander W.	Arnprior.	Young, Francis G.	Young's Point.
Taylor, Thomas G.	Gravenhurst.		
Trowse, A.	Arnprior.	Total.	806.
Thompson, Daniel	Portage du Fort, Que.		

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, December 30th, 1900.



REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1901

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO :
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1902.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

To His Honor the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit for your information and that of the Legislative Assembly a report on the transactions of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

SALES AND FREE GRANTS.

The area of Crown lands sold during the year for agricultural purposes was 43,617 acres, having a total value of \$31,315.36. The amount collected on account of these and sales of former years was \$43,211.23.

There was sold as mining lands during the year 10,476 acres, having a value of \$23,212.44. On account of these sales and those of former years the sum of \$8 870 02 was collected. The area of mining lands leased was 28,540 acres, the rental on which and on lands already under lease amounted to \$72,691.80.

The area of clergy lands sold during the year was 577 acres, having a value of \$1,121.12. The amount collected on these and former sales was \$4,208.14.

The amount collected during the year on account of sales of common school lands was \$12,206.64.

The amount collected on account of sales of grammar school lands was \$2,500.43.

The area of university lands sold during the year was 5,787 acres, having a value of \$4,212.94. On account of these and previous sales there was collected the sum of \$2,874.87.

Particulars of the above sales and collections will be found in Appendix 3, page 4.

The number of persons located in free grant townships during the year was 1,367. The area located was 148,312 acres. In addition to this, 138 persons purchased 6,258 acres under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. Four hundred and sixty-six patents were issued. This shows a considerable increase over last year, both in the number of locatees and area located, the influx of settlers into the Rainy River valley being responsible to a large extent. Two townships were opened during the year for settlement under the Free Grants Act, viz., McIntyre and McGregor, both of which are in the District of Thunder Bay. See Appendix 11, page 25.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

It may be interesting to note briefly the conditions under which agricultural lands are disposed of in this Province and to make a short general survey of those sections to which settlement is being more particularly directed at the present time. Generally speaking, the lands of the Crown may be divided into three distinct classes: (1) Those valuable for agriculture; (2) Those which have little agricultural value but which have large quantities of timber standing on them; (3) Those valuable for mining purposes.

Agricultural lands in this Province are either given to actual settlers as free grants or sold at the price of 50 cents per acre, except in some few localities in the older parts of the Province where the prices range from 70 cents to \$1.00 per acre. Whether located or sold they are subject to the performance of certain conditions in the way of improvements and residence before the issue of patent. The country known as the "Huron and Ottawa Territory" comprising the northern parts of the counties of Peterboro, Hastings, Frontenac, Addington, Renfrew, the districts of Parry Sound, Haliburton, Muskoka, and that part of Nipissing south of the Mattawa river, (excluding, of course, the Algonquin National Park) has for years been open to settlement under the Free Grants Act. The public land in this region has been largely picked over. The remaining lots are rough and not much new settlement is now going in. The locations that take place there are caused mainly by the cancellation of old locations for non-performance of settlement conditions and their re-location to settlers in the vicinity, or the sons of settlers who have become old enough to take land and are desirous of settling down alongside their parents, even if the land is rather rough and of inferior quality. Other free grant lands are situated in the Thunder Bay district and in the Rainy River valley.

The land in the Temiscaming, Sturgeon Falls, Warren, Sudbury, Massey Station and Dryden agencies are all "sale" lands.

The trend of settlement has of late been largely in the direction of the Temiscaming district, the western part of Nipissing, the country around Sault Ste. Marie, the Thunder Bay district and the Rainy River valley. Each of these sections has its peculiar attractions, and each has had a considerable influx of settlers during the past year.

The people of older Ontario now realize that to secure cheap homesteads with many of the conveniences of better settled localities, they need not go beyond the boundaries of their own Province, while many homeseekers from other Provinces and the United States are appreciating the advantages offered to settlers in Ontario. Owing to the extensive construction of railways, pioneer life in this Province has been stripped of many of the discomforts which existed in past years. It is not now necessary for the settler to go far back from railways in order to secure good land, except in the Temiscaming country. He is at no expense for wood for building, fuel, or fencing (in some countries, especially on prairies, a very considerable item) and he finds an abundance of pure water close at hand. There is a good market for all the timber he has to remove in clearing his land, and work can always be had in the woods or at the mine, which enables many a settler to tide over the first few years, the trying period on a bush farm. When his clearing is large enough to produce more than he consumes, he finds a ready market at high prices for all his surplus, whether it be hay, grain or vegetables. The condition of the back country is every year becoming more and more improved. Roads are being built both by the Government and the municipalities, school sections are being

formed, and in the matter of railway and postal facilities the pioneer in New Ontario is often as well off as many farmers in the older parts of the Province.

In the month of May a settlers' excursion to the Temiscaming district was conducted by the Director of Colonization. About 200 land-seekers from different parts of the Province availed themselves of the opportunity of cheap transportation and the services of the "land guides" furnished by the Government to assist them in their examination of the country. All were highly pleased with the prospects for settlement and surprised at the uniformly good quality of the soil, its freedom from stone and the abundance of wood and water. Nearly every member of the party took up land, many of them returning to their homes immediately in order to bring up their families and effects. The excursion has undoubtedly had a stimulating effect on immigration to that section as a stream of homeseekers continued pouring in from that time till the close of navigation, indeed up to the end of the year.

In all, 957 persons took up 160 acre locations in the Temiscaming district, a total of 153,120 acres, equal to over 6 townships. The population is now placed at 2,500 souls, an increase of 150 per cent. for the year. The influx of settlers has been felt in the villages as well, and building has been brisk there during the whole season. The sawmills have been working day and night; land has been laid out in village lots, and churches, schools, stores and dwellings have been built, while in the country the erection of buildings and clearing of land has gone steadily on. The Temiscaming district lies a long distance from railway communication and the cost of moving in with a family and effects is quite a considerable item of expense. Many of the newcomers on arrival there had very little ready money left with which to pay for their land. The first instalment on a 160-acre lot is \$40, and it was found that in many cases it would be a great convenience if the settlers were allowed to secure their lots by making a small deposit until they could get settled and earn something with which to pay the balance of the first instalment. An arrangement was accordingly consented to by the Department by which they were to pay a deposit of \$5 on the land they wished to take up, of which privilege a large number availed themselves. Sales were not then carried out to such applicants, and so a large area which was actually taken up by bona fide settlers in that country and which will be paid for at the usual price of 50 cents per acre, does not appear in the return of lands sold for agricultural purposes.

To accommodate the large number of incoming settlers all the surveyed townships in the district were opened for settlement, with the exception of Lorrain, which is under timber license and contains but a small proportion of arable land. Another township called Firstbrook, was surveyed and has also been placed in the market. In all 18 townships have been thrown open, containing an area of 414,720 acres.

The new settlers—many of them farmers and farmers' sons from Old Ontario—speak in highest terms of the land which they have taken up, and the prospect of improving their position in that district. The country is well watered by creeks and streams, and is wooded with spruce and other soft timbers. The soil is usually a black muck with a friable clay subsoil which is pronounced the equal in fertility to any in older Ontario. There is every indication that the tide of immigration which started last summer will be continued during next, and the permanent prosperity of the region seems well assured.

What the people in this country most desire, however, is speedier communication with the outside world and easier means of travel among themselves. During the year over 20 miles of new colonization road have been built by the Government, and 40 miles of old road improved. The construction of a railway from the main line of the C.P.R. is anxiously awaited, and the building of further colonization roads, which at the present time do not approach the limits of settlement by many miles, is urgently required.

Nearly all the good land open for sale in the Sturgeon Falls district has been disposed of, and squatters have gone into the townships further up the Sturgeon River from which all the pine timber has not yet been removed. It may be necessary in a short time, on account of the increased population there, to throw open additional townships for settlement. Further west, the townships of Ratter, Hugel, Casimir and Kickpatrick were opened early last year and an agent was appointed at Warren on the C. R. R. to take the applications of those desiring to obtain land. These townships consist principally of fine agricultural land and have been largely taken up. A good deal of colonization road has been built, but settlement has proceeded faster than the road-building and has extended into several other townships around the head of Lake Nipissing. A colony of Swedes is located in Hugel township and they are proving to be excellent settlers. So well satisfied are these people with the country, that one of their number has gone back to his native land this winter, aided by a grant from the Dominion Government, for the purpose of bringing out 100 families to take up land in this locality.

Along the Sault branch of the C. P. R. the settlers have been very prosperous. Large sums of money have been spent on sawmills and other works at Blind River, Webbwood and other points along the north shore, and the increased employment afforded by the extension of the sawmilling industry has created markets for farm produce than which no better exist in Ontario to-day. A good class of settlers from the older parts of the Province is going into this country. The farmers there are turning their attention more to grain growing and stock-raising, as they have discovered that they can get good prices for everything they have to sell. The growth of population in and about the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and the immense expenditures being made there by the allied Clergue companies have had the effect of attracting a large number of people of the farming class to that neighborhood.

The good land in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur and Fort William has nearly all been disposed of. A great many people who went up to this country during the past year found profitable employment on the Canadian Northern Railway and other industrial works being carried on there. Considerable tracts of land held by eastern parties which were acquired as mining lands many years ago are now being sold to immigrants for farming purposes. For these reasons the number of locations actually carried out in that section is not quite so large as last year. Parts of the townships of McIntyre and McGregor which were set apart for sale as mining lands some years ago, have been open for location under the Free Grants Act. The Dryden settlement is in a thriving condition.

The settlers in the Rainy River valley now enjoy railway communication with Winnipeg, Port Arthur and the east. A great deal of money has been spent among them by the building of the Canadian Northern Railway. Many people attracted to the country

by the construction of that road have taken up land there and promise to be valuable settlers. Crops were good this year and prices high. During the past four or five years great improvements have been made on the farms in the Rainy River valley in the way of clearing and building. Settlement has lately extended into two or three townships not yet attached to any agency. These will be opened immediately and assigned to one of the agencies already established.

MILITARY LAND GRANTS.

During the year about 20,000 letters were received at the Department relative to the land grants for veterans of the Fenian Raids and South African war provided by the Act of the last Session of the Legislature (1st Edw. VII., chapter 6). In addition to this numerous inquiries were made in person. Some 18,000 applications have been made under the Act. The work of examining, recording and filing these applications and dealing with the correspondence in regard to them has been a very great addition to the work of the Departmental staff, and has necessitated the employment of extra temporary clerks throughout nearly the whole year.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.

The expansion of the mineral industry of the Province, noted in the report for 1900, continued without interruption during 1901. So important are iron and steel in modern civilization that they may be said to constitute the material basis upon which the structure of society rests, and it is, therefore, gratifying to be able to record that this essential branch of the mineral industry is rapidly developing in Ontario. Three smelting companies have been producing pig iron steadily throughout the year, the total product reaching 116,370 tons, valued at \$1,701,706, an advance over 1900 of 53,984 tons and \$765,637, respectively. Besides the pig iron, 14,471 tons of steel were made, worth \$347,280. Formerly the larger proportion of ore used in the manufacture of pig iron in Ontario was imported from the United States, but the deposits situated within the Province are now in a position to supply the bulk of the ore required, and last year 56 per cent. of the quantity smelted was native ore, mainly the product of the Helen mine at Michipicoton, which has been worked on a large scale all year. The demand for ore is greatly stimulating the search for deposits, and in Northern Ontario the widely extended iron ranges are being traced out and examined for workable bodies of ore. As there is no known reason why such bodies should not exist equal in size and value to the famous mines of Minnesota and Michigan, which occur under almost identical geological conditions, there is good ground for belief that careful prospecting by the diamond drill and otherwise will be richly rewarded, though the process may be tedious and expensive.

The nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury district have been more active and productive than at any previous time. The total quantity of ore smelted was 271,096 tons, and the quantity of matte produced was 29,589 tons, the nickel and copper contents of which are estimated at 4,444 tons and 4,197 tons, respectively, a very decided increase as compared with 1900.

During the year the Mond Nickel Company's smelting works at Victoria Mines have gone into operation. The product is a high grade matte made by the Bessemer process, containing about 80 per cent. of nickel and copper. This plant is a substantial, well-

constructed one, and the office and other buildings are of a character in keeping with the rest of the establishment.

The Canadian Copper Company has been carrying on work very vigorously throughout the year, and is opening up some of its properties hitherto undeveloped. One of these, the Creighton mine, in the southwest corner of the Township of Snider, is proving to be an extensive and valuable deposit, about 500 tons of ore daily being shipped over the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway to the smelters at Copper Cliff. The Ontario Smelting Works for the re-treatment of the Canadian Copper Company's matte were opened in 1901. The low grade product of the Company's furnaces is crushed ground, calcined and re-smelted into a high grade matte, containing about 80 per cent. of metallic contents.

The Gertrude and Elsie nickel mines, owned by the Lake Superior Power Company are now producing ore, and roast-heaps, smelting plants, etc., etc., are being set up on the former location for treating the product of both mines. Ore from the Gertrude is also being sent to the Company's reduction works at Sault Ste. Marie.

The non-nickeliferous copper ores of the north shore of Lake Huron are being actively exploited, among other places at Rock Lake, the Stobie Mine, Massey Station and Bruce Mines. The Rock Lake Mining Company's concentrating plant began operations about the end of the year and shipment of concentrates to the smelters at Dollar Bay, Michigan, has been begun. A project is on foot for the erection of a smelting plant at some convenient point on the north shore for the treatment of concentrates from the copper mines of the region. The development of the industry in this section will be materially hastened by the construction of the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway, which at the close of 1901 was completed nearly to Rock Lake.

Gold and silver mining have been prosecuted with some success during the year. In Western Ontario the Mikado, Sultana and Sakoosé gold mines and the West End silver mine have been steadily at work, and the Black Eagle, formerly the Regina, gold mine has been equipped with a new thirty-stamp outfit and began crushing ore about the end of December. In the Hastings district, the Belmont mine, owned by the Cordova Exploration Company, has been operating its thirty stamps continually on free milling ore, and the Canadian Goldfields, Limited, have been extracting gold and arsenic successfully from the mispickel characteristic of that locality. This mine enjoys the distinction of being the only producer of arsenic in America, and now yields an appreciable proportion of that material used on the continent.

Viewing the mining industry as a whole, the year 1901 has seen a decided advance in the amount of capital and labor employed, and the quantity and value of output. It is quite apparent that in the development and settlement of Northern Ontario the part played by the mining industry will be a very important one.

COLLECTIONS.

The total collections of the Department on account of all sources of revenue were \$1,634,724.42. Of this \$147,528.75 was derived from land collections; \$1,479,847.35 from timber, and \$7,348.32 from miscellaneous sources. See Appendix 4, page 5.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Department were \$252,977.23. This includes \$29,624.62 for fireranging; \$17,182.35 for surveys, and \$18,314.76 for refunds. It also includes the sum of \$85,268.08 for special services under the direction of the Department, such as Diamond Drills, \$3,485.70; Colonization, \$6,477.46; Mining Schools, \$42,069.45; Iron Mining Fund, \$6,737.80; Explorations in 1900, \$12,006.45; Parks, \$9,166.18; Immigration, \$4,825.00. For particulars of these expenditures see Appendix 6, page 7, and Appendix 7, page 19.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The total revenue collected from woods and forests during the year was \$1,479,847.35. Of this \$571,383.59 was derived from bonus; \$63,042.72 from ground rent; \$2,272.38 from transfer fees; and \$843,148.66 from timber dues. See Appendix 4, page 5, and Appendix 9, page 24.

It was intended to offer for sale by tender early in the year a few forfeited berths, and certain areas in the District of Algoma, which, owing to mining and prospecting being actively prosecuted in them and lumbering being carried on all around them, were liable to be swept by fire.

These areas were advertised to be sold in March, but before the sale took place an epidemic of smallpox broke out in the Algoma district, and it became apparent that a careful examination could not be made by those who might desire to bid, as rangers could not be sent into the infected region. Therefore the sale, so far as the berths in the Algoma district were concerned, was postponed, but the forfeited berths were offered on the day stated. Only one of the forfeited berths, viz, that situated on Lake Temiscaming, in the District of Nipissing, was sold, at a bonus of \$30,195. Its area was 24½ square miles. The other forfeited berths did not reach the upset price.

The question had then to be considered what disposition should be made of the berths in the Algoma district, and it was determined to put them up for sale by public auction on the 17th September. Advantage was taken of this sale to offer several berths in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, through some of which the Algoma Central Railway was being built and which from their position were likely to be required in the immediate future for mining or settlement purposes, and also certain small areas on Pigeon river, in the District of Thunder Bay, which contained scattered timber in a very exposed position. The usual experience of the Department is that where railway construction takes place forest fires follow, and this was an additional reason for selling the timber on these townships, which had been surveyed into farm lots and were desired for settlement and mining. The townships were carefully explored, estimated and valued. While they were not, strictly speaking, pine-bearing townships, the proportion of pine to other timbers being relatively small, the fact that the trees were large and suitable for board or square timber caused the berths to sell at high prices. The sale was well attended and the prices reached were, having regard to the quality and situation of the timber, the most satisfactory in the history of the Department, more especially as the right to cut the timber was limited to a period of 10 years and the red and white pine only was sold. The total area offered was 427½ miles. The total area sold at the sale was 399½ miles. The amount realized as bonus was \$732,787.50 of which \$518,835.95 was paid in

during the year 1901, leaving \$213,951.55 to be collected during 1902. The average price per mile for the right to cut the red and white pine timber on these areas during the next ten years was over \$1,835, and the land still remains the property of the Crown.

The area which was not sold consisted of the forfeited berths in the older parts of the Province, from which the pine timber had been cut away and on which there was nothing of any great value. These limits have since been sold at nominal prices to persons owning mills in the vicinity sawing for local supply.

The revenue from timber dues and ground rent during 1901 is, with two or three exceptions, the largest in the history of the Province. The state of the lumber trade during the whole year has been satisfactory to those engaged in every branch of it. The prices of all grades of lumber have been profitable and well sustained. There has been abundant work for everybody connected with the trade at greatly advanced wages, and supplies of all kinds necessary in the business have gone up very much in price. It will thus be seen that while the lumberman has had good markets and satisfactory prices for his products, the general prosperity of the trade has been shared in by his employees and the business community generally. The present outlook is that next season will be as good as, if not better than, the last.

The cut of sawlogs last winter was not as large as was expected owing to the outbreak of smallpox in certain localities, which rendered it difficult to keep organizations intact and prosecute the work systematically and economically. Thanks to the rigorous methods adopted by the Provincial Board of Health to stamp out the disease, as well as to prevent its spread, what might have been a very serious epidemic, demoralising the lumber trade and seriously affecting the revenue of the Province, was kept pretty well confined to limited areas.

The outbreak of smallpox has had one good effect. It has directed attention to the insanitary conditions and surroundings of many of the lumber shanties, and under the direction of the Provincial Board of Health plans of model buildings have been prepared, and rules and regulations framed, the effect of which has already been felt in the improvement of the character of many camp buildings and their surroundings.

Another step in the direction of bettering the condition of the lumber employee is the establishment among the camps of a system of travelling libraries, for which the sum of \$1,200 was voted by the Legislature at its last session. Many lumbermen are doing what they can to aid the movement by putting up buildings at their camps for reading and recreation rooms. Some twenty-eight or thirty of these buildings have already been erected. Small libraries have been distributed through a number of shanties, and magazines and newspapers supplied for the use of the men, who are enabled to spend a part of the long winter evening in the reading room, and thus keep in touch with the affairs of the outside world. To those who remember the old style of shanty, which was more like a den than a habitation for human beings, and the almost entire absence of any care or thought for the mental or physical comfort of the men, the change is as from dark to light. From reports received from the rangers of the Department it is apparent that the usual good results of such action have followed. These lumbermen who have provided reading facilities have been able to secure a better class of employee, and the quarters being comfortable and the surroundings more pleasant,

the men have been contented and not so unsettled or anxious to move about from one operation to another.

I regret to say that smallpox has again this winter developed in certain localities, but with the improved sanitary conditions, the stringent regulations in force, and the close medical surveillance that is being had, the disease, it is believed, will be localized, and not assume such proportions as will seriously affect the lumbering operations of the present season.

During the year examinations under the Ontario Cullers Act were held at Arnprior, Peterboro, Huntsville and Rat Portage, at which 68 cullers were found qualified and duly licensed. Their names will be found added to the list of licensed cullers in Appendix 24, page 43.

THE SAWMILLING BUSINESS.

As a further result of the prohibition of export of pine sawlogs cut on Crown lands in Ontario there has been during the past year a substantial extension in the sawing capacity of the mills of the Province, particularly on Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay. Several Michigan mill men who own Ontario limits being no longer able to obtain supplies of timber from this Province and having become convinced that the enforcement of the "manufacturing condition" is the settled policy of the Government, have moved their plants over to Ontario, while others have erected new mills on this side of the Great Lakes. Examples of this can be seen at Blind River on the North Shore and at Sarnia and Sandwich, where mills have been built which have a combined sawing capacity of at least 150 millions of feet annually. Many Canadian lumbermen, too, have embarked in the business of sawing by contract for American limit holders and have erected new mills or made large additions to their plants. The new mills are of the most modern type and are being fitted with the most economical and best machinery. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the Dominion Government by Order in Council passed in May last followed the lead of Ontario by prohibiting the export of pine sawlogs cut under license on Indian Reserves. In the Province of British Columbia also, the export in the unmanufactured state of pine logs cut on Crown lands has been prohibited.

FOREST RESERVES

The past summer was the first since the establishment of the Temagami Forest Reserve, referred to in my last report. Early in May a staff of 7 firerangers and 3 assistants was placed on duty in this Reserve. About eight fires were reported during the whole season and these were all extinguished before any damage was done. This country is becoming more popular as a resort for summer tourists, many of whom travel long distances, attracted there by the lacustrine beauty, the solitude, the fishing and the comparative ease with which the country can be reached. The danger from fire is therefore increasing every year. Thus the wisdom of setting apart all the land around the shores of Lake Temagaming as a Forest Reserve, and making special provision for guarding the large quantities of pine timber situated there is quite apparent.

The Reserve in the township of Sibley has been placed under the charge of the Crown Timber Agent at Port Arthur. No fire occurred on this Reserve. In the Eastern Forest Reserve two fires occurred. They burned over only two or three acres, however, before the ranger on duty succeeded in stamping them out.

THE PULPWOOD INDUSTRY.

The progress made during the past year by the several companies which are under agreement with the Government to build pulp and paper mills within the Province has, on the whole, been satisfactory, though in some cases, perhaps, it has not reached so advanced a stage as was expected. Few businesses require the investment of greater capital than the pulp industry. To be remunerative it must be conducted on a very extensive scale, and several important facts have to be ascertained before an industry can be successfully established. The first is undoubtedly that there is a plentiful supply of raw material close at hand or easily procurable. Extensive explorations are sometimes necessary in order to be assured of this, which take time and cost money. There must also be adequate power convenient to some shipping point. The machinery used in the making of pulp is of the heaviest kind, and enormous energy is needed to turn the wheels in a mill of even moderate size. Then, finally, the investor must be assured of a market for his manufactured product and of shipping facilities and freight rates which will enable him to reach that market with a margin of profit in his favor. All these essentials have to be satisfactorily determined before an industry can be successfully established. It is better, therefore, that investors should make haste slowly than that there should be a collapse of even one large concern, which might shake the confidence of the people in the value of our pulpwood resources.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company has operated its mechanical mill throughout nearly the whole year, and has had under construction a chemical mill of immense proportions.

The Sturgeon Falls mill has been tied up by the litigation between the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company and Edward Lloyd, Limited. In the month of October an award was made, under which the whole property was to be taken over by the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company. The latter company have now taken possession. They have let contracts for the immediate construction of paper mills and are making active preparations to operate on an extensive scale.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company have had 250 men employed in construction and other work on their property. They have expended over \$100,000 on buildings and have contracted for \$120,000 worth of machinery and \$150,000 worth of work on buildings, dams and canal. They expect to have a 100-ton pulp mill in operation during the coming summer.

The Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company and the Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company have experienced some difficulty in the selection of suitable sites for their respective mills. The former company finally decided that Les Erables rapids on the Ottawa river, a short distance above the town of Mattawa, was the best point available where sufficient power for their purposes can be developed. This water power being on the Inter-Provincial boundary, they had to acquire from the Quebec Government rights on the eastern bank of the stream. On account of delays thus occasioned they have asked for an extension of time in which to complete their agreement.

The Nepigon company, after examinations of various sites by their engineer, applied for the power at Cameron's Pool on the Nepigon River, for which a lease issued to them in August last. They have since acquired additional land in the vicinity, have had plans prepared, and will proceed immediately with the erection of their mills.

Nothing has yet been done in the construction of mills by the Keewatin Power Company, although the sum of \$500,000 has already been expended on their water power on the Winnipeg River. It was the expectation of this company to market their product in the east, but owing to the heavy freight rates they found they could not compete with mills more favorably situated. They have latterly been directing their attention towards the markets of Japan, New Zealand and Australia, in which countries they hope to find an outlet for their manufactured product.

The pulpwood industry in Ontario is a development of comparatively recent date, but with the stupendous quantity of paper required by the world's markets, which is yearly increasing, it ought to grow enormously within the next ten years. The situation is made the more interesting to Canadians by the fact that the pulpwood forests of the United States, owing to the immense demand for raw material, are rapidly being depleted. As to our ability to supply the markets of the world it may be said that the future is with us, for in addition to the vast quantity of pulpwood on Crown Lands this side of the Height of Land—to say nothing of that on lands which have been sold, located or patented—there is known to be on the Hudson's Bay slope in this Province an area of about 65,000 square miles of pulpwood lands, which according to estimates based on the explorations of 1900, will yield approximately 288,000,000 cords. The wealth which will be added to the Province when that region is opened up by railways is almost incalculable.

The common experience in forest covered countries the world over is that vast areas of valuable timber lands are overrun and laid waste by forest fires. Considerable sections of Ontario, and Quebec as well, once timbered with pine, spruce and other valuable woods have been ravaged by fire and are now covered by a presently worthless growth of jack-pine, aspen, and white birch. The protection of our great pulpwood areas is, therefore, a matter of vital importance to the people of Ontario. This matter is further referred to under the head of Fireranging.

FIRE RANGING.

The number of licensees who had fire rangers on their limits last year was 76. The number of rangers employed on licensed lands was 236. In addition to the rangers in the Temagami and Eastern Forest Reserves, there were 10 rangers employed on the Crown domain in the Wahnapiatae and Jocko River countries and in the District of Rainy River. The total expenditure of the Department, covering one-half the cost of the staff on licensed lands and the whole cost on unlicensed lands, was \$29,624.62.

In the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts the rainfall was slightly greater than in previous years, but further east the summer was exceedingly dry. No fires of any account occurred in the western part of the Province; in fact, on any pine lands owned by the Crown, except one small fire in the Michipicoton country. On licensed lands, from the reports received, the fires which did any damage appear to have been few in number and the amount of timber destroyed was small indeed. The most serious fire, perhaps, was the one in the Peterboro district, which damaged about 30,000 sawlogs and destroyed some valuable river improvements. It is understood that the damaged timber is being taken out this winter. The licensees, who, as is usual, were asked their views as to the work done and suggestions in the direction of strengthening the system, express satisfaction with the service as now constituted.

In the Temiscaming district a fire broke out early in July, due, it is believed, to smouldering brush heaps left by settlers which were fanned into flame by a gale of wind. No great quantity of pine was damaged; the timber there is principally spruce and other soft woods. A tract of about 44,000 acres in extent was overrun by this fire, or rather fires, for several sprang up in different places. Serious loss of buildings and effects was experienced by some of the settlers, many of whom were new in the country. After investigation, a grant of \$2,000 was made by the Government to relieve the sufferers. A committee was formed of residents in the locality in whose hands \$1,200 of the grant was placed. Another \$500 was spent for clover and grass seed, which was distributed gratuitously to be sown on the burned areas, and \$300 was appropriated to replace a lately erected school house in the township of Kerns, which had been destroyed by the fire and which the people were unable to rebuild.

Rumours have reached the Department from different sources to the effect that a couple of fires occurred last summer in the country north of the Height of Land. Private exploring has been going on there, and perhaps these fires were caused by carelessness or neglect. The explorations made by the Department during the summer of 1900 proved that this country is enormously rich in spruce and other woods suitable for pulp and paper making, and as it is beginning to be travelled by the railway surveyor, the explorer and the mineral prospector, it will have to be brought under the fire-ranging system which is in operation in other parts of the Province. It may not be necessary in the first instance to do more than place rangers on the principal rivers—which are the highways of travel—to post up notices and distribute them among parties with whom they come in contact, and for the purpose of enlisting the aid of the Hudson's Bay Company's traders and others in inculcating a spirit of care among the Indians and travellers generally through that great Northland.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

The Algonquin National Park, preserving as it so largely does all the charm and attraction of the primeval forest, has become an object of Provincial interest, and it will give general satisfaction to know that, so far as the preservation of the wild animals native to the district is concerned, as well as most of the other purposes for which the Park was established, the objects aimed at are being achieved. Wild life is becoming abundant, and the number of fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, otter, fisher, etc., is very great. The same remark applies to the game animals—moose and deer. Wolves the natural enemies of the deer, seem to be increasing, as is natural with the increase of their prey, but the vigorous measures adopted to kill these forest pests will, it is hoped, be successful. Lumbering continues to be prosecuted in the Park, and under the amendment passed in 1900 preparations are being made to cut hardwood on some old limits. The right to cut any timber other than pine expires in 1930. A well-written article descriptive of Algonquin Park by Mr. J. A. Duff, B.A., will be found in Appendix 23, page 40.

The Rondeau Provincial Park was visited by a larger number of pleasure-seekers than in any previous year, and the experiments in breeding pheasants, deer, etc., for the purpose of stocking the wooded portion of the Park, covering some 2,500 acres, are proving successful.

For reports of the Superintendents of the respective Parks see Appendices Nos. 21 and 22, page 38.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following Crown surveys have been carried out this year :—

In the District of Nipissing the Township of Firstbrook has been subdivided into lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Thunder Bay the residue of the Township of Conmee has been subdivided into lots of 320 acres each. Portions of several townships in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River which had been burned over were reposted for the convenience of parties taking up lands therein. Several minor surveys have been performed during the year.

The accounts of the ten exploration survey parties in Northern Ontario, the reports of which have been already published by order of the Legislature, have been examined and closed, with the result that the total cost has been \$40,518.28, being a very close approximation to the original vote of the Legislature. Instructions have issued for the survey of certain base and meridian lines in the District of Algoma.

The surveyors' reports of the survey of the following townships: Bertram, Residue of Conmee, Firstbrook and Latchford, the accounts for which have been closed this year, will be found in Appendices 17 to 20 inclusive, pages 33 to 36 inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Department has, during the year, on petition from the municipalities of the County of Russell, and the Townships of Cumberland, Elderslie and West Flamborough, issued instructions for a survey of the portion of the boundary line between the Townships of Cumberland and Clarence; for the survey of lots numbers three and four in the fifth and sixth concessions, and part of the sixth and seventh concession line in the Township of Cumberland; portion of the blank concession line between the third and fourth concessions of the Township of Elderslie; and road allowance between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the fifth concession of the Township of West Flamborough.

The following municipal surveys have been confirmed during the year under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Cap. 181, s. 14, ss. 4, such surveys so confirmed being final and conclusive upon all parties; the allowance for road between the tenth and eleventh concessions of the Township of Osgoode from lot number twelve northerly to the north boundary of the township; and the blind or blank concession line between the third and fourth concessions of the Township of Elderslie, extending from the side road between lots numbers five and six to the side road between lots numbers ten and eleven.

The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in Appendices 13 and 14, pages 28 and 29.

MINING AND OTHER SURVEYS.

The Mines Act of 1897 and amendments thereto require that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file in the Department surveyor's plans (in duplicate) of their proposed mining locations with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds before any sale or lease can be carried out; and under Orders in Council dated 23rd of January, 1892, 3rd December, 1892, and 22nd September, 1893

applicants to purchase islands or locations for agricultural purposes in unsurveyed territory are required to file surveyor's plans (in duplicate) of their locations, which are to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by the Mines Act, together with the necessary affidavits.

Under the above Act and regulations, in the Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Rainy River and Thunder Bay an area of 15,095.5 acres has been sold and patented during the year, for which the sum of \$30,559.50 has been received; and an area of 16,170 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres has been leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

APPENDICES.

(Appendix No. 1.)

Return of Officers and Clerks of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
	Hon. E. J. Davis..	Commissioner	1899, Oct. 21st..	\$ 4,000	
	Aubrey White....	Assistant Commissioner	1882, Jan. 1st...	3,000	
	George Kennedy..	Law Clerk	1872, Feb. 1st...	2,100	
	G. W. Yates	Clerk and Secretary ..	1899, Feb. 25th ..	1,200	{ Transf'd from Prov. Secretary's Dep't, 1st March, 1901.
	W. A. H. Findlay..	Secretary.....	1897, May 8th ..	1,000	
Sales and Free Grants...	J. J. Murphy	Chief Clerk	1872, May 1st...	1,900	Resigned Apr. 30, 1901.
	E. S. Williamson ..	Clerk	1889, May 1st..	1,300	
	T. M. Hennessey..	Clerk	1881, May 14th ..	1,050	
	W. R. Ledger	Clerk	1894, Feb. 5th ..	800	
	M. Bengough	Stenographer	1896, Oct. 23rd ..	450	
Surveys and Patents ..	G. B. Kirkpatrick..	Director of Surveys...	1866, Jan. 30th ..	2,200	
	W. Revell	Clerk	1871, Oct. 2nd ..	1,300	
	W. F. Lewis	Clerk	1872, Feb. 5th ..	1,000	
	J. B. Proctor	Clerk	1897, Jan. 15th ..	700	
	C. S. Jones	Chief Clerk of Patents.	1890, May 22nd ..	1,550	
	C. E. Burns	Clerk	1900, April 9th ..	700	
Woods and Forests...	J. A. G. Crozier..	Chief Clerk	1867, Dec. 1st...	1,800	
	Theo. C. Taylor ..	Clerk	1888, Aug. 1st ..	1,450	
	Kenneth Miller...	Clerk	1891, Nov. 1st ..	1,000	
	Alex. McLaren	Clerk	1890, May 22nd ..	900	
	J. B. Cook	Clerk	1898, Aug. 1st ..	1,100	
	R. H. Browne	Clerk and Archivist ..	1900, Mar. 2nd ..	1,000	
	H. Gillard	Clerk	1900, April 9th ..	700	
Accounts ..	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15th..	1,800	
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873, Dec. 20th ..	1,200	
	M. J. Ferris	Clerk	1892, April 1st ..	1,000	
	A. Robillard	Clerk	1894, May 4th ..	750	
	Frank Yeigh	Registrar.....	1880, Mar. 1st ..	1,500	
	Hy. Cartwright ..	Clerk	1893, Oct. 1st ..	1,050	
Bureau of Mines....	T. W. Gibson	Director	1891, June 19th ..	2,200	
	W. E. H. Carter..	Secretary	1901, Feb. 10th ..	1,000	
	F. A. Brown	Stenographer	1898, May 1st...	400	Resigned Feb. 28, 1901.
	Anne Moffatt	Stenographer	1901, Mar. 1st ..	400	
Colonization and Forestry..	Thos. Southworth..	Director	1895, April 17th..	1,700	
	D. Spence	Sec. & Intelligence Officer	1873, Jan. 13th ..	1,500	
	M. G. Dickson	Stenographer	1900, Oct. 1st ..	400	
Immigration..	A. Robertson	Clerk	December, 1882..	900	
	R. M. Persse	Constable at Station ..	January, 1899 ..	500	
	H. Brophy	Messenger & Caretaker	1898, Oct. 1st ..	600	

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 2.)
LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
Annis, A. E.	Part of District of Rainy River	1895, November 28th	\$ 200 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Armstrong, John	Lake Temiscaming, District of Nipissing	1893, October 27th	500 00	"
Best, S. G.	Part of Parry Sound District	1875, March 23rd	500 00	Without Salary.
Bishop, H. E.	Town plot of Hilton	1896, March 23rd		Mining and Land Agent.
Brodie, D. M.	Part of Algoma District	1899, March 20th	300 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Buchanan, Thos.	"	1901, November	910 00	Mining Land Agent.
Charlesworth, L. C.	District of Rainy River.	1897, August 13th	200 00	
Chapman, E. A.	"	1896, September 23rd	200 00	
Campbell, William	Part of District of Rainy River.	1897, August 12th	500 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Cockburn, J. D.	" Nipissing District	1884, May 21st	300 00	
Eastland, T. G.	" County of Peterborough	1896, July 10th	500 00	
Ellis, James	" Parry Sound District	1898, December 1st	500 00	
Hamilton, Geo.	St. Joseph's Island.	1890, September 20th	200 00	
Handy, E.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1879, January 3rd	500 00	
Hartle, Wm	" Victoria	1895, November 28th	350 00	
Hollands, C. J.	Town plot of Alberton	1892, October 12th	300 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Hamilton, Alex	Part of Nipissing District	1901, May 18th	300 00	"
Kirk, Wm	" Muskoka District	1893, July 28th	500 00	
Nichols, W. L.	" Algoma District.	1885, August 27th	300 00	Resigned 30th March, 1901.
Patton, W. H.	Town plot of Killarney	1895, March 2nd	Commission.	Agent for Sale of Land.
Reeves, James	Part of County of Renfrew	1872, February 12th	300 00	Died 19th October, 1901.
Ruttan, J. F.	" Thunder Bay District	1889, May 16th	250 00	
Ryan, C. J.	" Algoma District	1898, June 15th	500 00	Mining and Land Agent.
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District	1890, June 17th	500 00	
Stephenson, Wm	" Rainy River District	1896, June 6th	200 00	
Stewart, C. R.	" Hastings and Peterborough	1882, May 1st	500 00	
Stewart, James	" Renfrew	1891, September 26th	300 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings	1899, May 28th	300 00	
Turner, Wm	" Algoma District	1892, October 5th	200 00	Resigned 30th Sept., 1901.
Whelan, J.	" Renfrew	1884, September 19th	300 00	Also in charge of Eastern Forest Reserve.
Wood, Amos W	" Frontenac and Arkington.	1892, December 1st	100 00	
Young, H. N.	" Algoma District	1901, November 23rd	200 00	

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 3.)

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases for the year 1901.

Service.	Acres sold and leased.	Amount of sales and leases.	Amount of collections on sales and leases.
<i>Crown Lands—</i>		\$ c.	\$ c.
Agricultural	43,617	31,315 36	43,211 23
Mining	10,476	23,212 44	8,870 02
Clergy Lands	577	1,121 12	4,208 14
Common School Lands	59	165 20	12,206 64
Grammar School Lands			2,500 43
University Lands	5,787	4,212 94	2,874 87
<i>Leases—</i>			
Mining Leases....	28,540	28,252 52	72,691 80
Crown Leases and Licenses of Occupation.....	11,994 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	116 00	965 62
	101,050 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	88,895 58	147,528 75

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 4.)

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
LAND COLLECTIONS.						
<i>Crown Lands—</i>						
Agricultural	43,211	23				
Mining.....	8,870	02				
			52,081	25		
Clergy Lands			4,208	14		
Common School Lands			12,206	64		
Grammar School Lands			2,500	43		
University Lands.....			2,874	87		
<i>Rent—</i>						
Mining Leases	72,691	80				
Crown Leases	965	62				
			73,657	42		
					147,528	75
WOODS AND FORESTS.						
Timber dues			843,148	66		
Ground rent			63,042	72		
Bonus			571,383	59		
Transfer fees			2,272	38		
					1,479,847	35
Mining Licenses			4,405	00		
Casual fees	354	85				
Cullers' fees	344	00				
Assay fees.....	1,091	15				
			1,790	00		
Algonquin Park	89	00				
Rondeau Park	299	00				
			388	00		
					6,583	00
REFUNDS.						
Surveys			281	82		
Explorations			37	00		
Colonization			308	00		
Inspections			138	50		
					765	32
					\$1,634,724	42

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 5.)

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands, which are considered as Special Funds, for the year 1901.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Clergy Lands.</i>		
Principal	2,625 81	
Interest	1,582 33	
<i>Common School Lands.</i>		4,208 14
Principal	4,095 18	
Interest	8,111 46	
<i>Grammar School Lands.</i>		12,206 64
Principal	973 71	
Interest	1,526 72	
<i>University Lands.</i>		2,500 43
Principal	2,858 03	
Interest	16 84	
		2,874 87
		21,790 08

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 6.)

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E	200 00		
Armstrong, J	500 00		
Best, S. G.	500 00		
Brodie, D. M	500 00		
Buchanan, Thos.	26 30		
Chapman, E. A	200 00		
Campbell, Wm	200 00		
Cockburn, J. D	500 00		
Eastland, T. G	300 00		
Ellis, James.	500 00		
Hamilton, Alex	186 65		
Hamilton, Geo	200 00		
Handy, E.	500 00		
Hartle, Wm	350 00		
Hollands, C. J	300 00		
Kirk, Wm	500 00		
Nichols, W. L	75 00		
Reeves, Jas	300 00		
Ruttan, J. F	250 00		
Ryan, T. J	500 00		
Scarlett, J. S	500 00		
Stephenson, Wm	200 00		
Stewart, C. R.	500 00		
Stewart, James	300 00		
Tait, J. R.	300 00		
Turner, Wm	150 00		
Whelan, Jno	300 00		
Wood, A. W	100 00		
Young, H. N	21 37		
		8,959 32	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C	1,600 00		
Garrow, E	1,400 00		
Halliday, F	1,600 00		
Margach, Wm	1,600 00		
Munro, Hugh	1,200 00		
McWilliams, J. B	2,500 00		
Russell, Wm	1,600 00		
		11,500 00	
Carried forward		20,459 32	

(Appendix No. 6) —Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		20,459 32	
AGENTS DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E.....	41 94		
Armstrong, J.....	27 55		
Brodie, D. M.....	15 98		
Buchanan, Thos.....	35 00		
Campbell, Wm.....	13 65		
Cockburn, J. D.....	24 32		
Eastland, T. G.....	9 54		
Ellis, James.....	22 64		
Hamilton, Geo.....	27 20		
Handy, E.....	9 87		
Hollands, C. J.....	15 50		
Kirk, Wm.....	14 98		
Ruttan, J. F.....	12 00		
Ryan, T. J.....	39 05		
Scarlett, J. S.....	12 45		
Stephenson, Wm.....	22 66		
Stewart, C. R.....	8 55		
Stewart, James.....	4 50		
Whelan, Jno.....	6 15		
Wood, A. W.....	3 81		
Young, H. N.....	58 95		
		426 29	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C.....	369 22		
Garrow, E.....	105 21		
Halliday, F.....	202 23		
Margach, Wm.....	1,259 26		
Munro, Hugh.....	11 50		
Russell, Wm.....	212 03		
McWilliams, J. B.....	689 79		
		2,849 24	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Ames, D., Caretaking of Loboro and Dog Islands.....	20 00		
Arnold, Geo., guarding lots in Gwillimbury.....	25 00		
Bilton, Geo., care of islands in Mud and Loon lakes.....	25 00		
Dannis, S., care of Leonard Islands.....	20 00		
Davidson, D., inspection in Tiny.....	2 50		
Dunkley, Jos., care of Gore of Seymour.....	10 00		
Gillies, G. W., inspection in Carpenter.....	2 50		
Jones, C. S., travelling expenses.....	97 95		
Miller, H. H., inspection in Normanby, etc.....	22 50		
Patton, R., inspection in Sunnidale.....	5 00		
Sweet, Jas., guarding lots in Gwillimbury.....	10 00		
Ross, D. G., travelling expenses.....	55 11		
White, Aubrey, travelling expenses.....	7 60		
		303 16	
<i>Carried forward</i>			24,038 01

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			24,038 01
CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.			
<i>Ottawa.</i>			
Darby, E. J., agent.....	1,250 00		
Larose, S. C., clerk	900 00		
Rainboth, E. J., surveyor, 1900.....	200 00	2,350 00	
Rent.....	500 00		
Disbursements	88 38	588 38	2,938 38
<i>Quebec.</i>			
Nicholson, B., agent.....	1,400 00		
Harney, Thos., caretaker and messenger	150 00	1,550 00	
Rent	125 00		
Disbursements	130 02		
Travelling expenses.....	200 00	455 02	2,005 02
WOOD RANGING.			
Brady, John		1,275 40	
Bremner, J. L.....		1,602 08	
Crawford, A.....		1,042 40	
Christie, W. P.....		1,023 40	
Clegg, Sam'l		300 00	
Campbell, J. M.....		490 23	
Campbell, P. C.....		219 43	
Carroll, W.....		730 00	
Devine, M. G.....		100 00	
Elliott, G. E.....		448 00	
Henderson, Chas.....		2,009 84	
Halliday, James.....		1,087 10	
Jervis, H.....		100 00	
Johnson, S. M.....		2,175 03	
Kennedy, John.....		1,341 10	
Lloyd, E. B.....		1,167 35	
Lewis, Clifford		221 35	
Moore, D. H.....		1,561 23	
Maughan, John.....		100 00	
Maughan, Joseph.....		1,071 94	
Malone, W. P.....		905 20	
Murray, Wm.....		437 45	
Mooney, Thomas.....		604 00	
Macdonald, D. F.....		338 88	
McLeod, John.....		243 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>		20,597 91	28,981 41

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			20,597	91	28,981	41
<i>WOOD RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
McGillivray, A.....			504	75		
McPherson, D. G.....			40	00		
McGown, Wm.....			1,240	00		
McCagherty, P.....			1,592	30		
McCracken, John.....			953	45		
McKay, A.....			40	00		
Pearson, J. J.....			560	60		
Quinn, Wm.....			623	45		
Regan, Judd P.....			490	10		
Regan, John.....			100	00		
Robinson, Wm.....			1,490	19		
Smith, J. W.....			1,311	22		
Sinclair, F.....			1,102	50		
Taylor, T. G.....			894	92		
Trivett, W. F.....			640	00		
Wigg, F. G.....			1,301	25		
White, J. B.....			1,881	81		
Young, C. T.....			425	50		
Yuill, Andrew.....			192	00		
					35,981	95
<i>FIRE RANGING.</i>						
Avery, James..... 1900			131	00		
Aikins, G. N..... 1900			42	00		
Aussaint, Toussaint.....			24	00		
Arno, James.....			123	00		
Allan, Wm. A.....		34	00			
Disbursements.....		9	88			
				43	88	
Archer, George.....			118	00		
Aylward, James.....			94	00		
Armstrong, J. C.....			81	88		
Bellow, Louis.....			455	51		
Brady, Wm..... 1900			79	00		
Brown, Hugh R..... 1900			131	00		
Bromley, Thos.....		131	00			
Disbursements.....		11	88			
				142	88	
Brum, Albert.....		108	00			
Disbursements.....		51	88			
				159	88	
Bernard, Paul.....			131	00		
Barrow, Edward..... 1900		118	00			
do..... 1901		131	00			
				249	00	
Bowland, A. G..... 1900		102	00			
..... 1901		100	00			
				202	00	
Bowland, Wm.....		131	00			
Disbursements.....		16	50			
				147	50	
Baker, James..... 1900			125	00		
Brannan, Sam'l.....			116	00		
Bryans, Frank.....		135	00			
Disbursements.....		87	90			
				222	90	
<i>Carried forward</i>			2,819	43	64,963	36

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,819	48	64,963	36
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.						
Buchanan, Robt.....			50	00		
Burton, John.....			106	00		
Burns, John.....			123	00		
Cooney, James..... 1900			119	00		
Casselmann, Wm.....			131	00		
Christie, W. P.....	342	00				
Disbursements.....	67	80				
Christie, Peter R.....			409	80		
Crombie, John.....			132	00		
Cassidy, Joseph.....			118	00		
Crivea, James.....			32	00		
Conway, Richard.....			110	00		
Cole, George.....			131	00		
Cosgrave, J. P..... 1898			127	00		
Creswell, Wm.....			98	00		
Cardiff, G. M..... 1900	84	00				
do..... 1901	131	00				
Cochrane, John, disbursements.....			215	00		
Curtin, David.....			54	63		
Crawford, David.....			117	00		
Cushing, Daniel.....			115	00		
Cousins, Thos.....			85	00		
Cunningham, Thos.....			129	00		
Cleary, John.....			132	25		
Cahill, George..... 1900			112	00		
Collins, Charles.....			107	00		
Carrier, James.....			108	00		
Coghlan, Thos.....			106	00		
Campbell, John M.....			131	00		
Campbell, George.....			82	00		
Campbell, James.....			131	00		
Campbell, Henderson.....			127	00		
Columbus, Frank.....			70	00		
Dery, J. A.....	145	00	131	00		
Disbursements.....	114	50				
Duret, Chas.....	109	00	259	50		
Disbursements.....	9	00				
Dufond, Ignace.....			118	00		
Dennison, Harry.....			133	00		
Didier, L. P.....			181	00		
Dyment, A. E., disbursements.....			120	00		
Durrell, Rooney.....			22	40		
Durrell, Thos.....			99	00		
Deschambault, Henry.....			126	00		
David, Loussaint.....			131	00		
Dawkins, John.....	131	00	129	00		
Disbursements.....	3	00				
Dunn, Thos.....			134	00		
Dunn, A. B.....			131	00		
Derosier, Joseph.....			131	00		
Dean, George.....			115	00		
Easton, John, disbursements..... 1900			7	63		
Fairburn F. K.....			78	00		
Fitzpatrick, David.....			75	75		
Fraser, John.....			96	00		
Fnnerty, John.....			62	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			8,716	39	64,963	36

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		8,716 39	64,963 36
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Forbes, Charles	114 00		
Disbursements	126 88	240 88	
Fraser, W. A	118 00		
Disbursements	102 79	220 79	
Fraser, Alex.		131 00	
Finlayson, J. H.		131 00	
Foley, Pat	131 00		
Disbursements	38 25	169 25	
Groulx, Arthur		39 00	
Guthrie, John		130 00	
Gravelle, Delphis		33 00	
Grenkie, Chas.		127 00	
Generaux, Nelson		126 00	
Gagnon, Joseph		47 00	
Gongon, Arcene		132 00	
Gagnon, Noel		81 87	
Grant, George		105 00	
Gardiner, John		350 00	
Gould, Ferdinand		121 00	
Grozelle, A. D.		126 00	
Grantham, James		130 00	
Grawberger, Thos		131 00	
Hurd, Cyrus	77 00		
Disbursements	12 38	89 38	
Hoff, J. S. Morris	127 00		
Disbursements	9 87	136 87	
Humphreys, Thos. W		131 00	
Hillis, James		236 00	
Hayes, Martin		120 00	
Haley, Cornelius		131 00	
Harvie, Andrew		123 00	
James, Martin		124 00	
Jonasen, Dan'l		120 00	
Jackson, George		127 00	
Johnston, Wm.	100 00		
Disbursements	8 63	108 63	
Johnston, Joseph		131 00	
Kirkpatrick, John		69 00	
Kelly, Irvine		44 00	
Kennedy, Robert		120 00	
Lariviere, Joseph	131 00		
Disbursements	17 50	148 50	
Lamothe, Hiliare		131 00	
Loughrin, L	1900 73 50		
Disbursements	1900 7 63	81 13	
Leckie, John		131 00	
Labell, James	120 00		
Disbursements	1 98	121 98	
Long, H. E		114 00	
Leage, Peter		106 00	
Labrash, J. P.		71 00	
Lemyre, Meddy		73 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		14,076 67	64,963 36

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward.</i>		14,076 67	64,963 36
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.			
Lyons, Frank		136 00	
Lyle, James	1898	105 00	
Laundiere, Alex.		99 00	
LeBlanc, Oliver		131 00	
LeBlanc, E.		81 87	
Leveille, Oslas	1900	10 50	
LeClair, Edmund.		131 00	
Latour, Alfred.		131 00	
Mahn, P.			
Disbursements	130 00		
	14 00		
		144 00	
Margach, James A.	132 50		
Disbursements	103 35		
		235 85	
Margach, Wm., disbursements		23 75	
Myles, Wm.		98 25	
Mercer, A. J.	1900	100 63	
Macdonald, J. D.		225 00	
Macdonald, Dan'l			
Disbursements	130 00		
	69 75		
		199 75	
Malloy, Mark	1900	51 00	
Disbursements		5 75	
Services	1901	124 00	
Disbursements.		60 55	
		241 30	
Munro, J. H.	139 00		
Disbursements	23 25		
		162 25	
Millichamp, Thos. A.		124 00	
Mulvihill, Michael.		104 00	
Macfarlane, R. L.		131 00	
Marks, Thos.		104 00	
May, Henry.		131 00	
May, Albert.		131 00	
McDougall, Duncan	1900	18 60	
McCaffrey, James		131 00	
McCartney, Thos., disbursements	1900	48 29	
McGillivray, D. D.	1900	127 00	
McGillivray, A.			
Disbursements	326 70		
	166 30		
		493 00	
McIntyre, Wm., disbursements		506 27	
McMullen, Alex.		121 00	
McAdams, Alfred		84 00	
McAdams, James	107 00		
Disbursements	7 87		
		114 87	
McKenzie, G.	1900	57 50	
McGuire, Pat.		131 00	
McDonald, Alex.		131 00	
McGarvey, Robt.		121 00	
McDermott, Wm.		106 00	
McDermott, John		106 00	
McKenzie, Gordon	1900	57 50	
McDermid, Alex.		130 00	
McGuey, Dennis.		131 00	
McIntosh, Dan'l		106 00	
McInnis, Angus D.		124 00	
McGary, Alex. T.		125 00	
McElroy, Robt.		106 00	
<i>Carried forward.</i>		20,143 25	64,963 36

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			20,143	25	64,963	36
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
McElroy, Patrick, J.....			65	50		
McElroy, Dan'l.....			131	00		
McMartin, Wm.....			106	00		
McColgan, E. R.....			105	00		
McKay, Wm.....			106	00		
McKay, Angus.....			112	00		
McFadden, John.....			98	00		
McGrath, G. A.....	1900		25	00		
McGrath, M.....			70	00		
McLeod, Angus.....			127	00		
McNab, Angus.....			131	00		
McCaugherty, Robt. E.....			92	00		
McFadden, E. N.....			131	00		
McCall, Arch'd.....			73	00		
Nolan, Peter.....	1900	122	00			
do.....	1901	131	00			
			253	00		
Newell, Wm. S.....			102	00		
Nicholson, W. J.....			43	00		
Nadow, Telesphore.....			87	00		
O'Neil, A. J.....		450	00			
Disbursements.....		4	40			
			454	40		
O'Neil, P. F.....			76	00		
Oram, John.....			131	00		
Owens, Richard.....			106	00		
O'Connor, John.....			127	00		
Piper, R.....	1900		131	00		
Plourd, Chas.....	1900		131	00		
do.....	1901		131	00		
Paul, Wes.....			131	00		
Paquette, Oliver.....			72	00		
Potvin, Jules.....			130	00		
Pickens, George.....			18	75		
Pilow, Xavier.....			121	00		
Robert, Benjamin.....	1900		130	00		
Robinson, T. G.....			103	00		
Robinson, Thos.....			103	00		
Richardson, Wellington.....			24	00		
Ritchie, David A.....			115	00		
Rosney, Robt.....			53	00		
Randall, Louis G.....			125	00		
Ritchie, George.....			131	00		
Raville, Dan'l.....			106	00		
Ruxton, James.....		247	50			
Disbursements.....		14	40			
			261	90		
Rawson, Chas. E.....			88	00		
Regan, Manrice.....			123	00		
Reynolds, John.....			127	00		
Smith, Patrick.....		131	00			
Disbursements.....		2	00			
			133	00		
Smith, Joseph.....			130	00		
Scawtlin, James.....			128	00		
Smith, Leslie.....			100	00		
Scott, M. J.....			131	00		
Saucier, Ovid.....			120	00		
Smith, Orvel.....			136	00		
Sergison, John.....			94	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			26,222	80	64,963	36

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			26,222	80	64,963	36
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Scott, Fred, W.			129	00		
Strachan, Arthur			128	00		
Sheridan, P.			131	00		
Sproat, Joseph			80	75		
Sweezey, Benjamin			131	00		
Scoular, John			79	50		
Skuce, Thos.			131	00		
Soucic, Xavier			124	00		
Shiels, James A.	131	00				
Disbursements	211	01				
			342	01		
St. Armour, John			60	00		
Simms, Joseph			131	00		
Trudeau, Paul			128	00		
Turner, George			131	00		
Thaxter, Robert			131	00		
Thompson, J. C.	131	00				
Disbursements	8	44				
			139	44		
Taylor, James A.			79	00		
Vaudette, E.	49	38				
Disbursements	38	74				
			88	12		
Valker, P. D.			131	00		
Vien, Michael			131	00		
Verrault, Napoleon			53	00		
Wilkinson, R. F.			123	00		
Wilson, Hugh A.	152	50				
Disbursements	111	25				
			263	75		
Weart, E. B.			131	00		
Wood, Thomas A.			112	00		
Walters, Thomas			130	00		
Warren, Josephus	1900	131	00			
do	1901	98	25			
			229	25		
Winters, John			120	00		
Yuill, A., disbursements			54	00		
Young, William			106	00		
Young, A. J., disbursements			25	00		
Younmans, James			71	00		
			30,066	62		
Refunds			442	00		
					29,624	62
<i>MINING DEVELOPMENT.</i>						
<i>Rat Portage Agency.</i>						
Charlesworth, L. C., salary	910	00				
Winter, C. R., services in office	60	00				
			970	00		
Office rent	540	00				
Travelling expenses	100	30				
Disbursements	70	23				
			710	53		
					1,680	53
<i>Carried forward</i>					96,286	51

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			96,286 51
MINING DEVELOPMENT.—Continued.			
<i>Belleville Assay Office.</i>			
Wells, J. W., salary	1,000 00		
do travelling expenses	67 45		
Disbursements.....	477 06	1,544 51	
Clarke, W. H., services	33 00		
Dickson, C. W. do	123 50		
Thorpe, F. J. do	123 00		
		279 50	
Supplies.....	889 86		
Repairs and maintenance	641 45	1,481 31	
			3,305 32
<i>Michipicoton Mining Division.</i>			
Boyd, D. G., salary	1,000 00		
do rent	60 00		
do disbursements	124 46	1,184 46	
<i>Inspection of Mines.</i>			
Carter, W. E. H., disbursements		188 05	
De Kalb, C., salary (7 months)	583 00		
Disbursements.....	150 00	733 00	
<i>Mining Explorations.</i>			
Coleman, A. P., salary	500 00		
do disbursements	729 15		
Kay, G. F., assistant	174 00		
Johnston, A. do 1900.....	134 00	1,537 15	
Miller, W. G., services.....	500 00		
Disbursements	352 10	852 10	
			4,494 76
CULLERS' EXAMINATIONS.			
Johnson, S. M., disbursements	4 50		
Mather, D. L., services	4 00		
Munro, H., disbursements	13 45		
McWilliams, J. B., do	36 20		
		58 15	
Advertising		37 32	
			95 47
FOREST RESERVES.			
<i>Tenagami Reserve.</i>			
Loughrin, L., services	498 00		
Disbursements.....	267 89	765 89	
Dent, E., services	405 00		
Disbursements	27 20	432 20	
Easton, Jno., services.....	400 00		
Disbursements	29 50		
		429 50	
Friday, James, services.....		200 00	
Mathias, M. do		62 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		1,889 59	104,164 06

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,889	59	104,164	06
FOREST RESERVES.—Continued.						
Temagami Reserve.—Continued.						
McGregor, P., services	327	50				
Disbursements	15	55				
Petrant, Wm., services			343	05		
Turner, Jno. do	377	50	254	00		
Disbursements	4	40				
Turner, Joseph, services			381	90		
Southworth, H. do	322	50	258	00		
Disbursements	22	00				
Young, P., services	395	00	344	50		
Disbursements	22	60				
Supplies. (\$2,148.19)			417	60		
			259	55		
Sibley Reserve.						
Munro, H., services			100	00		
Eastern Reserve.						
Wensley, F. H., services			145	50		
Wood, A. W. do	250	00				
Disbursements	25	80				
			275	80		
PREVENTION OF EXPORT OF LOGS.					4,669	49
Halliday, F., expenses					28	60
SURVEYS					17,182	35
BOARD OF SURVEYORS					200	00
REFUNDS					18,314	76
CONTINGENCIES.						
Bureau of Mines.						
Printing and binding	642	92				
Stationery	919	95				
Postage	199	03	1,562	87		
Telegraphing	105	95				
Freight and express	114	66				
Advertising	766	13	419	64		
Subscriptions	100	36				
Books	103	00				
Blue, A., travelling expenses	19	20	969	49		
do proof-reading report for 1900	300	00				
Carter, W. E. H., travelling expenses	10	20	319	20		
Gibson, T. W., do	162	88				
Speller, F. N., do	35	73				
Passingham, J., services re well cutting			208	81		
Maps and plates	222	50	20	00		
Photo supplies	23	90				
Thompson, P., services			246	40		
Sundries			57	00		
			9	37		
					3,812	78
<i>Carried forward</i>					148,372	04
2 C.L.						

(Appendix No. 6).—Concluded.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			148,372 04
<i>CONTINGENCIES.—Continued.</i>			
<i>Forestry.</i>			
Printing and binding.....	23 50		
Stationery	193 60		
		217 10	
Postage and express	182 32		
Telegraphing	69 86		
		252 18	
Subscriptions	67 64		
Books	20 50		
Photo supplies.....	30 70		
Maps	21 00		
		139 84	
Travelling expenses	288 47		
Can ping outfit	20 10		
		308 57	
Typewriter and repairs.....		115 95	
Moorehead R. D., services	84 00		
Thompson, P., do	129 50		
		213 50	
Sundries		29 85	
			1,276 99
<i>Departmental.</i>			
Printing and binding	1,540 33		
Stationery	3,333 75		
		4,874 08	
Postage	1,385 00		
Express	135 32		
		1,520 32	
Telegraphing	301 21		
Telephoning	68 25		
Cab hire.....	95 10		
Car fare	50 00		
		514 56	
Advertising timber sale, etc	2,750 98		
Subscriptions	319 85		
		3,070 83	
Extra clerks.....		6,545 00	
Maps	405 15		
Books	144 50		
Micrometer	50 00		
		599 65	
Typewriters, rent and repairs		173 70	
Legal expenses, Queen vs. Conmee		546 51	
Davis, Hon. E. J., travelling expenses	96 70		
Yates, G. W. do	30 50		
		126 85	
Sundries		88 62	
			18,060 12
			167,709 15

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 7.)

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of various Services under the Direction of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1901.

Name.	£	c.	\$	c.	£	c.
DIAMOND DRILLS.						
Roché, E. K., manager of Drill No. 1	954	50				
Expenses	53	58				
			1,013	08		
Smith, O. R., manager of Drill No. 2	993	35				
Expenses	204	20				
			1,197	55		
Donaldson, G., expenses			45	15		
Advertising			18	85		
Carbons	2,856	74				
Drill furnishings	419	58				
			3,276	32		
Freight, express and teaming	846	06				
Labor	4,435	32				
Supplies	787	35				
			6,068	73		
			11,619	68		
<i>Refunds</i>			8,133	98		
					3,485	70
COLONIZATION.						
Burriss, R. A., disbursements	166	17				
Treeby, H. do	7	25				
Robertson, J., services	48	00				
Disbursements	47	43				
			95	43		
Cadioux, J., services	275	80				
Disbursements	86	84				
			362	64		
Fee, W. G., disbursements	120	00				
			751	49		
Varley, W. B., services	50	00				
Peer, W. do	25	00				
Newton, Thos. do	22	00				
Roché, G. W. do	21	00				
			118	00		
Carriage of immigrants	47	74				
Meals for do	141	65				
Guides' fees	1,072	00				
			1,261	39		
Baggage-room, New Liskeard	174	41				
Colonization shed, do	114	60				
			289	01		
Photographs, etc.	47	05				
Maps	601	60				
			648	65		
Freight and express			135	22		
Agricultural prizes			52	50		
Advertising	1,422	25				
Printing and stationery	1,747	26				
			3,169	51		
Sundries			51	73		
					6,477	50
MINING SCHOOLS			42,069	45		
COLLECTION OF MINERALS			500	00		
					42,569	45
IRON MINING ACT					6,737	80
<i>Carried forward</i>					59,270	45

(Appendix No. 7) — Continued

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward					59,270	45
EXPLORATIONS 1900.						
Party No. 1— Coulthard, R. W., geologist			30	00		
Party No. 3— Gray, G. R. Parsons, J. R. L., geologist.....	250	02 44			294	02
Party No. 4— Baird, Alex. McConachie, J., land and timber estimator	420	31 88			569	06
Stewart, G. M., geologist	60	00				
Party No. 5— Davidson, W. S. Proctor, D., land and timber estimator	946	30 85			1,105	45
Neelands, E. V., geologist	74	15				
Party No. 6— Tiernan, J. M. Haines, J. L., land and timber estimator	207	35 150			951	32
Robinson, H. A., geologist	299	42				
Speight & Co., preparing report	294	00				
Party No. 7— Proudfoot, H. B. Snelgrove, F. J., geologist	504	33 114			776	33
Sharp, J. A., land and timber estimator	158	00				
Party No. 8— Beatty, D. Piché, J., maps	248	68 4			253	43
Party No. 9— Robertson, J. McPhee, D., land and timber estimator.....	1,592	83 18			1,640	83
Davidson, J. E., geologist	30	00				
Party No. 10— McAree, John	261	93			328	26
Johnson, J. A., geologist.....	30	00				
do photographs	12	33				
Nash, J., land and timber estimator	24	00				
Thompson, Phillips, services	139	50				
Nelson, W. R., typewriting report	50	00				
Lockhead, W., naming plants	12	00			201	50
Printing and binding report	1,422	45				
Maps for reports.....	2,615	00				
Paper do	1,694	50				
Plates do	124	30			5,856	25
Carried forward.....					12,006	45
					71,276	90

(Appendix No. 7.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					71,276	90
ALGONQUIN PARK.....			7,503	69		
RONDEAU PARK			1,662	49		
IMMIGRATION.					9,166	18
Liverpool Agency					4,825	00
					85,268	08

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix

WOODS AND

Statement of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

Agencies.	Area covered by timber license.	QUANTITY AND					
		Sawlogs.				Boom and	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.	
		Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.
Western Timber District	10,950	7,339,780	490,432,327	504,386	23,648,854	109,990	16,840,647
Belleville Timber District	949	378,788	35,302,873	272,722	10,271,001	15,676	4,608,606
Ottawa Timber District	6,292	969,744	72,698,758	151,672	6,297,062	103,704	11,306,395
Totals	18,191	8,688,312	598,433,958	928,780	40,216,917	229,370	32,755,638

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

Agencies.	Cordwood.		Tanbark.	Railway ties.	Posts.	Telegraph poles.	Shingle bolts.	Head blocks.	Heading bolts.	Pulpwood.
	Hard.	Soft.								
	Cords.	Cords.								
Western Timber District	1,730	37,145	6,269	1,352,167	370	3,998	964	660	1,566	46,582
Belleville Timber District	189	579	1,679	12,654	3,683	572	122	.....	.....	237
Ottawa Timber District .....	.....	.....	.....	84,606	1,266	19,668	1	.....	.....	919
Totals	1,869	37,724	7,948	1,449,427	5,319	24,238	1,087	660	1,566	47,738

J. A. G. CROZIER,

Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

No. 8)

FORESTS.

Rent and Bonus during the year ending 31st December, 1901.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

Dimension Timber.		Square timber.						Cedar.
Other.		White Pine.		Oak, Ash, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Tamarac.		Pile Timber.		
Pieces.	Feet, B.M.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Lineal feet.
20,948	2,695,441	26,258	1,234,686	O 1 A 37 A 65 B 158 E 24 Bs 1 O 327	19 521 1,708 5,023 1,104 36 8,581	4,660	719,107	10,384
4,560	583,812							5,296
32,258	1,975,999	9,808	521,195	T 4	100			155,146
57,766	5,255,252	36,066	1,755,881	A 102 B 158 E 24 B 1 O 328 T 4	2,229 5,023 1,104 36 8,600 100	4,660	719,107	170,826

TIMBER, ETC.—Continued.

Traverses.	Boat knees.	Amounts accrued.						
		Transfer bonus.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber dues.	Bonus.	Ground rent.	Total.
Pieces.	Pieces.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	.....	2,272 38	9,987 41	2,182 74	640,774 01	584,241 57	38,150 04	1,277,608 15
.....	.....		804 46	411 25	48,714 33	.....	4,524 00	54,454 04
453	80	.....	3,319 94	.....	104,483 26	.....	19,782 00	127,585 20
453	80	2,272 38	14,111 81	2,593 99	793,971 60	584,241 57	62,456 04	1,459,647 39

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 9.)

WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1901.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Western District collections at Department	1,195,174	03		
do do Quebec	22,464	44		
			1,217,638	47
Belleville District collections	40,487	04		
			40,487	04
Ottawa District collections at Department	211,312	66		
do do Quebec	10,409	18		
			221,721	84
			1,479,847	35

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No 10.)

Statement of Patents, etc., issued during the year 1901.

	Number.
Crown Lands	400
School "	59
Mining "	47
Public " (late Clergy Reserves)	20
Free Grant " (A. A.)	69
" " (under Act of 1880)	337
Rainy River " (Mining and Crown)	90
Mining Leases	216
Licenses of Occupation	7
Crown Leases	8
Mining Lands (University)	10
" " Leases "	2
Crown Lands "	1
Total	1,266

CHARLES S. JONES,
Chief Clerk.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 11.)

Return of the number of locatees and of acres located ; of purchasers and of acres sold ; of locations cancelled for non-performance of settlement duties ; and of patents issued under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, during the year 1901.

Township.	District or county.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Baxter	Muskoka	Wm. Kirk, Bracebridge...	5	264	2	11	2	4
Brunel	"	"	2	200	"	"	3	1
Chaffey	"	"	3	298	"	"	4	5
Draper	"	"	4	406	"	"	4	2
Franklin	"	"	10	835	"	"	5	5
Macaulay	"	"	3	300	"	"	3	2
Medora	"	"	3	292	"	"	6	6
Monck	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4
Morrison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Muskoka	"	"	4	298	"	"	1	1
McLean	"	"	8	684	1	10	17	1
Oakley	"	"	10	1,006	"	"	8	2
Ridout	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	1
Ryde	"	"	8	767	"	"	2	1
Sinclair	"	"	19	2,079	3	161	11	9
Sherborne	"	"	2	2,000	"	"	"	"
Stephenson	"	"	1	100	"	"	1	1
Stisted	"	"	2	180	"	"	2	2
Watt	"	"	"	"	1	41	"	7
Wood	"	"	22	2,075	3	86	6	7
Cardwell	Parry Sound ..	James Ellis, Parry Sound.	11	1,145	"	"	6	4
Carling	"	"	5	544	1	184	1	1
Christie	"	"	11	954	"	"	4	"
Conger	"	"	10	807	6	121	1	15
Ferguson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
Foley	"	"	6	239	2	80	4	"
Hagerman	"	"	2	172	"	"	1	"
Humphrey	"	"	14	1,349	1	71	2	7
Monteith	"	"	17	1,850	1	2	5	2
McConkey	"	"	2	191	1	38	"	2
McDougall	"	"	7	580	"	"	1	2
McKenzie	"	"	4	372	"	"	4	1
McKellar	"	"	1	100	"	"	1	"
Shawanaga	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson	"	"	4	396	1	2	1	1
Chapman	"	S. G. Best, Maganetawan.	26	2,361	"	"	39	8
Croft	"	"	24	2,152	2	143	20	6
Ferrie	"	"	4	391	"	"	4	5
Gurd	"	"	2	201	"	"	1	9
Lount	"	"	7	431	2	10	16	3
Machar	"	"	11	1,038	"	"	7	2
Mills	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
Pringle	"	"	4	399	1	30	2	5
Ryerson	"	"	8	828	1	96	5	5
Spence	"	"	12	1,019	1	1	12	1
Strong	"	"	6	642	"	"	5	4
Armour	"	E. Handy, Emsdale	6	574	"	"	8	2
Ethune	"	"	14	1,145	"	"	8	2
Joly	"	"	14	1,375	"	"	12	6
McMurrich	"	"	6	560	"	"	1	4
Perry	"	"	10	975	"	"	10	6
Proudfoot	"	"	5	458	"	"	1	"
Ohisholm	"	J. S. Scarlett, Powassan ..	34	3,349	2	31	13	13
Hardy	"	"	8	800	"	"	"	"
Himsworth	"	"	23	2,316	2	122	12	16
Laurier	"	"	11	1,100	"	"	6	1
Nipissing	"	"	9	1,200	"	"	7	"
Patterson	"	"	2	200	3	722	2	"

(Appendix No. 11) — Continued.

Township.	District or county.	Agent.	No of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Anson	Haliburton	Wm. Hartle, Minden	2	267	.....	.....	1	1
Glamorgan	"	"	3	287	.....	.....	6	2
Hindon	"	"	5	529	2	128	3	.....
Lutterworth	"	"	3	300	.....	.....	2	.....
Minden	"	"	4	391	.....	.....	1	.....
Snowdon	"	"	2	150	.....	.....	2	.....
Stanhope .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anstruther	Peterborough	T. G. Eastland, Apsley	11	1,151	.....	.....	2	1
Burleigh	"	"	4	506	.....	.....	.....	1
Chandos	"	"	1	115	.....	.....	1	3
Methuen	"	"	5	589	3	542	.....	4
Cardiff	Haliburton	C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	6	519	.....	.....	1	.....
Cavendish	Peterborough	"	4	392	2	5	3	3
Galway	"	"	9	894	1	1	3	3
Monmouth	Haliburton	"	26	2,523	.....	.....	20	6
Bangor	Hastings	"	9	759	.....	.....	3	3
McClure	"	"	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wicklow	"	"	6	407	.....	.....	.....	2
Carlow	"	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	17	1,486	.....	.....	3	1
Cashel .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dungannon	"	"	9	771	2	159	6	7
Faraday	"	"	18	1,531	2	29	5	10
Herschel	"	"	3	293	.....	.....	3	2
Limerick	"	"	1	100	.....	.....	.....	2
Mayo	"	"	10	714	1	15	2	3
Monteagle	"	"	14	1,286	3	108	4	8
Wollaston	"	"	3	209	.....	.....	3	5
Abinger	Addington	A. W. Wood, Plevna	1	100	1	19	1	3
Denbigh	"	"	4	403	.....	.....	1	2
Canonto, South	Frontenac	"	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canonto, North .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....
Clarendon .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Miller	"	"	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmerston	"	"	1	102	1	73	1	2
Algona, South	Renfrew	James Reeves, Eganville	2	200	.....	.....	.....	3
Algona, North	"	"	2	198	.....	.....	.....	1
Brougham	"	"	1	100	.....	.....	2	1
Grattan	"	"	8	606	2	4	1	2
Hagarty	"	"	4	350	.....	.....	1	4
Richards	"	"	6	435	.....	.....	.....	1
Wilberforce	"	"	5	450	1	100	2	6
Brudenell	"	John Whelan, Brudenell	30	2,562	1	4	8	8
Griffith	"	"	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1
Jones	"	"	15	1,220	3	34	.....	4
Lyell	"	"	14	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndoch	"	"	28	2,702	2	100	1	1
Matawatchan	"	"	6	598	.....	.....	.....	2
Radcliffe	"	"	46	4,474	1	8	1	6
Raglan	"	"	31	2,906	4	233	2	4
Sebastopol	"	"	5	368	.....	.....	1	3
Sherwood	"	"	121	9,041	7	152	1	15
Alice	"	Jas. Stewart, Pembroke	4	195	.....	.....	1	4
Buchanan	"	"	2	266	1	9	1	.....
Cameron .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraser	"	"	5	525	1	100	.....	1
Head .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	3	150	.....	.....
McKay .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petewawa	"	"	1	93	.....	.....	2	2
Rolph	"	"	1	85	.....	.....	.....	1
Wylie .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Appendix No. 11).—Concluded.

Township.	District or county.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Bonfield	Nipissing.		2	100	1	100	9	8
Calvin	"						8	12
Ferris	"		4	280			14	12
Mattawan	"							3
Papineau	"						8	2
Korah	Algoma	H. N. Young, S. Ste. Marie	1	120			1	2
Parke	"	"					1	2
Prince	"	"	2	320	1	28	2	2
Plummer	"	Thos. Buchanan, Thessalon.			1	160		1
St. Joseph's I.	"	George Hamilton, Richard's Landing	23	2,299			20	4
Blake	Thunder Bay	J. F. Ruttan, Port Arthur.	8	1,280			6	
Conmee	"	"	8	1,282			1	5
Crooks	"	"						
Dawson Road	"	"						
Dorion	"	"	38	6,174	1	7	11	
Gillies	"	"	5	789			4	1
Gorham	"	"	1	181				
Lybster	"	"	6	940			2	
Marks	"	"	23	3,648			1	
McIntyre	"	"						
MacGregor	"	"						
O'Connor	"	"	36	5,603	1	160	21	1
Oliver	"	"	4	640	1	146	3	3
Paipoonge	"	"	5	499	2	199	5	5
Scoble	"	"	1	125				
Strange	"	"	1	165			1	
Atwood	Rainy River	W. Campbell, Boucherville.	2	213	1	53		2
Blue	"	"	34	5,516	1	57	3	
Curran	"	"	8	972			5	
Dilke	"	"	3	406	1	80	1	6
Morley	"	"	12	1,598	7	329	9	3
Nelles	"	"	15	2,433	3	240	6	
Pattullo	"	"	23	3,623	1	4	9	1
Roseberry	"	"						
Shenstone	"	"	14	2,203			12	
Tait	"	"	15	2,422			7	
Worthington	"	"	6	910			2	2
Aylesworth	"	W. Stephenson, Emo.	2	284	3	82	1	2
Barwick	"	"						
Burriess	"	"	28	4,511	15	402		1
Carpenter	"	"	9	1,444	3	42	2	6
Crozier	"	"	15	1,754	3	7	9	8
Devlin	"	"	17	2,115	4	86	10	4
Dobie	"	"	8	1,287			2	6
Lash	"	"	15	2,121	2	6	6	7
Roddick	"	"	2	167	3	89		3
Woodyatt	"	"	2	155	1	22		2
			1,367	148,312	138	6,258	606	466

E. S. WILLIAMSON,
Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 12.)

Statement of the number of Letters received and mailed by the Department in 1899, 1900 and 1901.

Year.	Letters received.							Names indexed.	Orders-in-Council.	Returned letters.	Letters, circulars and reports mailed from Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Mines.	Colonization and Forestry.	Military Land Grants.	Totals.				
1899.....	13,175	9,813	4,756	3,593	649	.....	34,254	48,391	98	87	40,273
1900.....	12,504	7,665	5,800	3,414	1,931	.....	31,344	44,216	87	51	41,650
1901.....	15,184	7,340	5,783	4,402	3,174	20,000	55,883	47,312	123	73	43,200

FRANK YEIGH,
Registrar.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 13.)

Statement of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1901.

Number.	Name.	Number.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, c. 181, s. 14, s.s. 4.
1	A. J. VanNostrand.	629	Feb'y 5th, 1901 ...	To survey the blind line between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Elderslie, in the county of Bruce, extending from the side road between lots numbers five and six to the side road between lots numbers ten and eleven and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments.	December 4th, 1901.
2	J. B. Lewis.....	630	March 11th, 1901 .	To survey the lines between lots numbers three and four, in the fifth and sixth concessions, and the line between the sixth and seventh concessions opposite to lots numbers two in said concessions, both in the township of Cumberland, and to have the same marked by permanent stone or iron monuments to define the same.	
3	Chas. A. Bigger....	631	March 11th, 1901 .	To survey the boundary line between the townships of Cumberland and Clarence, from the north end of the Commons in the second concession (old survey) of the township of Cumberland, south along said boundary to about lot number eight or as near thereto as an original monument may be found, and to plant permanent stone or iron monuments at the easterly and westerly limits of said road allowance between said townships at the angles of the road allowances intersecting the said boundary road allowance from the adjacent township of Clarence.	

(Appendix No. 13).—Concluded.

Number.	Name.	Number.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, c. 181, s. 14, s.s. 4.
4	Tyrrell & Ford	632	Aug. 12th, 1901, ..	To survey the allowance for road between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the fifth concession of West Flamborough, in the County of Wentworth, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments on either side of said allowance for road and also at the front and at the rear on either side of said road allowance.	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 14.)

Statement of municipal surveys confirmed during the year 1901.

Number.	Name of Surveyor.	Number.	Date of Instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under R. S.O. 1897, c. 181, s. 14, s. s. 4.
1	John H. Moore.	606	Nov. 2nd, 1897....	To survey the allowance for road between the tenth and eleventh concessions of the township of Os- goode, from lot number twelve northerly to the north boundary of the township and to plant permanent stone or iron monuments at the front angles of the lots in the eleventh concession, commencing from the original post between lots numbers eleven and twelve and extending to the north boundary of the township.	September 5th, 1901.
2	A. J. VanNostrand.	629	Feby. 5th, 1901 ...	To survey the blind line between the third and fourth concessions of the township of Elderslie, in the County of Bruce, extending from the side road between lots numbers five and six to the side road between lots ten and eleven and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments.	December 4th, 1901.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 15.)

Statement of Crown Land Surveys in progress during the year 1901, and amounts paid to date.

Number.	Date of Instruction.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.
1	27th June, 1901.....	T. J. Patten.....	Survey of line between Timber Berths 59 and 67.....	\$ c. Nil.
2	30th October, 1901.....	T. J. Patten.....	Survey of line between Timber Berths 156 and 162.....	Nil.
3	5th October, 1901 .. .	D. J. Gillon.....	Resurvey of parts of townships Shens-ton and Tait ..	1,000 00
4	23rd December, 1901 ...	A. Niven.. ..	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, Algoma	2,000 00
5	23rd December, 1901 ...	T. B. Speight.....	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, Algoma	2,000 00
				\$5,000 00

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 16.)

Statement of Crown Lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1901.

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of Acres.
1	12th June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 1. R. W. Coulthard, geologist.....	30 00	
2	21st June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 3. G. R. Gray in charge	250 02	
3			J. L. R. Parsons, geologist.....	44 00	
4	12th June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 4. A. Baird in charge.....	420 31	
5			J. McConachie, Timber estimator.	88 75	
6			G. M. Stewart, geologist	60 00	
7	12th June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 5. W. S. Davidson in charge.....	946 30	
8			E. V. Neelands, geologist	74 15	
9			D. Proctor, Timber estimator	85 00	
10	12th June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 6. J. M. Tiernan in charge	107 35	
11			J. L. Haines, Timber estimator....	150 55	
12			A. H. A. Robinson, geologist	299 42	
13			H. B. Co. Advanced to J. M. Tiernan	100 00	
14			Speight & VanNostrand, returns ..	294 00	
15	12th June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 7. H. B. Proudfoot in charge	504 33	
16			J. A. Sharp, Timber estimator....	158 00	
17			F. J. Snelgrove, geologist	114 00	
18	19th June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 8. David Beatty in charge	248 68	
19			J. Piché, Timber estimator	4 75	
20	12th June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 9. J. Robertson in charge.....	1,582 35	
21			J. E. Davison, geologist.....	30 00	
22			D. McPhee, Timber estimator	18 00	
23			H. B. Co. Transport of canoes....	10 48	
24	22nd June, 1900		Exploration Party No. 10. John McAree in charge	261 93	
25			J. Nash, Timber estimator	24 00	
26			J. A. Johnston, geologist	42 33	
			W. Lochhead, examining botanical specimens	12 00	
			N. R. Butcher, typewriting reports	50 00	

(Appendix No. 16).—Concluded.

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of Acres.
29	.....	.....	Copp, Clark Co., maps for reports..	2,615 00	
30	12th June, 1900	T. B. Speight	Survey of Base Line, District of Nipissing.....	818 75	
31	8th June, 1900	A. Niven	Survey of Base Line, District of Algoma	204 00	
32	26th June, 1900	J. W. Fitzgerald ...	Survey of townships of Bertram & Latchford	1,540 61	71,526
33	10th June, 1901	A. H. Macdougall ..	Survey of residue of township of Conmee	1,713 74	24 492
34	20th July, 1901	G. A. McCubbin....	Survey of township of Firstbrook..	1,617 00	23,100
35	10th June, 1901	A. H. Macdougall ..	Re-survey of part of the township of McIntyre	188 74	
36	10th June, 1901 . . .	A. H. Macdougall ..	Survey of timber berths A, B, C, D, Thunder Bay.....	421 73	
37	10th August, 1901...	J. G. Sing.....	Survey tie line connecting islands, Georgian Bay	439 55	
38	18th March, 1901 ...	T. J. Patten.....	Survey line between timber berths 161 and 167.....	249 28	
39	27th May, 1901	J. H. Shaw	Resurvey of part of township of Hardy	218 45	
40	7th June, 1901	Speight, VanNosen & Ward....	Survey of Park lots adjoining Dryden	189 98	
41	9th Sept., 1901.....	J. F. Whitson.....	Survey and examination of timber berths A and B, Nipissing	957 27	
42	8th March, 1901	W. Galbraith	Survey of islands L, M and N in Lake Muskoka.....	30 00	
43	.....	.....	J. Foster, repairing aneroids	10 20	
44	.....	.....	Rice, Lewis & Son, iron posts for surveyors	112 50	
45	.....	.....	Copp, Clark Co., maps.....	1,280 00	
46	.....	.....	Toronto Lithographing Company...	345 00	
47	.....	.....	C. Tarling, mounting maps.....	18 70	
48	.....	.....	J. F. Ruttan, freight on iron posts.	85	
49	.....	.....	J. F. Whitson, salary.....	1,200 00	
50	.....	.....	H. Treeby, salary ..	626 00	
				\$20,808 05	119,108

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

(Appendix No. 17.)

TOWNSHIP OF BERTRAM.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, December 6, 1900.

SIR,—The instructions appointing me to survey the Township of Latchford, dated June 26th last, also authorized me to survey this township which lies immediately east of it.

The two townships form the tongue of land which extends from the west shore easterly into Lake Nipissing. Bertram is bounded on the north and east by the lake and on the south side by the French River.

As the plan shows, the township is very much cut up with long, deep bays and narrow, tortuous water stretches that almost interlock as they get inland, except as a few points they hold deep water. The character and aspect of the township are very similar to those of Latchford. The surface is generally low, undulating. It is covered, for the most part, with a young growth of mixed bush, jack pine, poplar, spruce, birch and tamarac. There are scattered throughout small red and white pine not yet of much commercial value.

Although not so well suited for agriculture as Latchford it contains a fair proportion of farming land, being composed of sandy clay loam or a sub-soil of stiff clay of gravel and not infrequently stone and bed rock.

The arable land, as would be expected, is found chiefly in the interior, the land along the shores being somewhat rocky and broken. A careful micrometric survey was made of all the islands adjoining the township. They number about three hundred and are so designated on the plan. The areas are put in table form with the field notes, excepting the east part of Island A, Burnt, Blueberry and Sandy Islands, whose areas are given on the plan, upon them respectively.

The islands generally are covered with brush like on the main land, and in summer impart freshness and beauty to the landscape. It is needless to say that fish and game of all kinds common to this section are found in abundance. Red deer are plentiful and moose are rapidly multiplying. Nearly every day, in season, might be seen visiting tourists and sportsmen leisurely trolling or deeply engaged with hook and line from some jutting point of rock.

No more picturesque or attractive resort can, I think, be found in Ontario for sport and summer residences than among these islands which dot the river and lake in this locality.

They can be reached in a few hours by steamer from Sturgeon Falls or North Bay stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Should the projected Ottawa Canal ever reach reality it must pass through the French River just here and necessarily contribute immensely to the settlement, development and prosperity of the district.

Accompanying this report are the accounts, plan and field notes of survey, all of which will, I trust, be found satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), J. W. FITZGERALD,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon'able E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 18)

TOWNSHIP OF FIRSTBROOK.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Nov. 16th, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions dated the 20th day of July, 1901, I have completed the survey and sub-division of the Township of Firstbrook in the District of Nipissing.

Leaving the city on August 7th last, I proceeded by Canadian Pacific Railway to Temiscaming Station, and thence by steamer Meteor to Haileybury, near the head of Lake Temiscaming. From this place I reached the Township of Firstbrook by wagon road to Sharpe's Lake in the second concession of Bucke, and thence by an old lumber road to the west boundary of Bucke, which is also the east boundary of Firstbrook.

I commenced my survey at the southeast angle of the township, where I found a tamarac post planted, as described in Ontario Land Surveyor Niven's field notes of outlines of townships at the head of Lake Temiscaming, 1886. From this point, having taken observations for azimuth, I ran the south boundary due west astronomically, I then measured off the depths of concessions eighty chains each and ran the concession lines due west astronomically. I re-opened and re-blazed the east boundary, and from this measured off on the concession lines lots forty chains in width and ran the side lines between lots two and three, four and five, etc., and the west boundary of the township due north astronomically. The diagram entitled "Plan of Survey" in the field notes shows the lines on which the intervals of eighty chains were measured, the points of commencing the lines and the direction in which they were surveyed. I re-opened and re-blazed the north boundary opposite lots one and two and such other portions as were necessary in order to chain to the lakes on this boundary and make a traverse of them.

I took observations for azimuth each forenoon and afternoon when the weather permitted, and corrected my bearings whenever any appreciable error was discovered. The details of a number of these observations are entered in the field notes. The magnetic variation is nine and one half degrees west in the southeast portion of the township, and seven and one half degrees west at the extreme north-west angle, averaging about nine degrees west. The only marked local attraction was on the line between lots two and three in the fifth concession, where the variation reached sixteen degrees west.

I planted posts on the fronts of concessions and on the north boundary where these were intersected by the east and west boundaries, and by the side lines between lots two and three, four and five, etc., and also on the fronts of concessions at the angles between lots one and two, three and four, etc. These posts were marked with the numbers of the lots and concessions which they were intended to govern, that is, on the east and west sides with the numbers of the adjoining lots, and on the north side with the numbers of the concessions of which they marked the front. The posts on the east and west boundaries and on the lines between lots two and three, four and five, etc., were also marked on the south side with the numbers of the concessions of which they marked the rear.

At the south-east, north-east, north-west and south-west angles of the township I planted, in addition to the wooden posts showing the lots and concessions, iron posts one and seven eighths inches in diameter, on which were cut the names of this and the adjoining townships.

The surface of the township is fairly level, except in the northeast and northwest corners, and on lots eight and nine in the third and fourth concessions, where there are high ridges of rock. The eastern, northern and central portions of the township, comprising about three fourths of the whole, lie within the watershed of Lake Temiscaming, and have a good water supply in the Wabis Creek, and its tributaries Pike Creek and Spring Creek. The land along these creeks is very well adapted for agricultural purposes.

The soil generally is sandy loam, and along Spring creek this has a sub-stratum of clay. The area of exposed rock is comparatively small.

The entire township is thickly, but not heavily timbered. The district has apparently been burned over forty or forty five years ago, and is now covered with a growth of jack-pine, poplar, tamarac, spruce, birch and balsam up to twelve and fifteen inches in diameter, and scattered white pine of larger size, the latter being found almost entirely to the west of the watershed of the Montreal River. Spruce is more abundant around Moose Lake than in other parts of the township. The tamarac is either dead or dying.

Moose, bear, partridge and duck were seen during the survey.

I found no indications of economic minerals.

There were no squatters in the township. I am informed at the present time, however, that, of a considerable number of settlers who have recently gone into the Temiscaming country, about one dozen have gone into the Township of Firstbrook, and located claims since the close of my survey on September 13th. I have no doubt that the township, lying only six miles from Lake Temiscaming, and being on or near the line of the proposed railway from North Bay, will soon be taken up.

Access to the township from Lake Temiscaming is at present by way of Sharpe's Lake. Should the road now constructed four miles west from Halleybury along the line between the third and fourth concessions of Bucke be extended north between lots four and five in the fourth concession and thence west between the fourth and fifth concessions of Bucke and Firstbrook, it would at once open up the best part of the latter township.

From my observations and inquiries in the Township of Bucke, I found that those settlers who had given their attention to agriculture had been very successful. Good crops of timothy, clover, fall wheat, potatoes, beets and turnips are raised, and I have seen some excellent gardens as well. The snow disappears from the clearings about the middle of April, and the frosts are over about the 24th of May. Fall ploughing is carried on until the middle of November or the first of December.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

GEO. A. McCUBBIN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon'able E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner Crown Lands,

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 19.)

TOWNSHIP OF LATCHFORD.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, December 6th, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the survey of the Township of Latchford, in the Nipissing District, made by me last season under your instructions of 26th of June.

I commenced the survey as directed at the southwest angle, which was marked by iron and cedar posts for southeast angle of the Township of Falconer, surveyed in 1896.

On the northeast face of the iron post I cut the name Latchford. On the iron post marking the junction corners of the northeast angle of Falconer and southeast angle of Loudon, I cut on the east side the name Latchford.

The two iron posts supplied me by the Department for defining the north and south ends of the line dividing Latchford and Bertram I cut on the west sides the name Latchford and on the east sides Bertram, placing both in right positions properly mounded as directed.

Owing to the numerous bays and configuration generally of the French River at this place, the lines did not quite come out as shown on the projected sketch, but in a way that fits the situation just the same. Having cleared out, chained and checked the boundary line and posts between Falconer and Loudon on the west side, and Latchford on the east side, and taken meridional observations, I proceeded with the survey in the usual practical way to completion.

The frequent interruptions by water, and consequent delay in making the necessary trigonometrical calculations, retarded considerably the progress of the work. For all lots having broken fronts, the posts for them have been planted, and where necessary, mounded in the manner shown in the sketches accompanying field notes. As will be understood by examination of the field notes, the township is flat or gently undulating, the surface being in no place hilly or broken. The soil in the lower parts is sand loam of average depth and fertility, fairly fit for settlement and farming purposes, while on the higher parts it is lighter and more sandy and stony.

The present timber growth is young and small, jack pine, spruce, tamarac, birch, and poplar being the prevailing kinds; red and white pine of equal growth are scattered over the township.

The boundary line between this township and Bertram passes southwards through Island A in the channel of the French River, each part going with its respective township.

Contiguous to the island marked B on plan and north and south of it are shallow rapids, each falling about two and one-half feet in so many chains.

On the east side, where the river narrows to about twenty links, there is a fall of five feet in one chain. These rapids are shown on the plan. They are the only rapids fronting the township and are the first out of Lake Nipissing. The river banks are mostly granite rock and vary from five to ten feet or more above the ordinary river height.

The water in this branch of the river is deep; even in some of the remote bays it is fifteen to twenty feet.

The Okickendawt Island—Indian Reserve—fronts the river along the south side of the township. It is specially noticeable for the large quantity of splendid pine upon it which is always jealously guarded from fire and other waste by the Indians in possession.

In concluding this report I would say that although the township is not quite an ideal one for agricultural purposes on a large scale, it ranks in that respect equal to the average township in the District, and coupled with its superior attractions in other respects will eventually become a thriving settlement.

The accounts, field notes and plan are herewith submitted and will be found, I hope, satisfactory.

The Hon'able E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,
Ontario Land Surveyor

(Appendix No. 20.)

TOWNSHIP OF OONMEE.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, 10th Oct, 1901.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions, I have completed the survey of the residue of the Township of Conmee.

I commenced the survey at a point on the line between lots B and C, concession five, due north eighty chains from the front of concession five and ran the front of concession six due west to the south-east corner of mining location B. J. 128. At this point I found Ontario Land Surveyor Russell had laid out mining locations to the north and from the south-west corner of B. J. 128, west to township boundary. My line for the front of concession six ran slightly south of B. J. 128, and as Russell had produced the south boundary of B. J. 128 west to the boundary, I adopted his line as the north limit of concession five, and planted posts at each intersection of the lines run in concession five. The length of these lines and of all others in the fifth concession are shown on plan and in field notes.

The line in front of concession seven ended in lot seven at the east boundary of R. 703. The line in front of concession eight ended at the west boundary of lot ten, where I found mining location R. 713 ; also that all the space between this, south and west, had been surveyed into mining locations. This caused me to plant the iron post (intended for the boundary) at the south-west corner of lot ten, concession eight. It was marked lot ten on the east side, and concession seven on the south, concession eight on the north side. All the side lines were run north to the south boundary of the Dawson road lots, and posts planted marked concession number on south, and lot number on east and west sides : this boundary caused a great deal of trouble, but was found in every case ; also some of the posts, where fire had destroyed them. As substantial posts as could be got were planted on concession lines at all lot corners, and marked with the concession numbers on north and south sides at intersection of side lines run. The half mile posts were marked with the concession number on the north side only. Iron posts properly marked were planted alongside wooden ones in front of concession five, between lots A-1, six-seven, and at the south-west corner of lot twelve, on the front of concession eight, between lots A-1, six-seven, and at the south-west corner of lot ten, and at the intersection of the south boundary of the Dawson road lots with the west boundary of the township, all marked with their proper numbers by a cold chisel. Frequent observations were taken on eastern elongation of Polaris. The land found fit for farming was chiefly on the fifth concession, and south part of concession six, with a few tracts in the village to the north, mostly of a sandy loam, free from stones and easily cleared, being covered with scrub and small poplars. The north part of the township is very hilly and rocky, some of the hills being from four hundred to five hundred feet high. Numerous small streams were found which, owing to the wet spring, had considerable water in them. The township has, with the exception of tracts at the south-west corner, and near the Kaministiquia River, been burnt over several times, and is now covered with a dense growth of scrub and small poplar. The compass variation was very irregular, varying from sixty degrees west to sixty degrees east, and constantly changing.

Traces of game were plentiful, namely, red deer, cariboo, moose, bear and partridge.

A plan and field notes accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. MACDOUGALL,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon'able E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 21.)

RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK.

MORPETH, P. O., Dec. 31st, 1901.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit this my report for the year 1901, as caretaker and ranger of the Rondeau Provincial Park.

The Park as a summer resort is steadily gaining in popularity as time goes on, and this year marked a decided increase in the number of campers as well as in the attendance at the many picnics held here. The pavilion erected three years ago for dancing, etc., has this summer proven a greater attraction than ever before.

During the year we have sent out over eighty pheasants to favorable parts of the country for stocking purposes, and a few pair are yet to spare. Their enemies, foxes, weasels, etc., are numerous as ever, but there are trappers at work in the bush, and we hope by spring to have the number of vermin considerably diminished. We ourselves have been able to capture in the vicinity of the bird enclosure a large number of skunks, weasels and raccoons.

The deer have thriven well, and during the year two young fawn have been added to their numbers, and also a doe and fawn sent from Algonquin Park.

It is a great benefit to the poor of the neighborhood to be allowed the privilege of cleaning up the tops and limbs of the trees left by Mr. Coates after taking away the sawlogs, cut from the dead and down timber which he purchased from the Government.

Heretofore the Government have employed a man to patrol the Park and Eau shore during the hunting season, but this year his services were dispensed with without any loss to the game in the bush. The people are becoming educated to respect the Park regulations, and the better class of sportsmen assist us in the protection of the game. Ducks have come to the Eau in larger flocks than for three or four years, but have been hard to capture, as they stayed so short a time.

Work has been begun on the clearance of fifteen acres more to be added to the original picnic grounds. When the new road and other improvements have been completed, they will make this the most attractive park in Ontario.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC GARDINER,

Ranger, Rondeau Provincial Park.

(Appendix No. 22.)

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK.

MOWAT, January 13, 1902.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands:

SIR,—As is customary, I respectfully beg to hand you herewith report on the Algonquin National Park for the year 1901.

The Park staff is composed of eleven rangers besides the superintendent. The month of January, 1901, was mostly taken up getting wood at headquarters, making sleighs, snowshoes, etc. Then the rangers went out in pairs to their several sections,

each man drawing a sled loaded with provisions. February, March and April were spent patrolling the Park. During the month of May the rangers returned to headquarters by canoe, leaving sleds and snow-shoes in the shelter houses for next winter. In the months of June and July the rangers were employed, except when prevented by fires, in improving grounds and buildings at headquarters, cutting out portages, etc. August was principally devoted to building new shelter houses, repairing those already built, and cutting out portages. In September, most of the rangers again took canoes, and those who have sections farthest removed from headquarters carried with them supplies sufficient to last till they came out at Christmas on snow-shoes, bringing their sleds with them to take back supplies for the spring.

We have built two new shelter houses, one on Maple Lake and one on Shirley Lake. Owing to the heavy windstorms of last year we have had an unusual amount of cleaning out to do on portages.

We have built five large fishing boats, which have been put on the following lakes: Cache Lake, Cranberry Lake, Source Lake, Head Lake and Hilliard Lake. We built two new bark canoes, made several sleds and snow-shoes, erected two large wood-sheds, raised the partly fallen kitchen at the superintendent's house, dug cellar under it, dug drain from house to lake, lined up cellar and finished kitchen, built winter quarters for pheasants, Belgian hares, etc., did a good deal of clearing up along the lake front, took out stumps around headquarters and put in a number of spruce and maple trees. My men have done good work and have succeeded wonderfully in keeping out trappers, when you consider the large area they have to cover. Our deer, pheasants, etc., have done well. We raised two very fine fawns last summer.

There have been a large number of visitors to the Park, all of whom have expressed themselves as delighted with the success that has attended the efforts of the Government to protect the game and fur-bearing animals. Deer are very numerous everywhere, and can be seen at almost all times in large numbers from the train as you pass through. Beaver, mink, otter, etc., are also very plentiful, and have increased wonderfully. Wolves, I regret to say, are very bold and numerous this winter, and the rangers have put out a large quantity of poison to destroy them. Moose are plentiful, and are frequently seen by the rangers and tourists.

The black bass put into these lakes during the past two years have increased far beyond my most extreme hopes, and are very abundant. Young bass can be caught in any of the lakes in great numbers.

We have had very little trouble with bush fires, and no damage has been done to the green timber.

Lumbering is going on in the Park at several points, but we never had less trouble with the employees of the lumber firms than we have had during the past year, and I feel that the different license holders are co-operating with us as they never did before.

Small-pox has visited some of the camps in the Park this season and there are several cases reported at Lake of Two Rivers. I think some strong measures should be taken to stamp out the disease in these camps.

The St. Anthony Lumber Company have surveyed a line from Whitney to Great Opeongo lake with the intention of running a log road through to haul their timber out by rail. The line is graded to the Park boundary, and the contract calls for the completion of the line to Opeongo Lake by August next.

My staff have just finished cutting and hauling a large supply of firewood. They will now fill the ice house and then go out to their several sections until spring.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. BARTLETT,
Superintendent.

(Appendix No. 23.)

THE ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK OF ONTARIO.

(Written for the Canadian Institute by J. A. DUFF.)

This paper had its origin one fine August morning—not the sultry, steaming August of the heated city—but the cool, fragrant, midsummer morning of our northern lakes and forests.

I had returned from the Great Opeongo to Cache, Lake, Algonquin Park, and hearing that the President of the Canadian Institute and Professor Ellis were camping at the lower end of Cache Island, I paddled across the lake to visit them. In the course of our conversation I spoke of the probability of my remaining in the Park throughout the winter, and then Mr. Bain proposed that I should employ a portion of my time in writing a description of Algonquin Park for the Canadian Institute. In doing so I am conscious that my description falls far short of the reality, but I hope that it may be the means of creating a greater interest in the magnificent resting place and pleasure ground which lies neglected at our doors.

In a park or pleasure ground, the natural scenery is one of the most important features, and probably the first to attract attention; but the pleasure derived from any locality does not depend upon the scenery alone. The climate, the animal and vegetable life, former associations, and many other things, exert an influence, real and powerful, though perhaps not always appreciated.

The predominant charm of Algonquin Park is not the scenery, so varied and picturesque, nor the forest with its clean and open hardwood, its crowded mixed timber and its solemn pineries, nor the lakes teeming with fish, nor the climate, nor the beasts and birds—but the greatest and abiding charm is the harmony with which every phase of nature conspires to please.

“Age cannot wither her; nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.”

The Algonquin National Park of Ontario was established in 1893. It originally comprised 18 townships in the Nipissing District, “lying near and enclosing the headwaters of the Muskoka, Madawaska, Amable du Fond, Petewawa, and South Rivers.”

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, these townships were withdrawn from sale and settlement, and were “reserved and set apart as a public park and forest reservation, fish and game preserve, health resort and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage, and enjoyment of the people of the Province.”

In the following year the boundary was extended so as to include portions of the five adjacent townships on the west and part of one on the north, so that, as at present constituted, the Park contains “993,489 acres of land and 115,894 acres of water, or 1,109,383 acres in all, equal to 1,733 square miles. This area is approximately 44 miles in length from north to south and 40 miles in width from east to west.” The territory thus set apart is larger than the County of York, but its boundaries do not mark the limits of the forest. The whole district for about 100 miles square is very sparsely settled, and is so ill adapted to agriculture that it is likely to remain in its present condition. This large area of forest surrounding the Park exerts an important influence upon the climate, the conditions of animal life, etc.; so that the Algonquin Park would be better described as a reservation within the forest than as a forest reserve.

The Canada Atlantic Railway traverses the southwest portion for 30 miles, from Rainy Lake at the western boundary to near Rock Lake at the southern. Cache Lake station, where the Park headquarters are located, is 168 miles by rail from Ottawa, and 210 miles from Toronto, by way of Scotia Junction.

All the railway stations are located at picturesque lakes, where those who wish to be near the railway may find good camping grounds, and from which canoe routes lead in all directions through the Park. There is a daily mail and express train to and from Ottawa so that the postal facilities are very good. One peculiar feature which sometimes occasions considerable inconvenience is that the name of the post-office is in each case different from that of the railway station. Thus the post-office at Rainy Lake is Brennan; at Brulè Lake, Sheppard; at Oanoe Lake, Algonquin Park, and at Cache Lake, Mowat.

The Park is under the control of the Department of Crown Lands, and information regarding the regulations for camping, fishing, etc., may be obtained by application to the Department or to the resident Superintendent, Mr G. W. Bartlett.

The Superintendent has jurisdiction over the Park, with all the powers, rights and privileges of a police magistrate, for the purpose of enforcing law and order and the regulations of the Algonquin National Park Act. He is assisted by the Park rangers who act under his instructions, patrolling the Park for the purpose of protecting the forest and game, and preventing any infringements of the law. The Superintendent and rangers have their headquarters at Cache Lake, (Mowat P. O.), and visitors to the Park will find them uniformly courteous and obliging, and always willing to furnish information and assist tourists in any way within their power.

There are no hotels or tourists' boarding houses, and tourists entering the Park should provide themselves with tents, canoes, and camping outfit, and any cooks or guides they may require. The regulations require the employment of guides duly licensed for the purpose, the names and addresses of whom may be obtained from the Superintendent.

The dominant characteristic of scenery is a quiet beauty, restful and refreshing to the wearied nerves of the toiler in our too strenuous civilization. There are lakes everywhere, few of them large, but all of them beautiful, their clear cool waters well stocked with trout. They lie like mirrors amongst the wooded hills. The streams connecting them are for the most part navigable by canoes and the portages are neither long nor difficult. The divides between the different water systems are easily crossed and there are often two or more alternative routes between two given points.

The shores of the lakes are generally high and well covered with trees, and considering the large area of water, there is very little swampy land. On many of the lakes, and especially on the Great Opeongo—the largest and most magnificent lake in the Park—there are fine stretches of sandy beaches, forming ideal camping grounds.

The Park is well wooded except in the few places which have not recovered from forest fires. Birch and maple, spruce and balsam, cedar and hemlock, are the prevailing trees. The soil and climate seem specially adapted to the birch, both the black and white varieties being very abundant and growing to magnificent proportions.

The towering, wind-swept pines, which circled the lakes and crowned the ridges, have been felled by the lumbermen or are being rapidly cut down. Much of the beauty and all of the majesty of the forest goes with the pine.

Wild flowers and ferns, plants and mosses are very plentiful and in great variety. I am told that nearly one thousand different varieties have been identified within the Park. The opportunities for the observation of wild animals and birds are better than where these creatures are not protected. Being present in large numbers, and less in dread of being hunted and killed, they are seen more frequently and do not vanish so suddenly as in places where their lives are in greater danger. As the Park was not established until 1893, it will be two years yet before the decennial census of wild animals will be taken, but there are many indications of a rapid increase in the population. On any of the lakes, the red deer may be seen feeding among the reeds and water-lilies or walking along the beach.

The moose are not so plentiful as the red deer, but are increasing steadily. The marten, mink and otter are doing well and the beaver has built houses and dams all through the Park and has begun to colonize the surrounding forest. It should afford great satisfaction to every Canadian to know that the hard-working, home-building beaver—the emblem of Canada—has escaped the destruction that seemed inevitable and is once more firmly established in Ontario. He is very shy, and all you may see of him is a ball of fur and a splash as he dives into the water when you happen to steal upon him. They know how to fell a tree and build a house, and their dams are constructed in accordance with the most approved principles of engineering. The intelligence displayed in the selection of the site and the disposal of the material commands admiration.

There is a dam at the head of White's Lake, about three miles from the Park headquarters, where the beaver took advantage of a large rock in midstream which they used as a buttress for their dam. If they find a fallen tree in a suitable place they build around it, and sometimes cut one down for this purpose, and in all their works they show remarkable aptitude for taking advantage of everything that will lessen their labor or improve their works.

The climate is pleasant and salubrious. It is about twenty degrees colder than Toronto, summer and winter, but on account of the large area of forest, is less subject to sudden changes.

The altitude is from 1,800 to 2,000 feet above the sea. The air is light and invigorating, fragrant with pine and balsam, ferns and flowers.

No words of mine can picture the glory of the autumn with its frosty nights and sunny days—when the maple and birch have turned to red and gold, their brilliancy enhanced by a deep green setting of spruce and hemlock. Nor can I describe how pleasant it is in winter, to feel the stillness of the ice-bound lakes and forests filled with snow. Things like these must be seen and experienced, and to those who would have me tell what manner of place is Algonquin Park, I can only say, "Words cannot describe it, come and see."

ALGONQUIN PARK, April, 1901.

(Appendix No. 24)

List of persons holding Cullers' Licenses issued under the Ontario Cullers Act up to 31st December, 1901.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Anderson, M. M.	Almonte.	Bray, James	Kinmount.
Allan, James D.	Bracebridge.	Breimner, Geo.	Arnprior.
Appleton, Erwin B.	Bracebridge.	Bromley, Samuel	Pembroke.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Brown, A. C.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Adams, J. Q.	Longford Mills.	Berlinquet, Julius	Opimicon, Que.
Anderson, Patrick J.	Campbellford.	Rlasterah, Fred L.	Harwood.
Anderson, J. C.	Gravenhurst.	Burns, Clinton H.	Little Current.
Allan, Alfred	Ottawa.	Beaumont, Ernest	Parry Sound.
Allen, R. A.	Bannockburn.	Beattie, Alex.	Whitney.
Aikens, Geo. M.	French River	Brennan, Reginald	Gravenhurst.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Boyd, Geo.	Gravenhurst.
Adams, James M.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Bissell, George Thomas	Trenton.
Aylward, James	Peterborough.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Archibald, John L.	Keewatin.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Austin, Wm. G.	Renfrew.	Boyd, George A.	Thessalon.
Anderson, Charles	Little Current.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Brundage, Alfred W.	Pembroke.
Anderson, J. G.	Alpena, Michigan.	Brugham, Thomas	Eganville.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Blair, Robert I.	Arnprior.
Adams, Wm.	Westmeath.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Arkle, George	Rat Portage.	Beck, Charles M., Jr.	Penetanguishene.
Armstrong, James Theodore	McKellar.	Reatty, W. J.	Coldwater.
Armstrong, Thos. J.	Arnprior.	Barns, C. W., Jr.	South River.
Acheson, Ira M.	Westmeath.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.
Albert, Alfred E.	Ottawa.	Bettes, John Hiram	Muskoka Mills.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Brady, John	Renfrew.
Brown, Singleton.	Bracebridge.	Reattie, W. J.	Arnprior.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Bromley, William	Westmeath.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick	Ottawa.	Bissell, Hartie	Trenton.
Bird, W. S.	Parry Sound.	Brown, Robert	Starrat.
Bayley, James T.	Gravenhurst.	Beaton, Hugh	Waubanshene.
Bell, Henry	Ottawa.	Bailey, Arthur	Parry Sound.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.	Burd, James Henry	Parry Sound.
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Bailey, Samuel James	Orillia.
Beatty, W. R.	Parry Sound.	Burton, Tinswood	Renfrew.
Brooks, Frederick William	Mackey's Station.	Boyes, James	Huntsville.
Brown, Robert D.	Port Sidney.	Brown, John	Rockdale.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetanguishene.	Brennan, Edward Scott	Sundridge.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee	Muskoka Mills.	Bell, John Arguey	Klock's Mills.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Bromley, Edw. H.	Pembroke.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetanguishene.	Bliss, Lawrence E.	Byng Inlet.
Bird, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Buie, Neil	Spanish Station.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Brazziel, Leonard	Spanish Station.
Brandon, Martin W.	Peterborough.	Bowie, Jas	Bryson, Que.
Bell, John C.	Peterborough.	Barrie, Nicholas J.	Ottawa.
Bartlett, George W.	Warren.	Carpenter, John A.	Arnprior.
Brown, Silas	Klock's Mills.	Callaghan, Dennis	Trenton.
Boland, W. G.	Eganville.	Campbell, Alexander J.	Trenton.
Baulke, George R.	Aylmer, Que.	Carson, James	Bracebridge.
Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.	Campbell, J. M.	Bracebridge.
Bremner, John L.	Admaston.	Campbell, Robert	Bracebridge.
Bromley, W. H.	Pembroke.	Clairmont, Joseph	Campbellford.
Powers, Isaac	Little Current.	Clarkson, Robert J.	Parry Sound.
Brown, Thomas	Barrie.	Carruthers, Aaron	Hintonburg.
Bass, Walter R.	West Huntingdon.	Colder, Wm. J.	Buk Lake.
Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.	Chew, Joseph	Gravenhurst.
Bick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Cole, James Colin	Ottawa.
Burke, John Thomas	Midland.	Cameron, William	Colins' Inlet.
Benson, John Bird	Midland.	Cain, Robert	Midland.
Brennan, Richard Lawrence	Peterborough.	Crawford, Stephen W.	Thessalon.
Brown, Hugh Risside	Huntsville.	Cochrane, George	Peterborough.
Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.	Coburn, John	Lindsay.
Bennett, Edward Clinton	Ahmik Harbour.	Crowe, Nathaniel	Bobcaygeon.
Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orillia.	Cameron, Alexander	Norman.
Barrett, Thomas	Barrie.	Chrysler, Frank R. L.	Webwood.

(Appendix No. 24).—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Carson, Hugh	Rat Portage.	Drum, Patrick	Belleville.
Calder, George	Woodville.	Durham, Edgar S	Rosseau.
Callaghan, Dennis	Campbellford.	Duquette, Charles	Webbwood.
Corigan, Robert T	Emo.	Davis, William Albert	Bobcaygeon.
Cameron, John H	Rat Portage.	Dickson, Robert Alexander	Keene.
Carson, Melvin	Little Current.	Dawkins, John	Gravenhurst.
Cameron, John K	Spanish River.	Doxsee, James E	Gravenhurst.
Cassidy, William	Little Current.	Didier, L. P.	Aylmer, Que.
Coons, George Washington	Peterborough.	Devine, Patrick J	Sheenboro, Que.
Chisholm, George Leopold	Sault Ste. Marie.	Dinsmore, Richard	Huntsville.
Chalmers, George James	Peterborough.	Dunn, Percy E	Longford Mills.
Caverly, David Charles	Parry Sound.	Duval, Chas	Halfway.
Campbell, Archibald J	Little Current.	Donlevy, Jas	Calabogie.
Close, John L	Arnprior.	Doris, Patrick	Peterboro.
Carmichael, Donald	Arnprior.	Doris, John	Peterboro.
Carty, John	Arnprior.	Donahoe, Michael	Erinsville.
Cleary, Patrick M	Arnprior.	Doran, W	Belleville.
Cuthbertson, Wm	Arnprior.	Dickson, Robt. R.	Kippewa, Que.
Carter, Robert E	Fesserton.	Donlevy, Wm C	Rockliff.
Coleman, Jos.	Baysville.	Duff, Chas. A	Stewartville.
Cardiff, George McDougall	Sudbury.		
Cameron, W. D	Rat Portage.	Ebert, Andrew P	Pembroke.
Crandall, F.	Port Arthur.	Ellis, Alexander	Arnprior.
Campbell, James R.	Eganville.	Ellis, John	Westmeath.
Campbell, John A	Galetta.	Errington, Joseph	Sundridge.
Caillier, Hyacinth	Arnprior.	Edgington, Henry John	Parry Sound.
Chamberlain, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Eager, James	Parry Sound.
Cooper, David Ailan	Millbrook	Edgar, J. E.	Rat Portage.
Cox, Henry	Ballerica, Que.		
Currie, James	Ottawa.	Forbes, Christopher McKay	McLean's Depot.
Clarkson, A. E.	Midland.	Fitzgerald, E. Clair	Parry Sound.
Clairmont, E.	Gravenhurst.	Farrell, W. H.	Ironside, Que.
Cameron, W. F	Sturgeon Bay.	French, Lewis William	Byng Inlet.
Connolly, Daniel	Gravenhurst.	Fraser, William A.	Mattawa.
Campbell, P. C.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Fortune, Owen	Trenton.
Cadenhead, Alexander	Midland.	Fraser, David	Norman.
Carpenter, R. J	Arnprior.	France, John	Collins' Inlet.
Christie, William Pringle	Seyern Bridge.	Ferguson, Ernest A.	Baysville.
Campbell, C. V.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Ford, Charles	Wainapitae.
Clegg, Samuel	Peterborough.	Findlay, J. H.	Braeside.
Clairmont, William L	Gravenhurst.	Fraser, Jas.	Renfrew.
Cahill, Thomas	Nosbonsing.	Fairen, Francis	Peterboro.
Chew, Manley	Midland.	Faulkner, Jos	Fesserton.
Cooper, James Eddy	Saurin.	Fraser, Alexander, Jr.	Westmeath.
Cook, Reinhardt	South River.	Fairbairn, William	Calabogie.
Crowe, Cecil	Bobcaygeon.	Fraser, Wm. A	Pembroke.
Cassidy, S. C	Dunchurch.	Fraser, Foster	Pembroke.
Charleson, John Baptiste	Ottawa.	Fraser, William	Little Current.
Comer, Billa F.	Tweed.	Fraser, Hugh Alexander	Pembroke.
Carter, George	Sundridge.	Flaherty, John	Lindsay.
Corrigan, Robt. J	Emo	Fisher, William	Trenton.
Caswell, Grant	Coldwater.	Fox, Thomas	Desoronto.
Caswell, Geo	Coldwater.	Fallis, James W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Chemir, David A	Pembroke.	Fairbairn, N. H.	Webbwood.
Clairmont, Philadelph L	Gravenhurst.	Friel, John	Trenton.
Crowe, Edgerton	Bobcaygeon.	Rex, Charles	Trenton.
Crowe, Leslie	Bobcaygeon.	Featherstonhaugh, Wm. Henry	Penetanguishene.
Campbell, Duncan W	Stewartville.	Frair, Schuyler	Ve-meath.
Callaghan, Thomas M	Arnprior.	Farren, Joel	Savanne.
		Fraser, Duncan	Big Forks.
Duff, R. J	Arnprior.	Freeston, Walter	Burk's Falls.
Durrill, John W	Ottawa.	Fraser, Jno	Bancroft.
Dickson, John	Sundridge.		
Dickson, Jas. L	Michipicoten Harb'r.	Griffith, Geo. F.	Pembroke.
Danter, R. W	Parry Sound.	Graham, John	Arnprior.
Doyle, T. J	Eau Claire.	Golden, Jno	Gilmour.
Dobie, Alexander K	Blind River.	Gunter, Henry M.	Trenton.
Donally, Richard S.	Sudbury	Goltz, Ernest	Bardville.
Devine, William	Cook's Mills.	Green, Forman A	Gilmour
Durrill, William	Nosbonsing.	Green, Samuel E	Parry Sound.
Draper, Patrick	Quyon, Que.	Grant, John	Flinton.
Davis, J. P.	Bobcaygeon.	Green, Arthur	Ottawa.

(Appendix No. 24).—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
George, R.	Parry Sound.	Hogg, W. J.	North Bay.
Gardiner, John	Parry Sound.	Hoxie, E. P.	Katrine.
Golden, Frank J.	Trenton.	Hawkins, Walter	Pembroke.
Garson, Robert.	Thessalon.	Howard, James.	Eganville.
Gropp, August	Penetanguishene.	Howard, William	Baysville.
Grozelle, Antoine D.	Muskoka Mills.	Hogan, Enos. W.	Savanne.
Goulais, James	Peterborough.	Horne, John T.	Fort William.
Grayson, Charles	Keewatin.	Hamilton, Chas. E.	Rat Portage.
Gladstone, Harry E.	Cook's Mills.	Henderson, Leonard	Baysville.
Graham, Edward G.	Wahpapitae.	Hunter, Thos.	Canlander.
Griffin, James	Spanish River.	Hamilton, Robt. J.	Ottawa.
Gordon, Alexander B.	Pembroke.		
Gareau, Noah J.	Pembroke.	Irwin, Thos. H.	Parry Sound.
Gordon, Robert W.	Pembroke.	Irwin, Eli	Rat Portage.
Guertin, Nelson	Petewawa.		
Gardener, John	Rat Portage.	Jackson, Robert	Brechin.
Gunter, Peter M.	Gilmour.	Johnson, Finlay	Bracebridge.
Glennie, William.	Millbridge.	Jones, Albert	Victoria Harbor.
Gorman, Maurica J.	Fenelon Falls.	Johnson, Thomas.	Bobcaygeon.
Gillies, John A.	Braeside.	Johnston, Archibald M.	Norman.
Gadway, John	Parry Sound.	Julien, Charles	Trenton.
Garrow, Edward	Webbwood.	Junkin, Henry	Marmora.
Golding, William.	Dorset.	Johns, Frank	Nipissing Junction.
Gillies, Harry	White Lake.	Jessup, Edward D.	Cache Bay.
Gordon, Herbert C.	Nelson.	Johnson, Frank N.	Ottawa.
Gillespie, M. H.	Cook's Mills.	Johnston, John	Peninsular Lake.
Griffin, William	Huntsville.	Johnson, S. M.	Arnprior.
Ganton, David	Trout Creek.	Jones, Frederick James	Flinton.
Graham, George L.	Arnprior.	Johnston, William A.	Castleford.
Graham, Frederick S.	Arnprior.	Jervis, Henry	Wisawasa.
Gill, Cuthbert	Orillia.	Jones, William	Fenelon Falls.
Graham, James Robert	Rat Portage.	James, Martin	The Flats.
Graham, Thomas Jordan	Byng Inlet.		
Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel	Orillia.	Kerby, John	Belleville.
Gorman, Patrick	Eganville.	Kennedy, Robert	Marmora.
		Kirby, Louis Russell.	Ottawa.
Hartt, James	Gilmour.	Kennedy, Timothy	Enterprise.
Hayes, James	Enterprise.	Kirk, Henry	Trenton.
Humphrey, T. W.	Gravenhurst.	Knox, Milton	Ottawa.
Huckson, A. H.	French River.	Kinsella, Michael Pierce	Trenton.
Handley, Robert	Douglas.	Kitchen, D.	French River.
Howe, Alexander	Queensborough.	Kelly, Jeremiah	Sudbury.
Hurd, Edwin	Hurdville.	Kelly, Ferdinand	Mattawa.
Huff, J. S. Morris	Arnprior.	Kennedy, T. J.	Arnprior.
Halliday, Robert J.	Lindsay.	Kenning, Henry	Pembroke.
Hutton, John	Hutton House.	Kirby, D. F.	Belleville.
Hutchinson, Wm. E.	Huntsville.	Kirkpatrick, David	Lindsay.
Hogarth, Joseph Rowan	Pembroke.	Kelly, Michael J.	Baysville.
Rumphrey, John	Gravenhurst.	Kirk, Wm. Jas.	Webbwood.
Hill, Joshua	Midland.	Kerr, E. G.	Thessalon.
Hall, David	Lovering.	King, Napoleon	Mattawa.
Hartley, Charles.	Peterborough.	Kean, B. F.	Orillia.
Hawkins, Henry Charles	Blind River.	Kemp, Orval Wesley	Trenton.
Hines, Philip Wallace	Huntsville.	Kirk, Charles Barron	Queensborough.
Hudson, John Lewis	Combermere.	Kingsland, W. P.	Ottawa.
Helferty, Dennis	Eganville.	Kerr, John B.	Arnprior.
Hamilton, Robt	Rat Portage.	Kennedy, Walter	Arnprior.
Hoppins, Abiram	Kingston.	Kennedy, John	Pembroke.
Hoppins, Densmore	Kingston.	Knox, Wm. M.	Fesserton.
Haystead, John	Parry Sound.	Kearney, Michael John	Buckingham, Que.
Henderson, John Irwin	Bobcaygeon.	Kendrick, John	Burk's Falls.
Hartley, William	Millbridge.	Kennedy, John L.	Burk's Falls.
Higgins, John C.	Peterborough.	Kennedy, Jno. W.	Ottawa.
Harrison, John, Jr.	Pembroke.		
Hawkins, E.	Le Breton Flats.	Leannoth, Francis	Arnprior.
Henderson, Charles	Bracebridge.	Lee, James.	Warren.
Halliday, Frank	Parry Sound.	Lloyd, Alfred	Severn Bridge.
Halliday, James	Springtown.	Lawrie, Frank A.	Parry Sound.
Hurdman, J. A.	Ottawa.	Latimer, James	Frank's Bay.
Hawkins, Stonewall J.	Meldrum Bay.	Lemyre, Middey	Campbellford.
Hinchliffe, William	Gunter.	Lutz, Jacob	Parry Sound.
Hillis, James M.	Sutton West.	Luby, John E.	Ottawa.

(Appendix No 24) — Continued.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Lochnan, James	Ottawa.	Monaghan, John B	Arnprior.
Lozo, John	Trenton.	Monaghan, M. J	Arnprior.
Loughlin, Lawrence	Pembroke	Mulvihill, John	Arnprior.
Linton, J. H.	Parry Sound.	Moran, Andrew	Rockingham.
Ludgate, James	Peterborough.	Mulvihill, Michael	Arnprior.
Lee, Robert	Huntsville.	Mann, John	Manitowaning.
Langford, Mark	Baysville.	Marrighan, Richard	Deseronto.
Letherby, Edwin	Midland.	Monaghan, John Dorland	Deseronto.
Lovering, William James	Coldwater.	Matheson, Wm	Chelmsford.
Lane, Maurice	Bobcaygeon.	Munro, Alexander G	Braeside.
Lenton, George	Peterborough.	Monro, Philip	Braeside.
Low, Thomas A	Renfrew.	Mangan, Patrick	Arnprior.
Livingston, Robert M	Huntsville.	Marcil, Peter	Ottawa.
Londry, William E.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Main, Samuel	Spanish Station.
Labelle, James	Waltham, Que.	Morley, Charles	Huntsville.
Labelle, Eli	Waltham, Que.	Moore, David Henry	Peterborough.
Ladurante, J. D	Ottawa.	Murphy, John	Arnprior.
Ludgate, Theodore	Peterborough.	Mathieson, Daniel	Chelmsford.
Lucas, Frank	Sault Ste. Marie.	Milne, Wm	Ethel.
Lunam, Duncan	Collfield, Que.	Mangan, Charles	Burk's Falls.
Lott, George	Trenton.	Mooney, Lincoln	Orillia.
Lawrie, John D	Parry Sound.	Mangan, John	Arnprior.
Lovering, George Francis	Coldwater.	Mooney, Thomas	Kingston.
Lavigne, John	Aylmer, Que.	Mason, Robert T	Rochesterville
Landell, Charles S.	Huntsville.	Moore, Wm. John	Gravenhurst.
Long, Henry Elisha	Mattawa.	Morrison, Donald	Reay.
Lynch, W. H.	Collingwood.	Moore, Wm.	Bobcaygeon.
Laplanche, Francis	Byng Inlet.	Mutchenbacher, Herman	Rosseau Falls.
Lindsay, Jas	Arnprior.	Moors, Norman	Arnprior.
Labelle, Michael	Arnprior.	Mcrcley, John R.	Rat Portage.
Legree, John	Dacre.	Mackay, J. A	Big Forks.
Lagree, James L	Calabogie.	Miller, Robt	Montreal.
Leigh, John Chas	Gravenhurst.		
Lloyd, Edward B	King.	McIntyre, John	Arnprior.
Lemyre, Bruno	Gravenhurst.	McGenigal, John H	Whitney.
Lavelle, Charles H	Canoe Lake.	McCart, Patrick	Arnprior.
Lyons, James	Waltham Sta., Que.	McGrath, Thomas B	Peterborough.
Leonard, Chas	Ottawa.	McCormick, James J	Trenton.
Lavelle, Emery	Waltham Sta., Que.	McCarthy, Wm	Fenelon Falls.
Little, Theo	Rat Portage.	McAvooy, Owen	Campbellford.
		McConnell, Lewis	Fesserton.
Malloy, Mark	Baysville.	McMullen, George	Spragge.
Miller, R. O	Gravenhurst.	McNab, Angus	Burnstown.
Menzies, Archibald	Burk's Falls.	McColgan, C. H.	Quyon, Que.
Manning, James	Trenton.	McCallum, Webster	Arnprior.
Martin, Philip	Stoco.	McCagherty, Robert E.	Westmeath.
Malone, Wm. Pat	Ottawa.	McNab, Archie	Calabogie.
Marsh, Esli Terril	Trenton.	McDonald, Malcolm	Spragge.
Millar, John W	Huntsville.	McIvor, J. A	Fort Francis.
Mutchinbacher, Asa	Rosseau Falls.	McCulloch, M.	Rat Portage.
Morris, George F	French Bay.	McPherson, James S	Rama.
Murray, George, Jr.	Waubaushene.	McKinley, Edward C	Toronto.
Maughan, Joseph	Fort William.	McClelland, John	Parry Sound.
Margach, Wm. J	Fort Arthur.	McFarlane, J. W	Cache Bay.
Murray, George, Sr	Waubaushene.	McDonald, Roderick	Pembroke.
Maniece, Wm	Peterborough.	McCormack, Wm	Pembroke.
Murray, Wm.	Rat Portage.	McPherson, John	Ottawa.
Morgan, Richard J	Rat Portage.	McEachren, John A.	West Gravenhurst.
Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.	McLeod, Dugald	Gravenhurst.
Murdoch, James	Cook's Mills.	McIlland, R. H.	Parry Sound.
Mulvihill, Wm	Arnprior.	McEvoy, Frank	Campbellford.
Murphy, Arthur	Ottawa.	McDermott, Peter	Orillia.
Mayhew, Jacob	Northcote.	McIlroy, John	Madoc.
Milne, Archie	Arnprior.	McNab, Robert J	Parry Sound.
Murray, James	Peterborough.	McFadden, James	Ottawa.
Moore, James A. E	Lakefield.	McIntosh, James G	Carleton Place.
Moore, Henry R.	Lakefield.	McInnis, Hector D	Bracebridge.
Mickle, Charles S	Gravenhurst.	McKinnon, Malcolm	Bracebridge.
Mullen, James	Webbwood.	McLean, Daniel	Bracebridge.
Morley, A. W.	Winnipeg.	McKinnon, Archie J	Bracebridge.
Munroe, Peter P	Commanda.	McKay, D. C	Baysville.
Mason, Benjamin	Westmeath.	McDonald, James	Parry Sound.

(Appendix No. 24).—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
McPherson, Allan	Longford.	McDonald, Charles M	Pembroke.
McDonald, James P	French River.	McPhee, Benjamin	Pembroke.
McFarland, Joseph C	Port Severn.	McFee, John Edward	Parry Sound.
McNabb, Alexander	Thessalon.	Macfarlane, Mack	Arnprior.
McGillivray, Archibald	Port Arthur.	MacCallum, Alexander	Braeside.
McGrane, Edward	Lindsay.	McRae, Farquhar	Rat Portage.
McLeod, Donald, Jr	Keewatin.	MacCallum, Albert	Arnprior.
McDonald, Hector R	Thessalon.	McGonigal, John	Arnprior.
McDougall, Duncan	Bracebridge.	McConachie, John	Huntsville.
McNabb, Alexander D	Warren.	McKay, J. J.	Rat Portage.
McCormack, John C	Sudbury.	McDonald, James	Peterborough.
McNamara, John	Byng Inlet.	McCullough, John L	Lonsdale.
McGillivray, Duncan D	Algoma Mills.	McDonald, John D	Mattawa.
McIntyre, Daniel A	Klock's Mills.	McCagherty, Jos. T	Westmeath.
McNamara, Lewis	Klock's Mills.	McAdam, Arch H	Quyon, Que.
McDonald, Sidney C	Mattawa.	McMurphy, Dougald, Jr	Rat Portage.
McCool, Christopher L	Cartier.	Nescott, Geo	Rat Portage.
McCollum, Donald	Arnprior.	Newton, Frank	Gravenhurst.
McDowell, Wm	Cache Bay.	Newburn, Wm	Parry Sound.
McConachie, Roy Stewart	Huntsville.	Niblett, James	Arnprior.
McPhee, Ronald	Bracebridge.	Niblett, Robert	Osceola.
McKay, George Donner	Dorset.	Newall, John H	Parry Harbor.
McWilliams, Maxwell Theodore	Peterborough.	Nolan, John	Gravenhurst.
McLeod, John	Keewatin.	Newton, Charles W	Victoria Harbor.
McPherson, George	Keewatin.	Overend, George J	Longford Mills.
McDougall, John D	Rat Portage.	O'Brien, Andrew	Ottawa.
McGregor, Duncan	Burnstown.	O'Connor, John	Hintonburg.
McLean, Peter W	Sand Point.	Oliver, Darcy	Wahnapitae.
McManus, John U	Arnprior.	O'Connor, Wm	Nosbonsing.
McNabb, Alexander	Arnprior.	O'Neill, James W	North Bay.
McFarlane, Alexander	Renfrew.	O'Donnell, Wm	Penetanguishene.
McFarlane, J. D	Stewartsville.	Owens, Richard	Basin Depot.
McFarlane, Duncan	Renfrew.	O'Reilly, Patrick	Cartier.
McKendry, Wm. B	Arnprior.	O'Neill, Mark	Renfrew.
McPhee, Hugh	Renfrew.	Orrill, John	Trenton.
McPhee, John	Arnprior.	O'Neill, Patrick	Bancroft.
McLachlin, Peter	Arnprior.	Pigott, John	Fitzroy Harbor.
McLachlin, Alexander	Arnprior.	Pattinson, Thomas	Bracebridge.
Mackey, Edward	Arnprior.	Price, A. E	Arnprior.
McEwen, Henry	Trenton.	Presley, J. F	Ashton.
McDonald, Alfred	Peterborough.	Power, Jas	Bobcaygeon.
McGeary, John J	Sundridge.	Petrie, Geo. A	Fergus.
McDonald, Archibald W	Gilmour.	Pomeroy, Peter	Trenton.
McCaw, John Gillen	Queensborough.	Perry, Pringle K	Byng Inlet, North.
McCauley, Barney	Trenton.	Purcall, William G	Ottawa.
McDougall, James T	Klock's Mills.	Purvis, John	Parry Sound.
McInenly, Thomas	Quebec, Que.	Porter, James	Uphill.
McBride, Archibald	Arnprior.	Pearson, John James	Lindsay.
McFarlane, Robert L	Arnprior.	Paterson, John	Wahnapitae.
McGown, Wm	Parry Sound.	Paterson, Alexander	Orillia.
McGown, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Parke, James	Gravenhurst.
McDermet, Patrick	South River.	Paquette, Oliver	Webbwood.
McKay, Angus	South River.	Palmateer, Sherman	Gravenhurst.
McDonald, A. J	Longford.	Paget, George	Huntsville.
McInnis, Angus D	Gravenhurst.	Pounder, Joseph	Westmeath.
McKendry, Alexander	Waubauskene.	Pell, Richard D	Arnprior.
McGuire, Timothy	North Bay.	Perry, Frederick	Port Arthur.
McGrath, John	Peterborough.	Paget, Charles Edward	Novar.
McWilliams, John Bannon	Peterborough.	Porter, Thomas Robert Mark	Dorset.
McCagherty, Patrick	Westmeath.	Pountney, E. J	Arnprior.
McKendry, Daniel	Arnprior.	Pyburn, David J	Dorset.
Macdonald, D. F	Parry Sound.	Purdy, Geo	Hintonburg.
McManus, Thomas J	Renfrew.	Quinn, William	Peterborough.
Macfarlane, David R	Ottawa.	Quigley, Hugh	Penetang.
McCollan, Edward	Quyon, Que.	Robertson, D	Rat Portage.
McMichael, Charles	North Seguin.	Richardson, Frederick George	Trenton.
McIlroy, Thomas Davis	Madoc.		
McDonald, Wm. Henry	Trenton.		
McGaw, Wm. Thomas	Callandar.		
McMillan, L	Callandar.		
McDermott, John L	Orillia.		

(Appendix No. 24).—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Richards, Richard	Tamworth.	Scrim, Robert	Arnprior.
Riddell, George Alexander	Rochesterville.	Sharp, James A.	Sudbury.
Richey, Evan	Brentwood.	Shaney, Harry S.	Cook's Mills.
Randall, Louis G.	French River.	Smith, Wm.	Ottawa.
Richardson, Charles Mervyn.	Trenton.	Stewart, Daniel	Braeside.
Rochester, Daniel Baillie.	Ottawa.	Sheehan, Michael H.	Waubashene.
Riddell, James	Ottawa.	Scott, Thomas.	Parry Sound.
Rice, Asa A.	Hull, Que.	Smith, Lawrence	West Saginaw, Mich.
Roberts, T. A.	Huntsville.	Shea, Stewart	Campbellford.
Ross, Andrew	Longford Mills.	Sullivan, John	Sault Ste. Marie.
Rose, Donald M.	Rat Portage.	Sinclair, Finlay	Sudbury.
Rawson, Charles Edgar	Coldwater.	Shiels, Henry F.	Cartier.
Ross, George	Waubashene.	Smith, Gideon Ousley	Burk's Falls.
Roberts, Percy T.	Keewatin.	Smith, John Wallis	Theford.
Ritchie, Wm. D.	Little Current.	Smith, Henry G.	Arnprior.
Ramsay, Robert	Arnprior.	Story, John A.	Ottawa.
Ritchie, J. F.	Arnprior.	Sweezy, Benjamin	Massey.
Ritter, Samuel G.	Ahmie Harbor.	Sheppard, Charles H.	Coldwater.
Robinson, Wm.	Bobcaygeon.	Sinclair, Armon D.	Arnprior.
Reid, Joseph R.	Lindsay.	Smith, Sidney E.	Ottawa.
Ross, Walter M.	Ottawa.	Sleeman, Wm.	Rapid River.
Ruttle, H. A.	Carleton Place.	Sheehan, Peter F.	Loring.
Richards, Benedict	Ottawa.	Sleeman, Geo.	Rapid River.
Regan, John	Orillia.	Standish, Wm. H.	Batchawanning Bay.
Russell, Wm.	Pembroke.	Simpson, Wm. A.	Lakefield.
Ramsay, Charles	Sudbury.	Scollard, Wm.	Young's Point.
Russell, Corsan L.	Pembroke.	Shuttleworth, Alma	Trout Creek.
Richards, Henry	Dacre.	Shanacy, Wm. J.	Sprague.
Ryan, Wm.	Killaloe.	Sullivan, Jas.	Aylmer, Que.
Rooney, Wm. H.	Campbellford.	Scully, Cornealius	Whitney.
Revell, J. O.	Dryden.	Savoy, Entrope	North Bay.
Rankin, Anthony	Cache Bay.	Smith, Walter, J.	Campbellford.
Ross, Angus	Orrville.	Seymour, Jno. J.	White Fish.
Robinson, Albert E.	Washago.	Smith, Alex. R. C.	Burk's Falls.
Robinson, Edward	Washago.	Stewart, Richard M.	Chelsay, Que.
Robinson, Thomas G.	Washago.	Souliere, Jno. H.	Canoe Lake.
Revell, Liorel Oliver	West Gravenhurst.	Smith, Abraim G.	Quyon, Que.
Regan, Judd Patrick	Orillia.	Tait, Thomas B.	Burk's Falls.
Robins, Etna Rosedale	Orillia.	Taylor, C. M.	Gravenhurst.
Regan, John, Jr.	Orillia.	Thornton, W. D.	Longford Mills.
Ryan, James	Savanne.	Trussler, Gilbert	Trout Creek.
Rusk, Oscar W.	Cache Bay.	Thompson, Geo. S.	Lindsay.
Robinson, Thos. Geo.	Bracebridge.	Thompson, Frederick A. H.	Callandar.
Rooksby, Wm.	Campbellford.	Thompson, Francis Henry	Nosbonsing.
Ramesbottom, Robt.	Byng Inlet.	Train, A. C.	Rowan Mills.
Roy, Louis	Arnprior.	Turgeon, George	Cook's Mills.
Riddell, Horace A.	Galetta.	Thomson, Alexander W.	Arnprior.
Smith, M. D.	Fort William.	Taylor, Thomas G.	Gravenhurst.
Scanlan, William	Enterprise.	Trowse, A.	Arnprior.
Sutherland, D. H.	Gravenhurst.	Thompson, Daniel.	Portage du Fort, Que.
Spanner, John	Huntsville.	Taylor, Edward A.	Westmeath.
Shier, James D.	Bracebridge.	Tait, Ralph	Arnprior.
Spooner, W. R.	Katrine.	Train, William	Burk's Falls.
Simpson, Alfred E.	Wakfield.	Turner, Gavin F.	North Bay.
Souliere, John B.	Ottawa.	Tilson, Joseph	Burk's Falls.
Shields, James A.	Carleton Place.	Tuffy, John	Cartier.
Spargo, George	Ottawa.	Thorpe, Thos.	Pembroke.
Smyth, W. H.	Byng Inlet, North.	Taylor, Chas. E.	Gravenhurst.
Salmon, R. H.	Baysville.	Udy, Dean	French River.
Salmon, Alexander C.	Baysville.	Vigrass, Percy J.	Dufferin Bridge.
Stremer, A.	Ottawa.	Vincent, Joseph.	Warren.
Shields, Frank A.	Parry Sound.	Vollin, Samuel	Nosbonsing.
Smyth, Job E.	Cache Bay.	Vannier, Nelson Joseph	Bobcaygeon.
Sage, Nelson	Muskoka Mills.	Vincent, James	Fesserton.
Shaw, Thomas B.	Waubashene.	Watson, Wm.	Huntsville.
Swanston, James	Peterboro.	Webb, Geo. W.	Parry Sound.
Simpson, William	Hall's Bridge.	Wilcox, Thomas.	Parry Sound.
Sadler, Thomas	Lindsay.	Wheeler, J. A. McL.	Tamworth.
Smith, Patrick Albert	Norman.		
Snaith, William J.	Mattawa.		
Sinn, Wm. F.	Arnprior.		

(Appendix No. 24).—Concluded

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Ward, Joseph W	Ottawa.	White, Wm. James	Muskoka Falls.
Wilkinson, Wm	French River.	Warrell, George	Powassan.
Waldie, John E	Victoria Harbor.	Wells, Geo. W	Little Current.
Wigg, Thomas G	Thessalon.	Wilson, Frederick Gould	Rat Portage.
Wall, Patrick B	Cheboygan, Mich.	Wallace, John Thomas	Thessalon.
Wells, John R	Little Current.	Wilkins, Geo. N	Baysville.
Whiteside, John	Huntsville.	Wylie, Byrom M	Webbwood.
Watt, Wm	Peterborough.	Wood, Thos	Parry Sound.
Wilson, George	Lindsay.	White, Jno. B	Kippewa, Que.
White, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Whelan, Peter M	Renfrew.
Watson, Wm	North Bay.		
Weston, Frank R	Midland.	Yuill, Jno. Albert	Braeside.
White, James B	Manitowaning.	Young, Wm	Severn Bridge.
Wilson, James A., jr	Webbwood.	Young, A. J	Cache Bay.
Whaley, Thomas	Huntsville.	Young, Samuel	Coldwater.
Webster, Wm. Alfred	Bracebridge.	Young, Patrick P	Young's Point.
Wornsdorf, Frederick Gutlep.	Pembroke.	Young, Francis G	Young's Point.
Warrell, Wm	Trout Creek.	Yuill, Thomas	Arnprior.
Wims, Peter	Blessington.	Yuill, A. D	Braeside.
Wickware, Philip Almonte	Cloyne.	Young, C. T	Harvey.
Wilson, Edward	Deseronto.	Yuill, Jno. Alex	Arnprior.
Whelan, P. J	McDougall.	Yuill, Archibald	Bracebridge.
Whyte, John Thomas Goth	Ottawa.	Yuill, Wm. J	Braeside.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 TORONTO, 31st December, 1901.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1903.

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1902.

To His Honour the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, G. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

As required by law, I submit for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, a report for the year ending on the 31st December, 1902 of the management, etc., of the Crown lands of the Province.

CLERGY LANDS.

The area of clergy lands sold during the year was 924 acres, aggregating in value \$731.30. The collection on account of these and former sales was \$5,502.26. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of common school lands sold during the year was 104 acres, the value of which was \$187.00, the collection on account of these and former sales was \$12,931.31. (See appendix 3, page four).

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 317 acres at a price equalling \$298.00. The collection on account of these sales and those of former years was \$1,100.20. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 5,722 acres, the aggregate value of which was \$2,881.25, the collection on account of these and sales of former years was \$2,014.76. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

RAILWAY LANDS.

There were no sales of railway lands. The collection on account of sales in former years was \$83.38. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

CROWN LANDS.

During the year just closed there were sold for agricultural purposes 66,868 acres, aggregating in value \$44,913.67. The collection on account of these sales and those of former years, was \$58,892.31. There were sold for mining purposes during the year 3,985 acres, the aggregate value of which was \$8,202.52. There was received on account conversion of mining leases into patents \$9,594.75. The gross collection on account of mining sales and conversions of leases into patents was \$19,076.87. There were leased for mining purposes 25,548 acres at a rental of \$25,288.38. The collection on account of rental of these and former leases was \$64,436.94. There were leased of Crown lands 968 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. New rent, \$67.00. Collection on account of this and leases of former years amounted to \$732.00. The total area of lands disposed of during the year was 104,436 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, the value of which was \$92,163.87. The total collection on account of Crown lands was \$164,770.03. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

During the past year there has been a large influx of settlers into the newer parts of the province. The Temiskaming and Rainy River Districts have attracted the largest number; a considerable number have also settled in the region west of North Bay, and along the territory bordering on Lake Huron. In the Temiskaming region some 1,400 locations for farming purposes have been taken up. At 160 acres each, this would represent 224,000 acres. In the great majority of cases small deposits are made, not sufficient to pay the first instalment and enable the Department to carry out a sale. The agent reports that some 700 heads of families have come in during the year and that the total increase in population is estimated at from 3000 to 3500 souls. Nearly all the land in the townships previously surveyed having been taken up, additional townships were laid out during the past summer, and a considerable proportion of the lands in these townships has also been taken up by settlers. The progress of this settlement is marked and healthy. Several small villages have sprung up during the year, such as Millberta in Kerns township, Tomstown in Ingram, and Long Lake at the foot of the lake of that name. Although large expenditures were made and every effort used to provide necessary roads to open up the country, settlers flowed in so rapidly that roads were not always available where settlers desired to go, and, perhaps, this retarded settlement a little. The building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will, no doubt, cause a still greater inflow of people next year. In order to provide lands for all who may desire to settle there, a considerable number of new townships will require to be surveyed.

In the Rainy River Free Grant district some 500 heads of families took up land. A considerable number of these came from the United States, and some from Manitoba and the Northwest. The increased travelling facilities afforded by the Canadian Northern Railway, and the abundant employment given by its construction, have done much to promote the present prosperity of this important section of the Province. As the country is settled up the area of good land is found to be much larger than it was thought to be when settlement first commenced in Rainy River district.

In the Port Arthur region the inflow of settlers has not been so large as in the year 1900, the reason being that the best land in the townships surveyed has been taken up. New surveys are required in this district also.

A considerable number of people have taken up land in the Free Grant districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Renfrew, etc. The number of cancellations is rather large, but a considerable proportion of them are really surrenders in favour of persons who, having a little capital, have preferred to buy farms with some improvements on them. The old settler takes the money thus obtained and moves further back to commence again. It does not therefore follow that there is a loss of population every time a location is cancelled.

All kinds of timber are becoming valuable and marketable as the back country is pierced by railways, the consequence has been that settlers have been able to dispose of their timber other than pine and apply the proceeds to assist them in clearing their lands. For the last few years wages have been abnormally high, and employment plentiful, and conditions appear favourable to the continuance of this state of things for some time yet. Under all the circumstances, perhaps there never was a more favourable opportunity to settle in the newer parts of the Province with hopes of success than is now presented.

MILITARY LAND GRANTS.

Under the legislation 1st Edward VII, Chapter 6, some six thousand six hundred certificates authorizing parties to select their land were completed and issued. A number of those to whom certificates were issued have made their selections and been entered for their land. The labour incident to receiving and perfecting these applications has been enormous. Some 11,400 letters have been received and answered in connection with these land grants. A considerable number of applications are still under consideration and will be dealt with as soon as possible.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.

Development of the mineral resources of the Province goes on apace. The most important branches of the industry—those concerned with the mining of iron, copper and nickel—made substantial progress during 1902, the output of all three being considerably greater than in any previous year. The nickel mines of the Sudbury region are growing in importance, and the new deposits

which are being opened up equal, if they do not surpass, in richness any that have yet been worked. The Canadian Copper Company, the Mond Nickel Company and the Lake Superior Power Company are the operating concerns. The former is now part of the International Nickel Company, which exercises a controlling influence on the nickel market of America. The Canadian Copper Company's matte is further concentrated in the Ontario Smelting Works, an establishment at Copper Cliff under the same management, making a product containing about 70 per cent of metallic contents. The Bessemer matte produced by the Mond Company is shipped to England and there refined by the Mond process. What is known as the northern nickel range has received a good deal of attention during the year. It is believed that it contains some very large and important deposits of ore. The output of nickel and copper for the year, the former wholly and the latter chiefly, contained in the Sudbury nickel-copper mattes, was 5,945 tons nickel valued at \$2,210,961, and 4,932 tons copper worth \$686,043.

The production of iron ore was considerably greater in 1902 than in any previous 12 months, being 359,286 tons worth \$518,445 as against 273,538 tons worth \$174,428 in 1901. The chief source of the ore produced was the Helen mine in the Michipicoton Mining Division, where several other valuable deposits of hematite are reported to have been made. Prospecting for iron ore has been greatly stimulated by the discovery of considerable bodies of magnetite of good quality in the township of Hutton, northwest of Lake Wahnipitae, and there is likely to be much activity shown during the coming season in searching for deposits of workable ore in this and other of the iron ranges of northern and northwestern Ontario. The similarity between the iron-bearing rocks of Ontario and those on the south shore of Lake Superior has attracted the notice of many men interested in iron mining in the United States, some of whom are now planning to make extensive explorations in Ontario in the near future.

The production of pig iron during 1902 was 112,667 tons valued at \$1,683,051, and of steel 68,802 tons valued at \$1,610,931.

COLLECTIONS.

The total collections of the Department, from all sources was \$1,501,518.23, of this \$164,770.03 was derived from sales and leases of Crown lands; \$1,331,352.10 was derived from timber, and \$5,396.10 from miscellaneous sources. (See Appendix 4, page 5.)

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Department were \$295,050.89. This includes \$34,097.31 for Fire Ranging; \$31,962.48 for Forest Ranging; \$32,887.97 for Surveys; \$21,090.19 for Refunds. It also covers \$102,581.31, special services under the direction of the Department, such as Mining Schools, \$47,191.80; Iron Mining Act, \$25,000; Parks, \$12,368.72; Diamond Drill, \$5,451.45; Liverpool agency, \$4,777.25. (See Appendix No. 6, page 7.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The total revenue collected on account of this branch of the service was \$1 331,352.10, of this, \$1,078,273.35 came from timber dues; \$227,667.84 from bonuses; \$61,039.41 from ground rent, and from transfer fees, \$4,371.50. (See Appendix No. 4, page 5.) The revenue collected on account of timber dues is the largest in the history of the Province. The collection on account of bonuses is derived from timber sales of previous years.

The lumber trade has been in a very prosperous state during the year. Good prices have prevailed, and the supply of lumber was scarcely equal to the demands of the buyers. Very small stocks have been carried over, and the season of 1903 will open with clean mill yards. The output of several large mills has been sold in advance, and on the whole, the prospects for the coming year seem to be of the most promising character.

The community at large is benefitted by the prosperity of this most important branch of our trade. The sales of lumber abroad bring in enormous sums, all of which are spent amongst our people. Wages in the lumber woods, not many years ago, ran from \$14 to \$18 a month. This year they ran from \$25 to \$32, and even then men were hard to obtain. Teams were difficult to hire, even at the large wages offered, so that the lumbermen were obliged to purchase great numbers of horses, thereby increasing the value of these indispensable animals. All kinds of supplies increased in price, so that although prices of lumber and timber were high and the markets good, the cost of getting out the logs, delivery at the mills, sawing and shipping the lumber, was much enhanced, leaving the lumbermen no more than a fair profit.

The expectation for this winter is, that there will be as large an output as that of last year, although men are hard to get even at wages slightly in advance of last year's. During the year two or three large new sawmills were put in course of erection, and all the old mills were fully employed.

PULP WOOD.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Mills have taken out large quantities of pulp wood, and its mills have been in operation almost continuously during the year. The Spanish River Pulp Company has its mill well under way, and is taking out a stock of pulpwood this winter. The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, having settled all its litigation, is proceeding with the erection of new mills, and is also taking out a large stock of pulpwood. The Nepigon Pulp Company is preparing for the erection of its mills by taking out the necessary timber for the purpose. The Keewatin Pulp Company has not felt able to proceed with its developments. The Montreal River Pulp Company has not yet commenced the erection of its mills, though it is understood to be preparing to do so. The Blanche River Pulp Company has not felt warranted in going on: the settlement on the Blanche River has proceeded so rapidly that the territory

covered by its concession has passed into the possession of settlers who own and control the timber. The only concession granted during the year has been in the Rainy River District to the Rainy River Pulp and Paper Company. This company is composed of representative men and proposes to start development immediately. During the year hemlock, and hemlock bark, were, by regulation, required to be used or manufactured in Canada when cut upon licensed lands.

FIRE RANGING.

The number of licensees who had fire rangers on their limits last season was 90. The number of rangers employed on licensed lands was 271. In addition some 15 were employed on Crown lands, forest reserves, etc. The total cost of the service for last season, so far as accounts have been received and paid, was \$34,097.31. Some accounts did not come in in time to be paid and will therefore appear in next year's report. During the past season there was a great deal of wet weather and no serious fires occurred, although some 50 fires are reported as having been extinguished by the ranging staff, some of them in localities where large quantities of pine were standing on unlicensed lands of the Crown. Had there been no one there to put out these fires, it is quite probable that enormous losses might have been entailed on the Crown and on its licensees. The great benefit which was expected from our system of fire ranging was not the extinguishment of forest fires on a large scale, because once a fire gets headway in a pine forest it would be impossible for an army of men to stop it. What was hoped for and what has been accomplished is, that every person travelling in the back woods, prospector, hunter, tourist, etc., is made well aware of what the law is, and what care he is expected to exercise in the use of fire, also that he is being watched and will be punished if he is found breaking the law. On every portage route the proclamations stare him in the face, and when the rangers meet him he is cautioned and handed a pamphlet copy of the Act. Squatters and settlers are also well acquainted with the law and what is expected of them. Thus a knowledge of the law and the necessity for care and caution in the use of fire has been spread abroad and the effects of this education are plainly visible. The licensees have, as a rule, made good selections of the men who act as fire rangers and no friction of any serious moment has occurred between fire rangers and settlers. Occasionally a report reaches the Department that a fire ranger is doing other work than that for which he is being paid. Such cases are always investigated and are usually found to be without foundation.

The losses caused by fire this season are of small moment and the timber damaged will all be cut. \$10,000 is approximately the damage reported to have been done by fire during the past season.

The risk carried by every timber licensee who has purchased and paid for a considerable quantity of pine is enormous, and a comparatively wealthy man

might by one fire, due to carelessness perhaps, be reduced to beggary. This risk, where there is no settlement or prospecting, though small, is a matter of anxiety, but with careful fire ranging the risk becomes almost non-existent. But where his limit is in a settled section, or where mining is active, he is in constant danger of losing his entire investment. On this class of property he can obtain no insurance, he must carry the entire risk himself although he cannot, under the law, prevent prospecting or travelling of tourists over his property. The only protection he has is to be found in the energy, honesty and activity of his fire rangers. It is therefore inconceivable that the system, under which such protection is possible, would be abused to any extent by licensees.

During the year cullers' examinations were held at Thessalon, Rat Portage, Huntsville and Spragge. Fifty-one candidates were found qualified, and granted certificates authorizing them to act as cullers.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The reports of the superintendents of the Algonquin and Rondeau Provincial Parks will be found in Appendices 36 and 37, page 69.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following Crown surveys have been carried out this year :—

In the District of Algoma a base line has been run from the north-west angle of the Township of Craig due west to the north-east angle of the Township of Curtis, a distance of ninety miles. From this base line certain meridian lines have been run in the vicinity of the Mississauga River, to locate a large tract of pine timber. Certain outlines of townships were also run in the District of Algoma east of Onaping Lake west of the Township of Hutton. In the District of Nipissing a meridian line was run due north from the north-west angle of the Township of Eby over the height-of-land to the River Abitibi. In the District of Nipissing the Townships of Cane, Catharine, Davidson, Eby, Gross, Lundy, Otto, Truax and Tudhope have been sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Thunder Bay the Township of Macgregor has been partly re-surveyed; and the Township of Ames on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Lake Shebandowan, has been sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Rainy River the Township of Melick, north of Rat Portage, has been sub-divided into lots of 320 acres each; and on the Rainy River the Townships of Shenston and Tait have been re-surveyed and posted for the convenience of parties taking up land therein. The line between the Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay has been partly run due south from the Canadian Pacific Railway on the line of longitude eighty-five degrees, twenty minutes west from Greenwich, this being the limit between the said judicial districts under the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, First Edward VII, cap. 12, section 2. Several other minor surveys have been performed during the year.

The surveyors' report of survey will be found in Appendices 18-35 inclusive, pages 38-69 inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Department has during the year, on the petitions of the municipalities of the County of Lanark, the united Counties of Prescott and Russell, and the Townships of Fitzroy, East Gwillimbury, Hibbert, Hinchinbrooke, King, Ross and Toronto, issued instructions for the survey of portions of townships within said municipalities, viz., that part of the boundary line between the Townships of Beckwith and Drummond, in the County of Lanark, from the fourth concession line to the eighth concession line; part of the boundary line between the Townships of Cumberland and Clarence, in the County of Russell; the concession road allowance between the ninth and tenth concessions of the Township of Fitzroy, from side road between lots numbers five and six to side road between lots numbers ten and eleven; the side road allowance between lots numbers five and six in the fifth concession of East Gwillimbury; also the side road allowance between lots numbers thirty and thirty-one in the seventh concession of the Township of East Gwillimbury; portion of the eastern boundary line of the Township of Hibbert; the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, from lot number fourteen northerly to lot number twenty-three; the original road allowance between the first and second concessions in that part of the Township of West Gwillimbury (now in the Township of King); the allowance for road between the eighth and ninth concessions of the Township of Ross, from lot number one to lot number five inclusive; to survey and establish certain streets east of the River Credit, in the Village of Port Credit, in the Township of Toronto; also a road allowance between Dundas street and the first concession south of Dundas street on the Indian Reservation in the said Township of Toronto.

The following municipal surveys have been confirmed during the year under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4, such surveys so confirmed being final and conclusive upon all parties; the allowance for road between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the fifth concession of the Township of West Flamborough; the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, from lot number fourteen, northerly, to lot number twenty-three; part of the concession line between the eighth and ninth concessions of the Township of South Sherbrooke, from lot number ten, westerly, to the boundary line of the Township of Oso; the blank concession line, between concessions numbers one and two, west of Muskrat Lake; in the Township of Westmeath, between side road allowance between lots numbers ten and eleven, and side road allowance between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen; also the blank concession line between concessions numbers three and four, east of Muskrat Lake, in the said Township of West-

neath, from the allowance for road between lots numbers ten and eleven, to the allowance for road between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen.

The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in appendices 14-15 pages 32-34, inclusive.

MINING AND OTHER SURVEYS.

The Mines' Act of 1897 and amendments thereto require that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file in the Department surveyor's plans (in duplicate) of their proposed mining locations, with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds before any sale or lease can be carried out, and under Orders-in-Council, dated 23rd of January, 1892; 3rd December, 1892; 29th of April, 1886; and 22nd of September, 1893; applicants to purchase islands or locations for agricultural purposes in unsurveyed territory are required to file surveyor's plan (in duplicate) of their locations, which are to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by the Mines' Act, together with the necessary affidavits.

Under the above Act and regulations, in the districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, an area of 6,129 27/100 acres has been sold and patented during the year, for which the sum of \$12,163.50 has been received; and an area of 12,559½ acres has been leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental.

E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, *December 31, 1902.*

APPENDICES.

(Appendix No. 1.)

Return of Officers and Clerks of the Department of Crown Lands
for the year 1902.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
	Hon. E. J. Davis	Commissioner	1899, Oct. 21	\$ 4,000	
	Aubrey White	Assistant Commissioner	1882, Jan. 1	3,000	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872, Feb. 1	2,100	
	G. W. Yates	Clerk and Secretary	1899, Feb. 25	1,200	
	W. A. H. Findlay	Secretary	1897, May 8	1,000	Resigned, 1st Oct., 1902.
Sales and Free Grants	J. J. Murphy	Chief Clerk	1872, May 1	1,900	
	E. S. Williamson	Clerk	1889, May 1	1,300	
	W. R. Ledger	Clerk	1894, Feb. 5	850	
	W. S. Sutherland	Clerk	1902, June 13	1,000	
	M. Bengough	Stenographer	1896, Oct. 23	500	
Surveys and Patents	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Director of Surveys	1866, Jan. 30	2,200	
	W. Revell	Clerk	1871, Oct. 2	1,300	Died, July 26, 1902.
	J. F. Whitson	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1902, Sept. 1	1,300	
	W. J. Lewis	Clerk	1872, Feb. 5	1,000	
	J. B. Proctor	Clerk	1897, Jan. 15	750	
	C. S. Jones	Chief Clerk of Patents	1890, May 22	1,600	
	C. E. Burns	Clerk	1900, April 9	750	
Woods and Forests	J. A. G. Crozier	Chief Clerk	1867, Dec. 1	1,800	
	Theo. C. Taylor	Clerk	1888, Aug. 1	1,450	
	Kenneth Miller	Clerk	1891, Nov. 1	1,000	
	Alex. McLaren	Clerk	1890, May 22	900	Died, Sept. 20, 1902.
	J. B. Cook	Clerk	1898, Aug. 1	1,100	
	R. H. Browne	Clerk and Archivist	1900, Mar. 2	1,000	
	H. Gilliard	Clerk	1900, April 9	750	
Accounts	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15	1,800	
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873, Dec. 20	1,200	
	M. J. Ferris	Clerk	1892, April 1	1,050	
	A. E. Robillard	Clerk	1894, May 4	800	
	Frank Yeigh	Registrar	1880, Mar. 1	1,500	
	Hy. Cartwright	Clerk	1893, Oct. 1	1,050	
Bureau of Mines	T. W. Gibson	Director	1891, June 19	2,200	
	W. E. H. Carter	Secretary	1901, Feb. 10	1,000	
	Anne Moffatt	Stenographer	1901, Mar. 1	450	
Colonization and Forestry	Thomas Southworth	Director	1895, April 17	1,800	
	D. Spence	Sec. & Intelligence Officer	1873, Jan. 13	1,500	Died, May, 14, 1902.
	M. G. Dickson	Stenographer	1900, Oct. 1	400	Resigned, Oct. 1, 1902.
	N. McLeod	Stenographer	1902, Dec. 15	400	
	A. Robertson	Clerk	1882, Dec	900	
Immigration	R. M. Persse	Constable at Station	1899, Jan	500	
	H. Brophy	Messenger and Caretaker	1898, Oct. 1	600	

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix No. 2.)
List of Free Grants Agents and Agents for the Sale of Lands for the year 1902.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
Annis, A. E.	Part of District of Rainy River	1895, November 28th.	200 00	Agent for sale of land.
Armstrong, Jno	Lake Temiscaming District of Nipissing	1893, October 27th	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Best, S. G.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1875, March 23rd.	500 00	
Bishop, H. E.	Town plot of Hilton.	1896, March 23rd.		Without salary.
Brodie, D. M.	Part of Algoma District.	1899, March 20th.	500 00	Mining land agent. Resigned, Apr. 19, 1902.
Buchanan, Thos.	" Algoma District.	1901, November.	300 00	Agent for sale of land.
Charlesworth, L. C.	District of Rainy River.	1897, August 13th	910 00	Mining land agent.
Chapman, E. A.	" Rainy River.	1896, September 23rd.	200 00	Died, April, 1902.
Campbell, W.	Part of District of Rainy River	1897, August 12th	300 00	
Cockburn, J. D.	" Nipissing District.	1884, May 21st.	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Eastland, T. G.	" County of Peterborough.	1896, July 10th.	300 00	
Ellis, James	" Parry Sound District.	1898, December 1st.	500 00	
Hamilton, Geo	St. Josephs Island	1890, September 20th.	200 00	Died, 3rd May, 1902.
Handy, E.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1879, January 3rd	500 00	
Hartle, Wm	" Victoria	1895, November 28th	350 00	
Holland, C. J.	Town plot of Alberton	1892, October 12th	300 00	Agent for sale of land.
Hamilton, Alex	Part of Nipissing District.	1901, May 18th.	100 00	Agent for sale of land.
Kirk, Wm.	" Muskoka District.	1892, July 28th.	500 00	
Pattson W. H.	Town plot of Killarney	1895, March 2nd	Commission..	Agent for sale of land.
Ruttan, J. F.	Part of Thunder Bay District	1889, May 16th.	250 00	
Ryan, T. J.	" Algoma District.	1888, June 15th	500 00	Mining and land agent.
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District	1880, June 17th	500 00	
Stephenson, Wm.	" Rainy River District.	1896, June 6th	300 00	
Stewart, C. R.	" Hastings and Peterborough.	1882, May 1st	500 00	
Stewart, James.	" Renfrew	1891, September 26th.	300 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings	1869, May 28th.	300 00	
Whelan, Jno.	" Renfrew	1884, September 19th.	300 00	
Wood, A. W.	" Frontenac and Addington	1892, December 1st	100 00	Also in charge of F. Forest Reserve
Young, H. N.	" Algoma District.	1901, November 23rd	300 00	

D. GEO. ROSS, Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

Appendix No. 3.

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases for the year 1902.

Service.	Acres sold and leased.	Amount of sales and leases.	Amount of collections on sales and leases.
<i>Crown Lands—</i>		\$ c.	\$ c.
Agricultural	66,868	44,913 67	58,892 31
Mining	3,985	8,202 52	} 19,076 87
Converted Leases		9,594 75	
Clergy Lands	924	731 30	5,502 26
Common School Lands	104	187 00	12,931 31
Grammar School Lands	317	298 00	1,100 20
University Lands	5,722	2,881 25	2,014 76
Railway Lands			83 38
<i>Leases—</i>			
Mining Leases	25,548	25,288 38	64,436 94
Crown Leases and Licenses of Occupations ..	968 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 00	732 00
	104,436 $\frac{3}{4}$	92,163 87	164,770 03

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

*Appendix No. 4.*STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Crown Lands for the
year 1902.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
LAND COLLECTIONS.			
<i>Crown Lands—</i>			
Agricultural	58,892 31		
Mining	18,076 87	77,969 18	
Clergy Lands		5,502 26	
Common School Lands		12,931 31	
Grammar School Lands		1,100 20	
University Lands		2,014 76	
Railway Lands		83 38	
<i>Rent—</i>			
Mining Leases	64,436 94		
Crown Leases	732 00	65,168 94	
			164,770 03
WOODS AND FORESTS.			
Timber dues		1,038,273 35	
Ground rent		61,039 41	
Bonus		227,667 84	
Transfer fees		4,371 50	1,331,352 10
Mining Licenses		2,742 00	
Casual fees	479 72		
Cullers' fees	256 00		
Assay fees	1,736 38	2,472 10	
Rondeau Park	24 50		
Algonquin Park	59 50	84 00	
			5,298 10
REFUNDS.			
Forest Reserve		10 50	
Inspection fees		37 50	
Agents' salaries		50 00	
			98 00
			1,501,518 23

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.
2 C.L.

(Appendix No. 5.)

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands which are considered as Special Funds, for the year 1902.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Clergy Lands.</i>				
Principal	3,363	80		
Interest	2,138	46		
			5,502	26
<i>Common School Lands.</i>				
Principal	4,585	83		
Interest	8,345	48		
			12,931	31
<i>Grammar School Lands.</i>				
Principal	544	70		
Interest	555	50		
			1,100	20
<i>University Lands.</i>				
Principal	1,927	17		
Interest	87	59		
			2,014	76
<i>Railway Lands.</i>				
Principal	55	67		
Interest	27	71		
			83	38
			\$21,631	91

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix No. 6.)

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands
for the year 1902.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E	200 00		
Armstrong, J	500 00		
Best, S. G	500 00		
Brodie, D. M	151 10		
Buchanan, Thos	300 00		
Chapman, E. A	66 66		
Campbell, Wm	300 00		
Cockburn, J. D	500 00		
Eastland, T. G	300 00		
Ellis, Jas	500 00		
Hamilton, Alex	100 00		
Hamilton, Geo	83 33		
Handy, E	500 00		
Hartle, Wm	350 00		
Hollands, C. J	300 00		
Kirk, Wm	500 00		
Ryan, T. J	500 00		
Ruttan, J. F	250 00		
Scarlett, J. S	500 00		
Stephenson, Wm	300 00		
Stewart, C. R	500 00		
Stewart, James	300 00		
Tait, J. R	300 00		
Whelan, Jno	300 00		
Wood, Amos	100 00		
Young, H. N	300 00		
		8,501 09	
<i>Timber.</i>			
Campbell, P. C	1,600 00		
Garrow, E	1,400 00		
Halliday, F	1,600 00		
Margach, W	1,600 00		
Henderson, Chas	1,300 00		
McWilliams, J. B	2,500 00		
Munro, H	1,200 00		
Russell, Wm	266 00		
Kennedy, Jno	1,334 00		
		12,800 00	
AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Land.</i>			
Annis, A. E	26 73		
Armstrong, J	101 17		
Brodie, D. M	2 62		
Campbell, Wm	21 40		
Cockburn, J. D	5 14		
Eastland, T. G	14 21		
Ellis, James	12 82		
Carried forward		21,301 09	

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			21,301	09		
<i>AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.—Concluded.</i>						
<i>Land.—Concluded.</i>						
Handy, E	16	16				
Hartle, Wm	9	29				
Kirk, Wm	6	53				
Ryan, T. J.	19	20				
Stephenson, Wm	36	56				
Stewart, C. R	12	80				
Stewart, Jas.	5	00				
Whelan, Jno.	11	48				
Wood, Amos	1	48				
Ruttan, J. F.	12	00				
			314	59		
<i>Timber.</i>						
Campbell, P. C.	505	35				
Garrow, E	157	58				
Halliday, F	197	76				
Henderson, Chas	67	26				
Margach, Wm	2,206	43				
Munroe, H.	15	75				
McWilliams, J. B.	752	65				
Russell, Wm.	160	98				
			4,063	76		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Ames, D., guarding islands, Dog and Loboro lakes	20	00				
Arthur, R. H., fumigating lumber camp books	18	00				
Bilton, Geo., guarding islands in Mud lake	25	00				
Dannis, Samuel, guarding Leonard Islands	20	00				
Forbes, F. S., postage, acting agent Richard's Landing	90					
Miller, H. H., inspecting 3 in 11 Glenelg	8	00				
Regan, Jno., inspecting 35, 36 Baxter	19	70				
Russell, C. L., services Pembroke agency	393	35				
Spence, D. J., inspecting lands, Southampton	3	00				
Willmott, Jno. H., inspecting 32 in 14 Medora	10	50				
			518	45		
					26,197	89
<i>CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.</i>						
<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Darby, E. J., agent	1,250	00				
Larose, S. C., clerk	900	00				
			2,150	00		
Rent	499	99				
Disbursements	56	61				
			556	60		
					2,706	60
<i>Carried forward</i>					28,904	49

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					28,904	49
<i>CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.—Concluded.</i>						
<i>Quebec.</i>						
Nicholson, B., agent	1,400	00				
Harney, Thos., caretaker and Messenger	150	00				
			1,550	00		
Rent	125	00				
Disbursements	195	34				
Travelling expenses	200	00				
			520	34		
					2,070	34
<i>WOODRANGING.</i>						
Armstrong, John			291	15		
Bolt, James			71	19		
Brady, John			872	94		
Bremner, J. L.			774	95		
Cross, A. E.			301	50		
Carroll, W.			602	00		
Crawford, A. C.			867	03		
Christie, W. P.			919	90		
Campbell, J. M.			556	25		
Devine, M. J.			442	00		
Elliott, G. E.			764	00		
Henderson, Charles			385	22		
Halliday, James			818	20		
Johnson, S. M.			1,999	65		
Jervis, Henry			807	65		
Kennedy, John C.			697	14		
Lewis, C.			181	05		
Lloyd, E. B.			1,048	75		
Moore, D. H.			1,779	10		
Maughan, J.			1,399	03		
Malone, W. P.			685	55		
Mooney, Thos.			525	00		
McCracken, John			939	52		
McConachie, John			335	45		
McFarlane, John			50	00		
McCogherty, P.			1,198	40		
McGillivray, A.			546	45		
McGown, Wm.			1,141	45		
McDonald D. F.			638	10		
Pearson, J. J.			569	00		
Quinn, Wm.			1,125	00		
Robinson, Wm.			1,649	39		
Regan, John			1,266	75		
Sinclair, Finlay			1,091	87		
Trivett, W. F.			554	00		
Taylor, T. G.			931	68		
White, J. B.			1,559	05		
Wigg, Thos. G.			1,072	09		
Young, Cyril T.			505	00		
					31,962	48
<i>Carried forward</i>					62,937	31

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					62,937	31
FIRE RANGING.						
Arno, Joseph			83	00		
Aikens, G. M. 1901			50	00		
Archer, Geo.			118	00		
Avery, James 1901			127	00		
Armstrong, J. C.			97	50		
Aylward, James			103	00		
Anderson, Thos.			131	00		
Brannan, Sam'l.	120	00				
Disbursements 1901	29	00				
				149	00	
Bellefeuille, Oliver			105	00		
Brown, R.			131	00		
Bueler, Victor			85	00		
Burns, John			120	00		
Burns, Geo. F.			106	00		
Burns, Clifton H. 1901	131	00				
do 1902	78	00				
				209	00	
Bruchatz, Wm.			73	00		
Bowland, J. J.			131	00		
Bowland, Frank			110	00		
Bowland, William			140	00		
Burke, Hy.			131	00		
Boucher, Wm.	131	00				
Disbursements	55	50				
				186	50	
Beandry, Jno. 1901			262	00		
Beardmore & Co. 1901			26	63		
Bovill, Robert			64	00		
Bellow, Louis			131	00		
Breiden, Wesley			128	00		
Bromley, Thos.			100	00		
Barrow, Edward			131	00		
Brady, Wm. 1901			27	00		
Brown, Hugh R. 1901			131	00		
Bethune, Wm.	117	00				
Disbursements	50	19				
				167	19	
Buchanan, Robt. F.			64	00		
Brimacombe, Wm. M.			118	00		
Burgess, Wm. H.			114	00		
Caswell, Albert D.			79	00		
Cooper, Angus			125	00		
Columbus, F. K.			131	00		
Curtin David. 1901			131	00		
Cattenach, Wm.			131	00		
Ccchrane, John. 1901 {	249	00				
do 1902 {						
Disbursements	8	63				
				257	63	
Crombie, John			118	00		
Campbell, James			137	00		
Campbell, Henderson			131	00		
Campbell, G. E.			131	00		
Campbell, Ira			131	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>				5,352	45	62,937 31

(Appendix No 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			5,352	45	62,937	31
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Contway, James			131	00		
Cardiff, G. M.			131	00		
Cousins, James	131	00				
Disbursements		3 75				
			134	75		
Cunningham, Thos			131	00		
Cunningham, Joseph, disbursements			14	17		
Conway, R.			131	00		
Collins, Chas.			106	00		
Coglan, Thos.			136	00		
Cole, George.			132	00		
Corrigan, M. B.	1901	92 00				
do	1902	101 00				
			193	00		
Christie, W. P.		300 00				
Disbursements		60 60				
			360	60		
Christie, Peter R.			122	00		
Carroll, W. W.			116	00		
Dunn, Thos. B.		131 00				
Disbursements		3 00				
			134	00		
Didier, L. P.			104	00		
Dufond, Ignace.			119	00		
Doig, John.	1901		131	00		
Dillabaugh, Thos			119	00		
Doolittle, Chas			104	00		
Dennison, Harry			136	00		
Driver, Joseph	1901	129 00				
do	1902	130 00				
			159	00		
Dawkins, Jno.		98 00				
Disbursements		26 00				
			124	00		
Eberts, John			93	00		
Erwin, Thomas.		136 00				
Disbursements		9 00				
			145	00		
Emlaw, Oliver			47	00		
Finnerty, Jno.			82	00		
Fraser, W. A.		118 00				
Disbursements.		173 03				
			291	03		
Forbes, Chas.			131	00		
Fraser, John.			90	00		
Fitzhenry, Jno			131	00		
Finlayson, John		118 00				
Disbursements		75 00				
			193	00		
Fisher, Fred			131	00		
Flynn, Frank.			131	00		
Francois, Jno.			81	25		
Grozelle, A. D.			123	00		
Green, F. K.			8	00		
Grant, B. A.			79	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			10,077	25	62,937	31

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			10,077	25	62,937	31
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.						
Guthrie, Jno.			131	00		
Gagnon, Jas			105	00		
Gagnon, Joseph			121	00		
Gagnon, Noel			97	50		
Gould, Ferdinand			152	00		
Garceau, A	1901	131	00			
do	1902	131	00			
			262	00		
Gardner, Jno.	1901	62	00			
do	1902	256	00			
Disbursements		19	75			
			337	75		
Grawberger, Thos			131	00		
Gonu, James			119	00		
Grenkie, Chas			131	00		
Groulx, Peter			131	00		
Groulx, Arthur			59	25		
Georgian, Trefley			106	00		
Guertin, Oliver			131	00		
Humphrey, John			131	00		
Hose, Jacob, disbursements			19	75		
Henry, James C	1901	131	00			
do	1902	131	00			
Disbursements		12	50			
			274	50		
Hudson Bay Lumbering Co., disbursements			1	34		
Hillman, Alex			131	00		
Hurd, Cyrus			106	00		
Haughton, S. G			86	00		
Hunt, Wesley			112	00		
Henderson, Arthur			257	00		
Henderson, Ruben R			113	00		
Hayes, Martin			130	00		
Haley, Con			136	00		
Hoff, J. S. Morris		134	00			
Disbursements		49	88			
			283	88		
James Martin		96	00			
Disbursements		64	98			
			160	98		
Jones, Leonard			94	00		
Jackson, George			131	00		
Johnson, Wm		117	00			
Disbursements		27	60			
			144	60		
Johnson, James			130	00		
Jonason, Dan'l			118	00		
King, James			131	00		
Kerby, John			44	00		
Kelly, John			105	00		
Kearns, Patrick			131	00		
Kennedy, R			104	00		
Kennedy, M. J			9	00		
Kennedy, Wm			115	00		
Kennedy, W. B			118	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			15,408	30	62,937	31

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>				15,408	80	62,937	31
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.							
Kerr, E. G	1901	131	00				
do	1902	131	00				
				262	00		
Koch, Jno.				125	00		
Long, H. E.				117	00		
Lajoie, Joseph				131	00		
Labrash, J. P.				129	00		
Lemyre, Meddy				95	00		
Labrie, Isadore				110	00		
Lemarche, Jno				130	00		
Laplante, J. K.	1901			96	00		
Lariviere, Joseph	1901	131	00				
do	1902	35	00				
				166	00		
Lorenz, Chs				96	00		
Lavois, Benjamin				131	00		
Lawson, David	1901	131	00				
do	1902	131	00				
				262	00		
Logan, Hugh R.				87	00		
Latour, A.				131	00		
Lafrance, Joseph				11	00		
Linton, M. W.				131	00		
Leblanc, Eustache				97	50		
Leblanc, Oliver		131	00				
do disbursements		7	00				
				138	00		
McColgan, E. R., disbursements	1901	1,182	20				
do	1902	121	00				
				1,303	20		
McFarlane, R. L.				131	00		
McLaren, J. D.				78	75		
McLaren, G. David				145	00		
McMartin, W. G.				105	00		
McKay, Wm.				105	00		
McInnis, Angus D		114	00				
Disbursements	1902	177	25				
				291	25		
McAdam, James		149	00				
Disbursements		98	25				
				247	25		
McCreary, James				131	00		
McGuire, Patk.				131	00		
McCauley, Jerry				40	00		
McDowell, Wm.				88	00		
McMullen, Alex.				120	00		
McDermott, J. L.		1901		106	00		
McCaffrey, James				131	00		
McDonald, A. J.				113	00		
McDonald, Jno. D	1901	147	50				
do	1902	310	00				
Disbursements		2	50				
				460	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>				21,580	75	62,937	31

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			21,580 75	62,937 31
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>				
McPhee, Hugh	1901		130 00	
McGhie, Chs.	1901		127 00	
McColl, Arch.			131 00	
McNab, Angus		131 00		
Disbursements		15 28		
			146 28	
McFadden, J. J., disbursements	1901		119 00	
McDermott, Wm. H.			117 00	
McKinley, W. J.			105 00	
McDermid, Alex			61 00	
McLeod, Angus			131 00	
McIntyre, Wm.	1901	131 00		
do	1902	136 00		
			267 00	
McGuey, Dennis		136 00		
Disbursements		91 54		
			227 54	
McDowell, Alex			136 00	
McElroy, Robt.			105 00	
McElroy, Dan'l, disbursements	1901	80 00		
Disbursements	1902	131 00		
			211 00	
McGarvey, Robt.			117 00	
McDougall, Duncan	1901		14 00	
Mallcy, Mark		131 00		
Disbursements		77 82		
			208 82	
Merkley, Ambrose			105 00	
Munro, J. H.		131 00		
Disbursements		10 50		
			141 50	
Mackie, Thos., disbursements			116 50	
Montroy, Joseph	1901	119 00		
do	1902	131 00		
			250 00	
Marks, Thos.			122 00	
Mallcy, John.			56 00	
Marshall, Wm.			105 00	
Martin, M.			84 00	
Martin, John.	1901		71 00	
Milne, Albert		167 50		
Disbursements		20 55		
			188 05	
Mongeau, Napoleon.	1901		131 00	
May, Henry			130 00	
Millichamp, Thos. A.			123 00	
Morrisey, Jas.	1901		120 00	
May, Albert			131 00	
Moore, Geo. J.			131 00	
Mulvahill, M.			114 00	
Mercer, F. T.	1901		104 00	
Neil, Wm. C.		100 00		
Disbursements		1 50		
			101 50	
<i>Carried forward</i>			26,258 94	62,937 31

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			26,258	94	62,937	31
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.						
O'Connor, John	131	00				
Disbursements	20	18				
			151	18		
Ouissant, Toussanet			112	00		
Owen, Richard			114	00		
Oram, John			136	00		
O'Neil, A. J.			376	40		
O'Neil, R. F.	25	00				
Disbursements	11	75				
			36	75		
Price, John			80	00		
Paul, Wes			131	00		
Pilon, Xavier			116	00		
Potvin, Jules			131	00		
Page, George	1901	131	00			
do	1902	131	00			
			262	00		
Payil, Nelson			91	00		
Parent, Wm	1901	131	00			
do	1902	131	00			
			262	00		
Piper, Geo.			131	00		
Piper, Richd.	1901	131	00			
do	1902	131	00			
			262	00		
Rawson, Chs. E			58	00		
Robillard, Andrew			85	00		
Ranger, Albert			118	00		
Rath, Wm			131	00		
Ritchie, Geo			68	00		
Ritchie, D. A			51	00		
Raymond, Chs			109	00		
Reynolds, Jno		104	00			
Disbursements		159	10			
			263	10		
Regan, Maurice			90	00		
Reilly, Geo., disbursements			27	98		
Randall, Louis G			131	00		
Spreadborough, George			125	00		
Sheridan, Peter			129	00		
Scantlin, James			127	00		
Scott, Fred W			127	00		
Skuce, Thos		136	00			
Disbursements		69	95			
			205	95		
Smith, Patk			131	00		
Smith, Leslie			122	00		
Smith Joseph		130	00			
Disbursements		7	50			
			137	50		
Seeley, L. F			88	00		
Saucier, D			101	00		
Scofield, James			131	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			31,207	80	62,937	31

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			31,207	80	62,937	31
FIRE RANGING.—Concluded.						
Turcott, Andrew			111	00		
Trudeau, Adelard			54	00		
Tyson, Jno. 1901			30	75		
Tait, W. A. 1901			93	00		
Towers, O. R. 1901			43	00		
Telgman, Otto E. 150 00						
Disbursements		403	48			
			553	48		
Took, F. K. 1901	131	00				
do 1902	126	00				
			257	00		
Thompson, F. A. H.			131	00		
Thompson, R. D.			131	00		
Turner, Geo.			114	00		
Trudeau, Paul			113	00		
Thiviere, Xavier			105	00		
Vandoski, Jno., disbursements			60	00		
Volker, P. D.			131	00		
Vaudette, Eustach			79	38		
Winters, Allan E.			119	00		
Winters, Jno.			72	00		
Weart, E. B.			131	00		
Wallace, George			117	00		
Walters, Thos.			119	00		
Wilson, John D. 129 00						
Disbursements		12	00			
			141	00		
Wilson, Hugh A., disbursements	1901		7	00		
Wilson, Christie			90	00		
White, A. and P., disbursements	1901		36	15		
White Jno. F. G.			66	25		
Young, Wm.			125	00		
Yuill, Jno. B. 62 00						
Disbursements		2	50			
			64	50		
			34,302	31		
Refunds			205	00		
					34,097	31
MINING DEVELOPMENT.						
<i>Rat Portage Agency.</i>						
Charlesworth, L. C., salary	910	00				
Austin, P. H., clerk	40	00				
			950	00		
Office rent	360	00				
Disbursements	44	15				
			404	15		
					1,354	15
<i>Carried forward</i>					98,388	77

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					98,388	77
<i>MINING DEVELOPMENT.—Continued.</i>						
<i>Belleville Assay Office.</i>						
Wells, W. J., salary as agent, 9 months	750	00				
Burrows, A. G., salary 3rd October to 31st December.....	244	62				
			994	62		
Burrows, A. G., services as clerk	15	50				
Bolton, L. L. do	42	50				
Dickson, C. W. do	15	00				
Hambly, Geo. do	77	50				
McGinnis, Wm do	33	00				
Reid, T. C. do	88	00				
Thorpe, F. J. do	318	41				
Disbursements	824	49				
Supplies	1,062	24				
Repairs and maintenance	641	40				
			2,546	13		
					4,130	66
<i>Michipicoton Mining Division.</i>						
Boyd, D. G., salary	1,000	00				
do rent	60	00				
Disbursements	148	13				
			1,208	13		
<i>Inspection of Mines</i>						
Miller, W. G., salary 8 months	2,400	00				
Disbursements	738	10				
			3,138	10		
Carter, W. E., disbursements			471	35		
<i>Explorations.</i>						
Bolton, L. L., services	140	00				
Disbursements	127	45				
			267	45		
Barron, E. B., disbursements			125	93		
Coleman, A. P., salary	500	00				
Disbursements	740	48				
			1,240	48		
Culbert, M. T., services	182	00				
Disbursements	117	89				
			299	89		
Empey, John, services			54	00		
Graton, L. C. do	174	00				
Disbursements	37	65				
			211	65		
Harcourt, F. Y., services	78	00				
Disbursements	17	90				
			95	90		
<i>Carried forward</i>			7,112	88	102,519	43

(Appendix No. 6).—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			7,112	88	102,579	43
MINING DEVELOPMENT.— <i>Concluded.</i>						
<i>Explorations.—Concluded.</i>						
Miller, W. G., services 1901			500	00		
Parke, W. A., disbursements.....			84	23		
Leckie, Jno., tent	6	00				
Foster, Jas., compasses	17	50				
Warwick Bros., printing.....	25	31				
			48	81	7,745	92
CULLERS ACT.						
Garrow, E., disbursements			1	50		
Mather, D. L., services			4	00		
Munro, H., disbursements.....			11	10		
Murdoch, J., services.....	4	00				
Disbursements	4	00				
			8	00		
McWilliams, J. B., disbursements			10	60		
Turnbull, W., services.....	8	00				
Disbursements	2	00				
			10	00		
Advertising.....			39	04	84	24
FOREST RESERVES.						
<i>Temagami Reserve.</i>						
Dent, E., services.....	324	00				
Disbursements	111	50				
			435	50		
Evans, H. W., services	267	50				
Disbursements	15	85				
			283	35		
Friday, Jas., services			283	84		
Katt, A do			220	00		
Langhrin, L do	474	00				
Disbursements	47	25				
			521	25		
McGregor, P., services	422	50				
Disbursements	12	10				
			434	60		
McLean, Jno., services			278	00		
O'Leary, G do	267	50				
Disbursements	19	95				
			287	45		
Paul, Alex., services			234	00		
Petrant, W do			276	00		
Petrant, J do			118	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			3,371	99	110,349	59

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			3,371	99	110,349	59
<i>FOREST RESERVES.—Concluded.</i>						
<i>Temagami Reserve.—Concluded.</i>						
Southworth, H. S., services	324	00				
Southworth, H. S., disbursements	117	94				
			441	94		
Turner, John, services	303	00				
Disbursements	69	50				
			372	50		
Turner, Jos., services			292	00		
White Bear, F. do			280	86		
Young, P. do	324	00				
Disbursements	104	55				
			428	55		
Supplies			239	40		
<i>Sibley Reserve.</i>						
			5,427	24		
Munro, H., salary			100	00		
<i>Eastern Reserve.</i>						
Wensley, F. H., services	212	00				
Wood, A. W., do	250	00				
			462	00		
					5,989	24
SURVEYS					32,887	97
BOARD OF SURVEYORS					200	00
REFUNDS					21,090	19
<i>CONTINGENCIES.</i>						
<i>Bureau of Mines.</i>						
Printing and binding	478	30				
Stationery	583	42				
			1,061	72		
Postage	139	48				
Telegraphing	62	09				
Express and freight	115	79				
			317	36		
Advertising	482	85				
Subscriptions	111	65				
Books	76	14				
			670	64		
Gibson, T. W., travelling expenses	53	15				
Carter, W. E., do	6	60				
			59	75		
Ridley, E. N., services	42	00				
Thompson, P., do	93	00				
Willmott, A. B., do	10	00				
			145	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			2,254	47	170,516	99

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		2,254 47	170,516 99
<i>CONTINGENCIES.—Continued.</i>			
<i>Bureau of Mines.—Concluded</i>			
Photographing	53 69		
Maps	361 90	415 59	
Sundries		17 31	2,687 37
<i>Forestry.</i>			
Printing and binding	36 00		
Stationery	164 21	200 21	
Postage	195 41		
Express	6 60		
Telegraphing	80 45	282 46	
Subscriptions	79 15		
Books	49 68		
Photo supplies	36 80	165 63	
Perse, R. M., travelling expenses	35 50		
Southworth, Thos., do	250 00	285 50	
Cadieux, J., services	314 00		
Rolling, W., do	48 00		
Smith, A. M., do	49 00		
Thompson, P., do	276 00	687 00	
Car tickets	53 00		
Sundries	39 67	92 67	1,713 47
<i>Departmental.</i>			
Printing and binding	2,085 74		
Stationery	2,906 30	4,992 04	
Postage	1,187 67		
Express	167 00	1,354 67	
Telegraphing	313 48		
Telephoning	127 00		
Cab hire	103 75		
Car fare	50 00	594 23	
Advertising	26 00		
Subscriptions	331 27	357 27	
Extra clerks		5,719 33	
Maps	213 05		
Books	57 00		
Photos	37 50	307 55	
Typewriters, rent and repair		233 30	
<i>Carried forward</i>		13,558 39	174,917 83

(Appendix No. 6.)—Concluded.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		13,588 39	174,917 83
<i>CONTINGENCIES.—Concluded.</i>			
<i>Departmental.—Concluded.</i>			
Kemphthorne, compensation for timber cut in Machar. . . .	50 00		
Wynne, C., compensation for improvements on lots in Burleigh	55 00		
Robinson, T., cost of survey of Islands in Balsam Lake. . . .	25 75	130 75	
Ryan, Peter, auctioneer's fees sale 1901	750 00		
Yates, G. W., extra services	75 00	825 00	
Davis, Hon. E. J., travelling expenses	79 50		
Jones, C. S., do	72 60		
Kennedy, J., do	13 00		
White, Aubrey, do	11 75	176 85	
Sundries		65 27	
<i>Military Grants.</i>			
Printing and binding	344 15		
Stationery	432 55		
Postage	467 44		
Extra clerks	1,510 00		
Dixon, Major F. E., expenses <i>re</i> Q.O.R. grants	30 00		
Sundries	11 35	2,795 49	
			17,551 75
			<u>\$192,469 58</u>

AUBREY WHITE.

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Toronto, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix No. 7.)

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of various Services, under the Direction of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1902.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
COLONIZATION.						
<i>Exhibitions.</i>						
Armstrong, T. E., Disbursements	37	30				
Armstrong, W. G., do	33	95				
Burriss, R. A., do	171	13				
Robertson, Jas., Services	30	00				
Disbursements	62	90				
	92	90				
Collecting grasses, grain, etc.	186	20				
Labor	168	77				
Supplies	37	66				
Cartage and freight	51	20				
			779	11		
Carriage of immigrants	531	44				
Meals for do	142	45				
Guides, fees	1,293	06				
			1,966	95		
Immigration shed at New Liskeard			105	60		
Meyer, C. C., travelling expenses			30	00		
Maps	1,322	10				
Photographs	31	50				
			1,353	60		
Advertising	2,259	17				
Printing and stationery	896	50				
Express and freight	119	75				
Telegraphing	34	17				
			3,309	59		
Sundries			37	24		
					7,582	09
DIAMOND DRILL.						
Roach, E. K., Salary	832	20				
do Disbursements	123	69				
			955	89		
Roach, W. W., Salary	475	84				
do Disbursements	165	45				
			641	29		
Smith, O. R., Salary	693	99				
do Disbursements	42	75				
			736	74		
Eastwood, T. R., Travelling expenses	17	50				
Ellis, A. E., do	11	40				
Fry, A. W., do	7	95				
Muns, W., do	3	00				
Walsh, J. J., do	29	60				
			69	45		
Advertising			170	38		
Carbons	3,104	80				
Drill furnishing	1,197	59				
			4,302	39		
Freight, express and teaming	1,023	05				
Labor	3,010	29				
Carried forward			6,876	14	7,582	09

(Appendix No. 7.)

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of various Services, under the Direction of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1902.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		6,876 14	7,582 09
DIAMOND DRILL.— <i>Con.</i>			
Supplies	702 03	4,735 37	
Refunds		11,611 51 6,160 06	5,451 45
MINING SCHOOLS		47,071 80	
COLLECTION OF MINERALS		120 00	47,191 80
IRON MINING ACT.....			25,000 00
ALGONQUIN PARK.....			7,572 27
RONDEAU PARK			4,796 45
IMMIGRATION.			
Liverpool Agency.....			4,777 25
EXPLORATIONS OF 1901.			
Demorest and Sylvester—Party No. 3, balance			210 00
			102,581 31

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix

WOODS AND

Statement of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

Agencies.	Area covered by timber license.	QUALITY AND					
		Sawlogs.				Boom and	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.	
		Pieces.	Feet, B. M.	Pieces.	Feet, B.M.	Pieces.	Feet, B.M.
	Sq.miles.						
Western Timber District	10,476	7,739,413	499,816,615	386,487	18,427,644	148,631	27,991,424
Belleville Timber District	975	395,185	35,517,860	323,353	11,825,385	14,866	3,843,450
Ottawa Timber District.....	5,957	950,288	80,496,958	195,763	8,401,312	60,012	6,704,982
	17,408	9,084,886	615,831,433	905,603	38,654,341	223,509	38,539,856

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

Agencies.	Cordwood.		Tan Bark.	Railway Ties.	Posts.	Telegraph poles.	Shingle bolts.	Head blocks.
	Hard.	Soft.						
	Cords.	Cords.		Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.
Western Timber District	18,752	29,306	9,640	2,443,259	169	10,528	488	343
Belleville Timber District	243	1,412	1,083	5,239	3,069		28	
Ottawa Timber District.....		844		126,757	2,156	296	5	
	18,995	31,562	10,723	2,575,255	5,394	10,824	521	343

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

No. 8.)

FORESTS.

Rent, and Bonus during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

Dimension Timber.		Square Timber.						Cedar.
Other.		White Pine.		Ash.		• Pile Timber.		
Pieces.	Feet, B. M.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Cubic feet	Pieces.	Feet.		Lineal ft.
18,533	2,537,199	21,459	1,067,141	1	49	12,141	1,022,483	113,507
4,781	756,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,879
25,297	1,700,453	7,580	401,615	5	120	.....	.....	242,105
48,631	4,994,334	29,039	1,468,756	6	169	12,141	1,022,483	362,491

TIMBER, Etc.—Continued.

Pulpwood.	Heading bolts.	Amounts accrued.						
		Transfer bonus.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber dues.	Bonus.	Groud rent.	Total.
Cords.	Cords.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
29,505	24	3,008 50	20,755 40	9,087 88	699,269 11	247,815 26	37,230 25	1,017,166 40
150	.....	20 00	606 49	223 81	48,713 98	.....	4,706 00	54,270 28
48	.....	1,343 00	1,722 26	3 18	106,505 90	.....	18,577 00	128,151 34
29,703	24	4,371 50	23,084 15	9,314 87	854,488 99	247,815 26	60,513 25	1,199,588 02

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner

(Appendix No. 9.)

WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of Western District Collections at Department.....	1,033,703 44	
Collections at Quebec	30,422 79	1,064,126 23
Amount of Belleville Collections	88,811 95	88,811 95
Amount of Ottawa Collections	170,376 04	
Collections at Quebec	8,037 88	178,413 92
		1,331,352 10

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.*(Appendix No. 10.)*

PATENTS BRANCH.

Statement of Patents, etc., issued during the year 1902.

	Number.
Crown Lands	482
School do	52
Mining do	54
Public do (late Clergy Reserves).....	30
Free Grant Lands (A. A.).....	103
do do (under Act of 1880)	342
Rainy River Lands (Mining and Crown)	63
Mining Leases.....	228
Licenses of Occupation	9
Crown Leases	3
Mining Lands (University).....	10
Mining Leases do	2
Crown Lands do	3
Pine	4
Total	1,385

CHARLES S. JONES,
Chief Clerk.AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix No. 11.)

Return of the number of locatees and of acres located ; of purchasers and of acres sold ; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties ; and of patents issued under The Free Grants and Homesteads Act, during the year 1902.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Baxter	Muskoka	Wm. Kirk, Bracebridge....	7	1,078	3	150	2	5
Brunel	"	"	2	300			1	2
Chaffey	"	"	3	300			2	3
Draper	"	"	2	208			2	3
Franklin	"	"	6	651	3	152	7	4
Macaulay	"	"	5	616	1	4	5	2
Medora	"	"	5	758	2	240	5	11
Monck	"	"	1	110	2	161		2
Morrison	"	"	4	544			4	
Muskoka	"	"	4	573				3
McLean	"	"	8	1,189	1	2	8	1
Oakley	"	"	6	850			10	
Ridout	"	"						
Ryde	"	"	2	400	1	1	2	6
Sinclair	"	"	4	828	2	42	16	5
Sherbourne	"	"	1	97				
Stephenson	"	"						4
Stisted	"	"	11	1,413			11	2
Watt	"	"	4	534			6	4
Wood	"	"	14	1,930	1	6	11	1
Cardwell	Parry Sound ..	James Ellis, Parry Harbor .	15	2,274	3	282	22	6
Carling	"	"	6	959			8	2
Christie	"	"	3	484			6	
Conger	"	"	4	645	2	116		3
Ferguson	"	"	2	397			4	2
Foley	"	"	3	344			4	
Hagerman	"	"	1	223	1	23		
Humphrey	"	"	2	171				1
Monteith	"	"	2	301			2	1
McConkey	"	"	3	484				
McDougall	"	"	5	607			5	1
McKenzie	"	"	1	209	2	28		1
McKellar	"	"						
Shawanaga	"	"						
Wilson	"	"						1
Chapman	"	S. G. Best, Magnetawan....	14	2,014	1	1	10	3
Croft	"	"	13	2,167	2	169	16	3
Ferrie	"	"						1
Gurd	"	"	12	2,058	3	21	2	9
Lount	"	"	5	632	3	185		3
Machar	"	"	19	3,007	2	112	20	9
Mills	"	"	4	495	1	50	4	3
Pringle	"	"	3	592				2
Ryerson	"	"	14	2,112	2	106	11	5
Spence	"	"	9	1,312	3	262	11	2
Strong	"	"	6	800			4	7
Armour	"	E. Handy, Emsdale.....	2	195				2
Bethune	"	"	8	1,254	3	130	11	6
Joly	"	"	7	1,077			8	4
McMurrich	"	"	11	1,206			9	2
Perry	"	"	3	284	1	30	1	6
Proudfoot	"	"						

(Appendix No. 11.)—Continued.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Chisholm	Parry Sound	J. S. Scarlett, Powassan	26	3,800	2	29	7	7
Hardy	"	"	1	200				
Himsworth	"	"	16	2,686	2	11	13	15
Laurier	"	"	7	800	1	28	6	2
Nipissing	"	"	12	1,946	2	6	10	2
Patterson	"	"	3	500	1	196		
Anson	Haliburton	Wm. Hartle, Minden	1	100			1	
Glamorgan	"	"	4	425			3	4
Hindon	"	"	3	419			2	
Lutterworth	"	"	4	567			1	1
Minden	"	"	12	1,212			6	2
Snowdon	"	"	5	699			4	1
Stanhope	"	"	5	458			4	2
Anstruther	Peterboro'	T. G. Eastland, Apsley	3	438	2	140		
Burleigh	"	"	3	402	1	2		2
Chandos	"	"	2	200			1	1
Methuen	"	"	2	150				4
Cardiff	Haliburton	C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	3	291			3	1
Cavendish	Peterboro'	"	7	1,111	3	30	1	5
Galway	"	"	5	476	1	11	2	3
Monmouth	Haliburton	"	10	1,171			9	4
Bangor	Hastings	"	2	234			2	
McClure	"	"	9	1,132			4	
Wicklow	"	"						
Carlow	"	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	18	2,405	3	148	9	4
Cashel	"	"	1	100	1	23		1
Dungannon	"	"	5	743	2	45	4	9
Faraday	"	"	10	1,262	2	5	8	11
Herschel	"	"	6	666	1	184	6	5
Limerick	"	"	3	369	2	62	4	4
Mayo	"	"	5	701			3	4
Monteagle	"	"	11	1,109	4	107	3	11
Wollaston	"	"	1	187			3	
Abinger	Addington	A. W. Wood, Plevna						4
Denbigh	"	"	3	303	1	1	1	1
Canonto, S.	Frontenac	"	1	200				
Canonto, N.	"	"						
Clarendon	"	"	2	112			1	2
Miller	"	"	2	267				
Palmerston	"	"	1	100			2	4
Algona, S.	Renfrew		1	50			1	4
Algona, N.	"		1	45	1	106		
Brougham	"		9	1,215	2	89	4	4
Grattan	"		4	495	1	2	1	6
Hagarty	"		5	551			1	2
Richards	"		2	287	1	100		
Wilberforce	"							1
Brudenell	"	John Whelan, Brudenell	15	1,693	1	12	7	7
Griffith	"	"	1	50				
Jones	"	"	11	1,302	3	84	2	5
Lyell	"	"	17	2,572	2	20		3
Lyndoch	"	"	7	730	1	55	1	5
Matawatchan	"	"	2	196				2
Radeliffe	"	"	14	2,033	4	54	1	7

(Appendix No. 11.)—Continued.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Raglan	Renfrew	John Whelan, Brudenell ..	24	2,814	6	337	1	9
Sebastopol	"	" ..	8	986			2	4
Sherwood	"	" ..	18	1,985	5	126	3	12
Alice	"	James Stewart, Pembroke ..	4	334	1	9	3	5
Buchanan	"	" ..	1	142	1	66	1	3
Cameron	"	" ..						
Fraser	"	" ..	2	313	1	9		3
Head	"	" ..						
Maria	"	" ..						
McKay	"	" ..						
Petawawa	"	" ..	4	400			3	6
Rolph	"	" ..						
Wylie	"	" ..						
Bonfield	Nipissing		10	1,139			5	8
Calvin	"		4	471	1	75	1	6
Ferris	"		11	1,362			9	9
Mattawan	"		2	198			1	1
Papineau	"		4	400			2	4
Korah	Algoma	H. N. Young, S't Ste. Marie	6	600			2	12
Parke	"	" ..	3	400	1	1	1	5
Prince	"	" ..	21	3,370	1	160	9	10
Plummer	"	Thos. Buchanan, Thessalon ..			1	14		5
St. Joseph Is'd.			11	1,199	6	258	18	3
Blake	Thunder Bay ..	J. F. Ruttan, Port Arthur ..	12	1,921			5	
Conmee	"	" ..	6	964	2	3	3	1
Crooks	"	" ..						
Dawson Road	"	" ..						
Dorion	"	" ..	13	2,054			4	
Gillies	"	" ..	19	3,032	1	2	12	1
Gorham	"	" ..	2	359	1	54		
Lybster	"	" ..	20	3,057	1	166	10	
Marks	"	" ..	13	1,979	3	12	5	
McIntyre	"	" ..	36	5,175	2	3	1	
MacGregor	"	" ..	4	654	1	7		
O'Connor	"	" ..	37	5,879	4	328	24	
Oliver	"	" ..	7	982			7	3
Paipoonge	"	" ..	18	1,996	1	3	11	8
Scoble	"	" ..	2	301			1	
Strange	"	" ..	11	1,737			5	
Atwood	Rainy River ..	Wm. Campbell, Stratton ..	1	82			1	3
Blue	"	" ..	23	3,559			14	
Curran	"	" ..	15	2,348			5	
Dilke	"	" ..	7	877	2	32	5	5
Morley	"	" ..	10	1,450	8	178	5	13
Nelles	"	" ..	13	1,786	1	80	6	
Pattullo	"	" ..	18	2,758	3	164	16	2
Roseberry	"	" ..	1	77			2	
Shenston	"	" ..	12	1,699	7	102	10	5
Spohn	"	" ..	2	362				
Tait	"	" ..	39	6,125	2	162	14	
Worthington	"	" ..	5	728	1	80	5	1
McCrosson	"	" ..	9	1,445	1	80		

(Appendix No. 11.)—Concluded.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Aylesworth .	Rainy River ..	Wm. Stephenson, Emo.....	5	846	2	44	2	....
Barwick	" ..	"	1	76	.....	.....	1	....
Burriss	" ..	"	53	8,864	9	401	10	4
Carpenter	" ..	"	34	5,700	8	353	12	7
Crozier	" ..	"	19	2,855	9	258	14	6
Devlin.....	" ..	"	12	1,742	14	350	7	11
Dobie	" ..	"	34	5,382	9	475	11	6
Kingsford	" ..	"	18	3,077	1	2	.....	.....
Lash	" ..	"	16	2,411	11	347	7	3
Mather	" ..	"	57	9,446	7	396	.....	.....
Miscampbell ..	" ..	"	33	5,125	.....	.....	3	.....
Roddick .....	" ..	" .....	.....	.....	2	184	.....	3
Woodyatt	" ..	"	2	205	3	117	2	4
			1,342	193,070	232	9,261	700	496

NOTE.—By inadvertence a mistake was made in this Appendix to the Report of 1901, the number of lots located being given instead of the number of persons. The correct figures for 1901 are : No. of persons located, 1,030.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

E. S. WILLIAMSON,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix No. 12.)

Statement of work done in the Military Lands Branch of the Department of Crown Lands during the year.

Letters received	11,400
do written.....	5,800
Certificates issued	6,600
Documents issued in connection with certificates	26,400
Pamphlets do	5,000
Maps do	20,000
Forms do	4,000

R. H. BROWNE,
Clerk in charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Asst. Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 13.)

Statement of the number of Letters received and mailed by the Department in 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Year.	Letters received.							Names indexed.	Orders-in-Council.	Returned Letters.	Letters, circulars and reports mailed from Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Mines.	Colonization and Forestry.	Military Land Grants.	Totals.				
1900 ...	12,504	7,665	5,800	3,414	1,961	.....	31,344	44,216	87	51	41,650
1901	15,184	7,340	5,783	4,402	3,174	20,000	55,883	47,312	123	73	43,200
1902	15,055	6,480	5,339	3,828	6,299	11,400	48,401	45,207	98	62	48,500

FRANK YEIGH,
Registrar.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix No. 14.)

Statement of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during
the year 1902.

No.	Name.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ontario, 1897, Cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
	John Roger	633	February 7th.	To re-survey portion of the eastern boundary line of the Township of Hibbert and to replace in the same position in which it formerly stood, the stone monument on the blind line between the ninth and tenth concessions of the Township of Hibbert at lots numbers one in the said concessions on the said town line.	
2	J. B. Lewis.....	634	February 15th	To survey the boundary line between the Townships of Cumberland and Clarence from the north end of the commons in the second concession (old survey) of the Township of Cumberland south along the said boundary to about lot number eight or as near thereto as an original monument may be found, and to plant permanent stone or iron monuments at the easterly and westerly limits of said road allowance between said townships at the angles of the road allowances intersecting the said boundary road allowance from the adjacent Township of Clarence.	
3	Andrew Bell....	635	February 25th	To survey that portion of the boundary line between the Townships of Beckwith and Drummond in the County of Lanark, from the fourth concession line to the eighth concession line, just north of Mississippi Lake, and to plant stone or monuments of other durable material at the intersection of the concession lines or road allowances in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh concessions in each township with the road allowance between the Townships of Beckwith and Drummond.	
4	Peter S. Gibson.	636	March 12th ..	To survey the original road allowance between the first and second concessions in that part of West Gwillimbury now in the Township of King, from the Holland River easterly to the western boundary of the third concession west of Yonge street, and to plant stone or other durable	

(Appendix No. 14.)—Continued.

Statement of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1902.

No.	Name.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 1.
4	Peter S. Gibson.	636	March 12th ..	monuments at the angles of the lots in the first concession abutting on said road allowance.	October 6, 1902
	E. T. Wilkie ...	637	May 10th	To survey the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke from lot number fourteen northerly to lot number twenty-three and to plant permanent stone or other durable monuments at the angles of the lots on each side of the concession road allowance.	
	Harold H. Gibson	638	July 7th.....	To survey and establish Queen street, Ann street, Hurontario street, Helen street, Brook street, Park street, High street, Portstreet, Toronto street and Elizabeth street, said streets being east of the river Credit, in the village of Port Credit, in the township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, by planting stone or other durable monuments at the intersections of the said streets, at the respective corners of the lots abutting thereon, and also for the survey of the road allowance between Dundas street and the first concession south of Dundas street on the Indian Reserve in the said Township of Toronto, from the westerly limit of lot number twelve to the easterly limit of lot number fifteen in said Township of Toronto, and to mark same by permanent stone or other durable monuments.	
7	Peter S. Gibson.	639	Aug. 20th....	To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers five and six in the fifth concession of the township of East Gwillimbury, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments on either side thereof at the front and at the rear of said concession, being the northwest and northeast angles of lot number five and the southwest and southeast angles of lot number six.	
8	Peter S. Gibson.	640	October 28th..	To survey the allowance for road between lots numbers thirty and thirty-one in the seventh concession of the Township of East Gwillimbury and to plant stone or	

(Appendix No. 14.)—Concluded.

Statement of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during the year 1902.

No.	Name.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R. S. O. 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
8	Peter S. Gibson.	640	October 28th..	other durable monuments on either side thereof and at the front and rear angles of the lots abutting on the said road allowance.	
9	James L. Morris	641	October 28th..	To survey the allowance for road between the eighth and ninth concessions of the township of Ross from lot number one to lot number five inclusive, and to mark the same by permanent stone or other durable monuments on either side thereof.	
10	James L. Morris	642	December 9th.	To survey the concession road allowance between the ninth and tenth concession of the township of Fitzroy in the County of Carleton, from side road allowance between lots numbers five and six to side road allowance between lots ten and eleven, and to plant stone or other durable monuments at the angles of the lots on either side of said concession road allowance between the said side roads.	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1902.

(Appendix No. 15.)

Statement of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1902.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ontario, 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
1	E. T. Wilkie	625	April 4, 1900....	To survey that part of the concession line between the eighth and ninth concessions of South Sherbrooke and to define the concession road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments on each side thereof from lots number ten westerly to the	April 9, 1902.

(Appendix No. 15).—Concluded.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of instructions.	Description of survey.	Date when confirmed under Rev. Stat. of Ontario, 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
2	James L. Morris.	627	July 18, 1900	boundary line of the Township of Oso, commencing the survey from the position of the original post between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen on the said line between the eighth and ninth concessions. To survey the blank concession line between concessions numbers one and two west of Muskrat Lake, in the township of Westmeath, between the side road allowance between lots numbers ten and eleven, and side road allowance between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen and to have permanent monuments planted at the distance of fifty links on each side of the said blank concession line to define the allowance for road; also the blank concession line between concessions numbers three and four, east of Muskrat Lake, in the said township, from the allowance for road between lots numbers ten and eleven to allowance for road between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen, and to plant permanent monuments at the distance of fifty links on each side of said blank concession line to mark the limits of the allowance for roads.	April 10, 1902.
3	Tyrrell & Ford..	632	August 12th, 1901	To survey the allowance for road between lots numbers twelve and thirteen in the fifth concession of West Flamborough, in the county of Wentworth and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments on either side of said allowance for road and also at the front and at the rear on either side of said road allowance.	March 10, 1902.
4	E. T. Wilkie	637	May 10, 1902	To survey the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the township of Hinchinbrooke from lot number fourteen northerly to lot number twenty-three, and to plant permanent stone or other durable monuments, at the angles of the lots on each side of the concession road allowance.	October 6, 1902.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1902.

(Appendix No. 16.)

Statement of Crown Land Surveys in progress during the year 1902, and amounts paid to date.

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.
1	June 20th, 1902....	Alexander Niven..	Survey of Base and Meridian Lines, District of Algoma.....	\$ c. 4,800 00
2	July 10th, 1902....	Wm. Galbraith...	Survey of the township of Otto	1,000 00
3	July 10th, 1902....	Alexander Baird..	Survey of the township of Cane	1,400 00
4	July 10th, 1902....	G. E. Silvester....	Survey of the townships of Truax and Tudhope.....	2,550 00
5	July 10th, 1902....	A. S. Code.	Survey of the township of Lundy	1,000 00
6	October 6th, 1902...	T. B. Speight	Survey of Boundary between Algoma and Thunder Bay Districts	600 00
				11,350 00

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

(Appendix No. 17.)

Statement of Crown Lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1902

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of acres.
1	27th June, 1901	T. J. Patten	Survey of line between timber berths 59 and 67	\$ c. 277 93	22,95
2	30th October, 1901..	T. J. Patten	Survey of line between timber berths 156 and 162.....	370 31	
3	5th October, 1901 ...	D. J. Gillon	Resurvey of parts of the townships of Shenston and Tait.....	293 69	
4	23rd December, 1901	Alexander Niven..	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, Algoma.....	1,780 00	
5	23rd December, 1901	T. B. Speight....	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, Algoma	529 56	
6	24th June, 1902	T. B. Speight....	Survey of the township of Eby	1,606 64	
7	24th June, 1902	T. B. Speight....	Survey of Meridian line, District of Nipissing	2,033 19	

(Appendix No. 17.)—Concluded.

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of acres.
8	3rd February, 1902..	Tyrrell and Ford..	Survey of Coot's Paradise, County of Wentworth	347 71	23,005
9	9th May, 1902.....	A. H. Macdougall.	Survey of part of the township of Macgregor	288 86	
10	10th July, 1902	James S. Dobie...	Survey of the township of Catharine	1,710 35	
11	16th and 17th July, 1902	J. G. Sing.....	Survey of the tie lines connecting islands in Georgian Bay; and resurvey of part of the township of Gibson	730 75	
12	10th July, 1902	James Robertson..	Survey of the townships of Gross and Davidson	3,218 81	45,943
13	25th July, 1902	A. H. Macdougall.	Survey of the township of Ames....	1,607 76	22,968
14	18th July, 1902	T. R. Deacon	Survey of the township of Melick ..	2,178 75	31,125
15	13th March, 1902 ...	J. F. Whitson	Exploration survey on Mississauga river	324 73	
16	9th September, 1902	J. F. Whitson	Survey of timber berths A and B west of Lake Temiskaming	136 00	
17	15th October, 1902..	J. F. Whitson	Survey of timber berth west of Onaping Lake, Algoma.....	28 70	
18	.....	L. V. Rorke.....	Survey of east boundary and part of north boundary of the township of Catharine	200 00	
19	16th September, 1902	Joseph Cozens	Survey of the north boundary of timber berths 157, 163 and 169 Algoma	652 50	
20	6th May, 1902	John H. Shaw....	Resurvey of part of the township of Hardy, and islands in the French river	375 48	
21	14th November, 1902	T. J. Patten.....	Survey of part of line between timber berths 155 and 161, Algoma	149 80	
22	.....	.....	Copp Clark Co., printing maps	593 00	
23	.....	.....	James Robson, survey of islands in Balsam Lake	25 00	
24	.....	.....	C. Tarling & Co., mounting maps..	96 45	
25	.....	.....	J. F. Whitson, salary	1,000 00	
26	.....	.....	H. Treeby, salary	740 00	
27	10th March, 1902 ...	.....	Times Printing Co., advertisement re survey of road allowance township of West Flamboro.....	42 00	
				21,337 97	145,993
28	June 21st, 1900	Demorest and Silvester	Balance of account exploration survey party No. 3	210 00	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1902.

(Appendix No. 18.)

SURVEY OF OUTLINES OF TOWNSHIPS.

District of Algoma.

Toronto, June 2nd, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the outlines of a number of townships in the Algoma District, pursuant to instructions from your Department dated the twenty-third of December, nineteen hundred and one.

Leaving Toronto on the twenty-fourth of January, nineteen hundred and two, I went to Sudbury and there organized the party. Proceeding as far as Rayside by the Canadian Pacific Railway, we reached a good timber road connecting with the lumber camp of Messrs. Holland and Graves, in concession five, township of Bowell, from which point it was necessary to cut a trail and by means of toboggans to transport our camp outfit and supplies to the northwest angle of the Township of Hutton, being also the southwest angle of the Township of Creelman, the twelfth mile point on the boundary between the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma and the initial point of my survey. As this point occurs in a small lake I determined it by intersecting the district line, clearly defined to the north and south of the lake, by the line between the Townships of Creelman and Hutton. The intersection point I found to be distant one chain and forty-two links west from the iron post marked "Hutton and "Creelman," standing beside a jack pine post, as noted in the instructions. Having taken careful observations for latitude and meridian, I ran west astronomically on chords of a parallel of latitude, in all a distance of twenty-four miles, each chord being six miles in length.

Commencing at the terminus of each of the chords referred to, meridians were run due south astronomically to the northern boundaries of the Townships of Foy, Harty, Hess and Moncrieff respectively, the closing on the nearest post being noted in each case. From the sixth mile post west of the initial point I ran due north to the base line run in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight by Ontario Land Surveyor Proudfoot, and noted the distance to the nearest post thereon. I also began at the post twenty-four miles west of the initial point and ran due north a distance of two miles, but owing to the sudden breaking up of winter I was obliged to desist before completing that meridian.

Except where such point occurred in a lake or river a wooden post was planted at every mile, and an iron post three feet long and one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the end of every third mile, the number of miles being marked on the side of the post nearest the starting point of each line.

Where a mile terminated in a lake or river the post was planted on the line on the nearest land and marked with the number of miles plus or minus the number of chains and links.

The wooden posts were made of the most durable timber to be found in the vicinity and wherever practicable a mound of stones was erected about the post and bearing trees marked and noted in the usual manner.

Astronomical observations, for the purpose of verifying the course of the line, were taken at frequent intervals.

The magnetic variation, except in two or three minor instances, was uniform at about five degrees and thirty minutes west.

Generally speaking, the surface of the country through which the lines surveyed pass, is rough and broken by numerous hills, swamps and small lakes.

The hills are chiefly of inconsiderable height, the most important being on the north side of Lower Onaping Lake, some of which have an altitude of about three hundred and fifty feet.

No large areas of good farming land were seen, the soil being chiefly sandy and stony, and it is not probable that any of the townships outlined will ever be much sought after for agriculture.

The greater part of the country embraced by this survey has been burned over at a period about forty years ago, since which time a growth of Banksian pine, white birch, poplar, spruce, balsam and tamarac has sprung up. The banksian pine has reached a diameter of from twelve to sixteen inches, maximum, but is generally short and scrubby in appearance. In the swamps small areas of spruce of fair quality for pulp wood were seen, but too scattered and limited in quantity to be of any great value. Following the fire referred to there have been fires of much more recent date and great extent, their position, where noted, being shown by brown color on the accompanying plan.

The only part of the original white pine forest remaining appears in the vicinity of the Townships of Bowell, Foy, Harty and Hess, and extends from one to two miles to the north of those townships, the largest area being at the south and east of Bigwood Lake in township number two. This timber is not large, and is more or less faulty. Smaller areas of white pine were seen on the second and third meridians in the fourth and fifth miles, that on the third meridian having already been cut over for square timber.

As the appointment of the timber estimator referred to in my instructions was not carried out I am not in a position to speak definitely of the interior parts of the townships outlined, but I believe the outlines to be a fair indication of the remainder.

The Laurentian formation, broken occasionally by narrow bands of diorites and diabase, prevails throughout for about twenty-two miles west from the Townships of Hutton and Creelman, Huronian, chiefly porphyry and quartzite, covering the remainder.

No indications of economic minerals were met with, but an examination by a geologist at a more favorable season of the year would be necessary before a proper estimate of the mineral value of the country could be gained.

The water in the lakes and rivers is of good quality and fairly stocked with the fish common to that part of Algoma District.

Onaping River and Michaud River are the only larger streams, the former with its lakes, expansions and rapid current being excellent for timber driving. The Michaud River has an average width of about seventy-five links with low banks.

Large game, including moose, caribou and red deer, were plentiful, the smaller and fur-bearing animals being scarce.

The camera, aneroid, barometer, and thermometer were used as directed and the results are to be found herewith.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, field notes and triplicate accounts. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. B. SPEIGHT, Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 19.)

SURVEY OF BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES.

District of Algoma.

Haliburton, Ont., June 10th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on survey of base and meridian lines in the District of Algoma, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated December twenty-third, nineteen hundred and one.

Leaving Toronto on twenty-eighth January, nineteen hundred and two, I reached Sturgeon Falls the following day at noon, where I engaged the greater number of my party and obtained four dogs. I got to Straight Lake station, one hundred and twenty-six miles west of North Bay, on the morning of January the thirtieth and immediately commenced forwarding my supplies to the northwest angle of the Township of Craig, the initial point of my base line.

I reached this point with my party and supplies on the afternoon of the fourth of February, and after obtaining the necessary observations, commenced my survey the following morning, running west astronomically on six mile chords a distance of thirty-six miles, which point I reached on the seventh of March.

On the following day I commenced my forty-eighth mile line running north astronomically and continued same until the twenty-fifth of March, when the snow having melted in many places and the low lands being flooded, it was deemed advisable to get out to the railway before the lakes would break up. I accordingly moved out with toboggans and sleighs to Ramsay Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about forty miles via lakes, paid off the party and returned to Toronto, leaving twenty miles of the line still to be run.

On twenty-third April, hearing that the ice had gone out of the lakes, I again left for the scene of operations and after engaging another party left Biscotasing with canoes on the twenty-ninth of April, reaching the line with my supplies on the second of May. The line was then continued north to the southern boundary of Ontario Land Surveyor Stewart's township number eighteen on the Canadian Pacific Railway. I reached this point on the evening of the seventeenth of May. Another mile northeasterly brought the party to the Canadian Pacific Railway, about three miles easterly of Woman River Station, and I returned to Toronto on the twenty-first of May.

The line was well cut out and well blazed. Wooden posts were planted and bearing trees taken at every mile and iron posts every three miles marked with the number of the mile from one to thirty-six on the base line and one to forty-eight on the meridian line. Where the end of a mile came in a lake or river, the post was planted on the nearest land and distance noted and post marked with a plus or minus sign. Stones were put around the posts where they could be had.

General Description.

The country along the thirty-six mile line or base line is rough and rocky with many hills, in fact, it may be said there is no level land along the whole line and no land fit for agricultural purposes.

The soil is sandy and rocky, cliffs and large boulders are in evidence nearly the whole way. The first fourteen miles from the Township of Craig is mostly through brule from twenty to forty years old, and there is very little timber of much value within sight.

At about the fifteenth mile the line enters a pine country, which continues to about the thirtieth mile. The timber is not very large, but there is a considerable quantity of it, and there is pine all around Sable Lake, the largest lake met with along the line. Near the end of the thirty-fifth mile the line enters the great brule, which extends to the Canadian Pacific Railway, broken occasionally by tracts of green timber.

The meridian of forty-eighth mile line running from the west end of the base line, passes through brule with occasional tracts of green timber for about thirty miles.

The country is very hilly and rocky, a few green pines are met with here and there, but as far as can be seen to the east and for some distance west the country is of little value. Around Green Lake, however, and other lakes to the east, there is considerable red and white pine of fair size and quality.

On the fifth mile I made this note: "Nothing within sight but dead pine and bushes, granite rock and large boulders."

At a hill one hundred and fifty feet high at nine and three-quarter miles I made the following note: "From this hill I can see many miles in every direction, the country is rocky, hilly and mountainous, and all brule with the exception of patches of green pine here and there and spruce and tamarac in the valleys; first fire about thirty-five years ago, and second about ten years ago. Rock is granite and gneiss."

On the sixteenth mile I noted "Pine opposite this mile two miles west."

From the thirty-first mile to the forty-eighth the line passes through green timber principally, although brule was occasionally met with from the thirty-first mile to the forty-eighth mile, some of it being of recent date.

There is considerable scattering pine from the thirty-third mile north to the end of the line, the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth miles have been cut over for square timber. A branch of the Spanish River was crossed on the forty-second mile, in the vicinity of which and for some distance along the line there is considerable good spruce, also large and tall Banksian pine.

Water.

The Sable River drains the southern portion of the territory through which the line passes, small lakes are very numerous. Owl Lake and many large lakes to the east of the line fall into the Mississagua River. Farther north the lakes empty into the Spanish River and all these rivers find their way to the Georgian Bay.

Timber.

The timber is red and white pine, banksian pine, spruce, balsam, white birch and poplar with some tamarac in the valleys.

The geological formation along the whole line is the Laurentian, and I did not notice a contact with anything else.

The depth of the snow was from two and a half to three feet during February and a part of March.

Moose and red deer were very plentiful along the base line from the thirteenth to the thirty-third mile in the timbered country and signs of the usual fur-bearing animals were often met with. Wolves were frequently heard and their tracks seen.

Partridges were very plentiful, and the lakes, no doubt, abound with fish, but we had no appliances for taking them through the ice.

Astronomical observations were frequently taken, the details of which will be found in the field notes. The magnetic variation of the needle was generally steady at five degrees west.

Herewith are plan of survey, field notes and account, also reading of barometer along the line of survey.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) A. NIVEN, Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 20.)

SURVEY OF BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES.

Algoma District.

Haliburton, November 25th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of base and meridian lines in the District of Algoma, made by me during the past summer under instructions from your Department, dated 28th June, 1902.

I left Toronto on the first of July and proceeded to Biscotasing, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, arriving there on the morning of the following day, and on the third of July left Biscotasing with my party, numbering eighteen in all, including the geologist, Mr. L. C. Graton, in six canoes, taking a considerable portion of my supplies with me. I went southwest up Biscotasing and Rumsay lakes, being Spanish River waters, and up a branch of the Spanish River to Spanish Lake. Thence by lake and portage across the height of land into Mississagua waters and Mississagua Lake. Thence southerly to Upper Green Lake, where there is an old post of the Hudson Bay Company. Thence by the Mississagua River and its expansions to a point some distance east of where my meridian line of last winter crossed said river, and thence southwesterly by lake and portage to the 36 mile point on my base line of last winter from the northwest angle of the Township of Craig, this being my starting point on my present survey. I reached this point, ten miles south of the Mississagua River, on the tenth of July, and on the morning of the eleventh commenced my survey by running west in continuation of the aforesaid base line. This I continued a distance of fifty-four miles, or to the nintyeth mile, crossing the Mississagua River at the seventy-fourth mile. I then ran a line north astronomically from the northeast angle of the Township of Curtis 79 chains 95 links, where I intersected my base line at eighty-nine miles seventy-six chains twenty-eight links, and the ninety mile post was planted at the intersection of these lines. I also located P. L. S. Herrick's meridian line of 1857 and produced it north from his eighteen mile post thirty-five chains, sixty-four links, coming out twenty chains twenty-seven links west of my forty-second mile post.

Returning to the sixty-sixth mile post on the aforesaid base line, I ran north astronomically twenty-four miles, crossing the Mississagua River at the fifth, seventh and on the eighth mile just west of Aubrey Falls. From the twenty-fourth mile post on this line I ran east astronomically, and from the sixth and eighteenth mile posts on this east line I ran six miles south and three miles south with the hope of finding a better timbered country, but as the country to the south was burnt about five years ago, I continued my east line through green timber most of the way twenty-nine miles fifty-eight chains fifty-nine links to my last winter's meridian, coming out two chains twenty-seven links south of the twenty-fourth mile post, finishing my work on the eleventh of October, and reaching Biscotasing on the fifteenth and Toronto on the sixteenth of that month.

The work of getting in supplies was a very laborious one, and three men were almost constantly employed canoeing. The packing and moving camp along the line, owing to the hilly and rocky country, was also a very difficult matter.

The lines were well cut out and well blazed, wooden posts planted at every mile, and iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter every three miles, marked with a cold chisel on the side from which the miles numbered, and stone mounds built round them where they could be obtained. Bearing trees were also marked B. T., and their size, course and distance from the posts noted. Where the end of a mile came in a lake or river, the posts were planted on the line on the nearest land and the distance noted, and in such cases the iron posts were marked with a plus or minus sign as the case might be.

Astronomical observations were taken whenever practicable, the details of which will be found in the field notes. The magnetic variation of the needle averaged four degrees thirty minutes west.

General Description.

The whole of the base line from the thirty-sixth to the ninetieth mile is through a rough, rocky, hilly and in many places mountainous country, hills rising to a height of two hundred and three hundred feet, and sometimes five hundred feet. There is little or no farming land along the whole route of the survey. The soil is generally sandy, and large boulders often cover the ground for large distances. The hills are nearly always rocky and of the Laurentian formation; in fact, the greater part of the country may be said to be rock, boulders, stone, gravel and sand, and where not burnt covered with mixed timber, including spruce, white birch, balsam, poplar, banksian pine and red and white pine in places. There is considerable brule along this line, particularly after passing the sixty-seventh mile. In fact, from the sixty-seventh to the eighty-fourth mile the country was almost all burnt. West of the eighty-fourth mile the country is timbered with many groves of maple and even black birch in places, and towards the end of the line with large spruce, white pine and cedar.

The twenty-fourth mile meridian line runs over a very mountainous tract of country, many of the hills being five hundred feet in height. It crosses the Mississagua River three times and runs through the best pine lands within the limits of the survey. The thirty mile base line going east from the twenty-fourth-mile point on the meridian line, although generally hilly, runs in places through spruce swamps and flats, and most of the way through green bush, spruce and banksian pine being the principal timber.

The six-mile meridian south from the six-mile post on the thirty-mile base line crosses the Wenebagon River three times and runs through green bush and brule alternately.

The three-mile meridian south from the eighteen-mile post on the thirty-mile base line is through brule all the way, the first two miles being through green bush thirty-five years old and the third mile through country destroyed by fire about five years ago. From a point about two and a half miles on this line the country can be seen from four to six miles south, east and west, and presents a most desolate appearance. I made the following note in my field book: "Hilly, broken, rocky, brule; dead pitch pine, spruce and birch; granite rock, boulders, stones and sand; not a green tree standing." I discontinued this line at the end of the third mile, where I struck a lake of considerable size, the water no doubt flowing south into the Mississagua River.

From what I saw of the country from the end of the sixth mile line and the three mile line I have no doubt that the brule extends almost the whole way across the country from the Wenebagon River to near my meridian line of last winter, or in other words had the thirty mile base line been run from the eighteen mile post on meridian line instead of the twenty-fourth, it would have run through burnt country almost the whole way.

Timber.

Commencing at the thirty-six mile post on base line there is considerable scattering of pine of good quality for some distance south and west of this point, in fact, there is more or less white pine to the forty-first mile, where it becomes the principal timber, and extends to the forty-fourth mile, when it again thins out. From the top of a hill on the forty-ninth mile I made the following note: "Can see a long way west, northwest and southwest; very mountainous; timber banksian pine, white pine, spruce, birch and balsam, more or less red and white pine everywhere in view."

White and red pine was afterwards noted in greater or less abundance to the end of the sixty-seventh mile, and also from the eighty-fourth to the end of the eighty-ninth mile, and was the principal timber on the ninetieth mile, and south to the Township of Curtis, and as far west as could be seen.

On the twenty-four mile meridian there is more or less white and red pine on the first five miles, or to the Mississagua River, where it enters the best block of pine embraced by the survey. The line may be said to run through a pinery from the fifth to the end of the seventeenth mile.

In some places there is nothing but pine. It extends east to the Wenebagon River and a number of miles to the west upon which the timber estimators, Messrs. D. F. McDonald and William Robinson, will report.

From the seventeenth to the twenty-third mile the line passes through alternate strips of brule and green timber, of which a considerable quantity is large and tall banksian pine and spruce.

On the twenty-third mile good red and white pine with spruce and cedar was entered, and continued to near the end of the line, bearing away to the northwest.

The thirty-mile base line going east passes through alternate pieces of brule and green timber, chiefly spruce and banksian pine, to the end of the fifth mile, when it enters a dead banksian pine brule extending across the Wenebagon River and to the end of the eighth mile. There is a little white pine on the ninth mile, and after that no more was met with to the end of the line. The country from the sixteenth to the twenty-first mile is almost level with spruce and tamarac swamps, and then hilly and broken to the end of the line with good timber for pulp in many places, principally spruce with banksian pine.

There is quite a quantity of pine along the Mississagua River from the meridian line down to within a few miles of the crossing of the base line

visible from the river, upon which the estimators will report, and also up stream to Min-nees-sagua Lake. I may say that in many places throughout the whole survey the line passed through much spruce and banksian pine of large size fit for lumbering purposes and pulp.

Water.

The country is certainly well watered. The Mississagua River has a general width of about two hundred feet with many expansions, and carries a large volume of water. It has numerous rapids and falls, the chief of which is Aubrey Falls and Rapids on the eighth mile of the meridian line. The difference in level between the head and foot of Rapids and Falls being one hundred and sixty feet, this is a fine water power. By the construction of a dam at the head of the Rapids the water could be diverted into an old channel and timber driven through at a moderate cost. This river falls into Lake Huron. The Wenebagon River, one hundred feet wide, and its branches, also the Aubinadong are tributary to the Mississagua.

There are numerous lakes within the limits of the survey, as will be seen by the plan, most of which have the usual kinds of fish, pike, pickerel, etc. Some trout streams and lakes were met with to the west in the vicinity of Garden River. Moose and in some places red deer were very plentiful; wolves were often heard, and the usual fur-bearing animals inhabit the forest. Beaver were seldom met with. Partridges were numerous.

Barometric observations were taken, a copy of which is sent herewith. Our first snow was on the eighth of October, and lay on the ground two days.

A number of the lakes and canoe routes put on the plan and the traverse of the Wenebagon and Embarass Rivers, as well as Min-nees-sagua Lake and most of the Mississagua River are from traverses made by Mr. D. F. McDonald while estimating timber, and some of the smaller lakes, as well as Seven Mile Lake, are from sketches by Mr. Graton while on his work as geologist.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit field notes and plan of survey and account.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. NIVEN, Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 21.)

SURVEY OF A MERIDIAN LINE.

District of Nipissing.

Toronto, December 24th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of a meridian line in the District of Nipissing made by me under instructions from your Department, dated 24th June, 1902.

Having completed the subdivision of the Township of Eby as previously reported to your Department, I commenced the survey of the meridian

line at the northwest angle of that township as marked by a cedar post six inches square planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven, and subsequently by a new cedar post and iron post planted by myself, and ran due north astronomically a distance of forty-five miles, fourteen chains and fifty-four links to the Abitibi River at a point about two miles west from Kooch-iching Falls or nearly seven miles from the outlet of Lower Abitibi Lake. The return journey was made by way of Abitibi Post, and thence by the usual canoe route to connect with steamboat navigation on Lake Temiskaming.

In running the line frequent astronomical observations were taken, and at the end of every mile—except where it terminated in a lake or river—I planted a post of as durable wood as could be obtained, with, in addition, an iron post one and a quarter inches in diameter at the end of every third mile, marking on the south side of each post the number of the mile from the point of commencement. When a mile terminated in a lake or river, the number of the mile plus or minus the distance from such termination was marked upon a post planted on the nearest shore intersected by the meridian. A cedar post and an iron post were also planted above high water mark on the northern bank of the Abitibi River at the north end of the meridian run.

Associated with me were Mr. S. S. Bolton, in charge of the mineralogical and geological part of the exploration work, and Mr. E. B. Lloyd, as timber and land estimator, the duties of these gentlemen including explorations on both sides of the line, as far as compatible with the rate of progress.

General Features.

The country traversed by the first twenty miles of this meridian is rough and hilly and broken by many rocky bluffs, those in the eighteenth mile being the highest, and reaching an altitude of about three hundred and fifty feet above the valley of the Black river, which crosses the line in the twenty-first mile. Many lakes varying in length from a few chains to three or four miles occur in this part of the line, and to the east of the line for a distance of many miles, the appearance of the country is even less inviting. In my party were Indians who seemed to know the country well, and from them I gathered that the broken country described extended in a northeasterly direction from Kenogami Lake to the inter-provincial boundary, with very little land of any value for agriculture.

From this information and my own personal observations I conclude that the Temiskaming clay belt has now been included by the townships already surveyed.

The country to the west of the south twenty miles of the meridian appears to be less mountainous, but broken by many smaller hills. Between the Black River valley and the Abitibi valley the country is more rolling and undulating, there being no hills exceeding one hundred feet in altitude, the clay hills adjacent to the Abitibi River being the highest. The height of land between the Hudson Bay and the St. Lawrence River basins was crossed in the early part of the ninth mile.

Soil.

With exception of a clay belt about three quarters of a mile in breadth on the southern side of the Black River, the soil in the south twenty-three miles of the meridian is sandy and rocky, with occasional small areas of clay loam. The banks along the upper waters of the Blanche River are clay and clay loam, but this changes to sand and rock at a distance of a few chains from the stream. The effect of this is to give the traveller by canoe

a better idea of the country than is borne out by a little examination inland. From the twenty-third mile northward the soil is generally clay and clay loam, with low, rocky ridges and swamp lands at intervals, but on the whole a gradual improvement was noted up to the thirty-second mile, beyond which a good clay area was general. I estimated from the data obtainable that not less than sixty per cent. of the land in the north twenty-two miles could be classed as good farm land.

Timber.

Second growth timber succeeded a fire which seems to have swept over the country as far as the twenty-second mile about twenty-five years ago, only occasional small areas of the original areas of the original forest having escaped. Banksian pine, white birch, poplar and spruce from two to six inches in diameter comprise the second growth referred to.

Along the remainder of the meridian the timber is larger and,—like the soil—improves in value as we proceed north. It is composed chiefly of spruce, tamarac, white birch, balsam and poplar, the spruce being generally from six to ten inches in diameter with a maximum of eighteen inches. An insect pest, which made its appearance about ten years ago has killed nearly all the tamarac trees, and the spruce is now suffering from the same or a similar cause, the smaller trees usually being the first victims of the scourge. While there is no great quantity of timber valuable for lumbering purposes, there is in this district a good field for the manufacture of pulp, the spruce being generally of the most desirable size and quality for that industry. These statements refer chiefly to my personal observation along the line itself, a more comprehensive report under this head being rendered by Mr. Lloyd to the Woods and Forests branch of your Department.

Minerals.

Under this head I append a summary report by Mr. Bolton, his detailed report being sent to the Bureau of Mines.

"Geology of the District lying about Speight's Meridian Line, 1902. The country traversed by the Meridian Line lies wholly within the Archean. Rocks of both Huronian and Laurentian age are present, the latter, however, only in small amount. Reddish hornblende granite of Laurentian age is met with six miles east of the seventh mile of the line near Kapakitawewecimok Lake, and extends eastward two miles to the first lake west of Amikojigami Lake. There is also a small outcrop of red granite along the portage from the Blanche River to the White Clay River. Everywhere else rocks of Huronian age are seen. Throughout the clay belt, extending twenty miles south of the Abitibi, rock exposures are few in number, and are almost invariably Huronian diorite. South of the clay belt there is a considerable variety of the Huronian rocks, viz. diorite, conglomerate, sometimes carrying jasper, pebbles, slate, diabase, greywacke, quartzite, etc. In a few places we found quartz veins cutting dioritic rocks: a picked sample from one of these was assayed for gold and silver, but was found to contain neither. Speaking of the region as a whole, however, it is one which is not unfavorable to the occurrence of economic minerals."

Water.

The north branch of the Blanche River takes its rise in Kapakitawewecimok Lake about five east of the seventh mile and flowing southwesterly enters Sesekinika (Cluster of Islands) Lake, which it leaves at about one

mile east of the middle of our seventh mile, and flowing thence southerly enters Kenogami Lake, at two miles from the northwest angle of the Township of Eby. This stream has an average depth of about two feet with a breadth of from fifty to seventy-five links, with clay banks only two to four feet high.

Gall Lake, about a quarter of a mile west of the centre of the twelfth mile seems to be the source of the White Clay River. After flowing about three miles in a southerly direction a short distance to the east of the meridian, this stream expands into Swan Lake and Kekekwabik Lake turns eastward and northward and enters the Black River about six miles southeast from our crossing of the latter in the twenty-first mile. The White Clay River is similar in size and depth to the Blanche River, but has numerous rapids and one fall of about twenty feet.

The Black River, a fine stream of from two to three chains in width and about four feet deep, with banks four to ten feet high, takes its rise about twenty miles east of the fifteenth mile post, and flowing northwesterly crosses the meridian in the twenty-first mile. It has three falls capable of development as water powers, between the point where it crosses the line and its junction with the Abitibi. The first of these falls has a height of about thirty-five feet, the second about forty-five feet, and the third about fifteen feet.

In the twenty-eighth mile the line crosses the Pike River, a stream about one chain in width and two feet in depth, with numerous rapids and a swift current, its banks being about three feet high. The point at which this stream enters the Black River was not determined by me.

From the middle of the thirty-seventh mile to the fortieth mile the line crosses and recrosses the Shallow River eight times. This stream has a breadth of fifty links with a depth of three to four feet, and banks eight feet in height. In many places it is filled with driftwood and "jams", and is of no service as a canoe route. In addition to these rivers and numerous small creeks, the lakes mentioned herein under the head of "general features" serve to supply the country with an abundance of water.

Game and Fish.

Moose, bear and beaver are plentiful, red deer, caribou, mink and marten being present in smaller numbers.

Pike, pickerel and perch are abundant in Kenogami Lake, but few, if any were noticed in the other waters.

Accompanying this report are a general plan and field notes, a record of barometric and thermometric readings as required by the instructions, photographs taken at various points during the progress of the work, also accounts in triplicate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. B. SPEIGHT,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable E. J. Davis,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 22.)

TOWNSHIP OF EBY.

District of Nipissing.

Toronto, 1st December, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Eby, in the District of Nipissing, performed by me under instructions from your Department dated 24th June, 1902.

This township is bounded on the south by the Township of Blain, on the east by the Township of Otto, and on the north and west by the unsurveyed lands of the crown. All four of its boundaries were surveyed by Ontario Land Surveyor A. Niven, in 1889, its designation on his plan of that season's work being township number twenty-seven.

Taking three men I left Toronto on 27th June, and on arriving at Mat-tawa I organized the necessary party. We then proceeded by the regular steamer up Lake Temiskaming to the terminus of the route at New Liskeard—once called Thorneloe—at which point we changed to the river boat plying on the Blanche River, and were carried up that stream about twenty-five miles to Wilson's Landing on lot twelve, concession four, Township of Ingram, at the head of steamer navigation. The next three days were occupied in travelling by canoe a distance of about forty miles up the Blanche River to Round Lake in the Township of Otto. Fifteen portages, ranging from five to forty chains in length, were encountered in this part of the journey. From the west side of Round Lake I cut a trail in a south-westerly direction to the east boundary of the Township of Eby.

At the southeast angle of this Township I found a tamarac post in a stone mound as indicated by Mr. Niven's field notes, and I planted, in addition, an iron post marked "Eby", "Blain" and "Marquis" on the northwest, southwest and east sides respectively.

Beginning the survey at this point I retraced, opened up and rechaind the east boundary, and at the distance of eighty chains from the initial point I took an astronomical observation and ran the front of the second concession, planting posts at every forty chains. Using this line as a base I then sub-divided the whole township into regular lots of forty chains in breadth and eighty chains in depth with an area of 320 acres each, as nearly as practicable, planting posts of as durable wood as could be obtained at all the front angles. I also planted at all four angles of the township, hollow iron posts three feet in length, one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, pointed at one end and forged at the other, the names of the respective townships so defined being marked thereon.

All the concession lines and alternate side lines were run by the "transit", and well opened out and blazed. I also retraced, opened up and rechaind the south and north boundaries, with the exception of the parts of the latter broken by the larger water areas. At the terminations of lines run from the interior to the township boundaries any closing differences were eliminated by planting the posts at the intersections and destroying those planted by Mr. Niven, as directed by the instructions. the actual distances between such intersections being shown in the field notes and plan.

I did not rechain the west boundary, but calculated the depths of concessions thereon from Mr. Niven's notes and my closings upon the posts planted by him.

General Features.

About sixty per cent. of the whole township is comparatively level, chiefly low lying, with a higher plateau occurring in the eastern parts of concessions two and three. A range of hills reaching an altitude of about one hundred feet, enters at the northeast corner and covers nearly the whole of the northeast quarter of the township, while a second range, of similar height and appearance, comes in from the southwest and extends to about half a mile north and three-quarters of a mile east from the south and east boundaries respectively.

Kenogami (Long) Lake, an expansion of the north branch of the Blanche River, occupies the greater part of lots six to eleven in concession six, and a tributary of the south branch of that river flows southeasterly across the southwesterly quarter of the township.

Soil.

About one-half of the total area is good clay soil, but of this not more than fifty per cent. appears to be immediately available for farming, the remainder being too wet and swampy to be utilized without a comprehensive system of drainage. The fact that the survey was made during the unusually wet summer of 1902 may affect the latter proportion. The most desirable farm lots lie in the valley of the tributary of the Blanche River above referred to.

With the exception of the plateau noted in concessions two and three and the range of hills at the southwest corner of the township, the south three concessions consist chiefly of clay and clay loam, while a belt of the same extends across the centre of concessions four and five. The remaining half of the township is sandy and rocky, but the plateau referred to consists of sand without rock, its elevation above the surrounding country being from fifty to seventy-five feet. Small areas of clay are found at intervals in the part classed as sandy and rocky.

Timber.

There is no considerable quantity of merchantable timber—other than pulp wood, of which there is a fair amount in concessions one, two and three,—in the township. A small area of perhaps seventy-five acres of white pine of good quality was seen on lots four and five in concession three. With the exception of the plateau and the swamp lands lying to the south of it—both of which are covered thickly with small second growth timber of no value—the timber on concessions one, two and three comprise Banksian pine, spruce, white birch, tamarac, poplar and balsam, much of the first four varieties being of fair size and quality. The timber in the northern three-quarters of concession six is similar to that described, all the remainder of the township being covered with small second growth, from two to six inches in diameter, following brule of about twenty-five to thirty years of age.

Water.

Numerous small creeks in addition to Kenogami Lake and the tributary of Blanche River, supply an abundance of excellent water, but there are no rapids nor falls to furnish power from that source.

Minerals.

No indications of valuable minerals were seen, and the magnetic variation was uniform throughout at about eight degrees and thirty minutes west.

Game.

Moose, bear and beaver are numerous, while red deer, caribou, mink and marten were seen occasionally. Pike, pickerel and perch are abundant in Kenogami Lake.

No attempts at settlement have been made as yet in or about this township, but, judging by the continuous influx of settlers into the Temiskaming District, the time is not far distant when the Township of Eby will have its share of home-seekers.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. B. SPEIGHT.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 23.)

SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF OTTO.

District of Nipissing.

Bracebridge, Ontario, December 30th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Otto, in the District of Nipissing, under instructions from your Department, dated the tenth day of July, nineteen hundred and two.

After procuring supplies at Lake Temiskaming I proceeded up the Blanche River in canoes to Round Lake, when I began to survey by retracing the south boundary westerly from the lake.

The country has been burnt over about thirty years ago, and the present growth of timber is principally spruce, poplar, white birch, jack pine, and balsam, from four inches to ten inches in diameter.

About forty per cent. of the township is fairly good farming land, the most extensive tracts of good land are found along the Blanche River and lots ten, eleven and twelve in concessions three and four, where the land is comparatively level and the soil consists of clay and clay loam with a mixture of sandy loam in some places. The easterly and northerly portions of the township are much broken by rocky ridges with gravel and boulders.

The magnetic variation was from six degrees west to twelve degrees west; at the small lake in lot number seven, concession five, the variation was seventy-four degrees west, the rock exposures here showing veins of quartz with magnetite. To the north of this point the rocks for the most part are Huronian schists while to the south they are gneiss and granite.

The lower portion of the Blanche River has a width of one hundred feet and is navigable for small steamers from Round Lake to the rapids in concession four. Along this portion of the river the clay forms a fairly level surface back from the edge of the river; which has banks from ten to twenty feet high.

Round Lake is a fair sheet of water with low wooded shores and long stretches of sand beach at low water. It is well stocked with pickerel, pike, whitefish and herring.

Accompanying this report are plan, field notes and timber map.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. GALBRAITH,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 24.)

TOWNSHIP OF CATHARINE.

District of Nipissing.

Bruce Mines, Nov. 28th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my survey of the Township of Catharine, in the District of Nipissing, made under instructions dated 10th of July, 1902.

I left Bruce Mines to commence this survey on August 9th, 1902, having arranged for my party to assemble at Mattawa. From there we proceeded by rail to Temiskaming and thence by steamer to Tomstown, the head of navigation on the Blanche River. At this point we took to our canoes and proceeded up the north branch of the Blanche River, arriving at the south boundary of the township on Tuesday, August 16th, 1902. I located the south boundary of my township, being also the north boundary of the township of Marter, after a short search, and camped where this line crossed the river. Before leaving this camp, I cleared out my south boundary from end to end, and also ran portions of such side lines as were convenient. I then moved east along the south boundary of the township about two miles to a more convenient place, for surveying the south-east portion of the township.

I first ascertained, as instructed, if the line run last year by L. V. Rorke, O. L. S., and accepted by your Department as the east boundary of the Township of Catharine was correct, that is, north astronomically. Having found such to be the case I proceeded to chain this line across concession I, and found that my chainage agreed with Mr. Rorke's to a link. I then started the line between concessions I. and II., and from this point the survey was carried on in the usual manner.

Upon chaining my west boundary, however, I found that my chainage was considerably longer in every mile than that called for in the field notes. I made the total distance from southwest corner to the northwest corner 481.96 chains, whereas the field notes called for 480.00 chains. I

had no definite instructions to cover this point, but knowing that it is the custom of your Department to make all township boundaries straight lines, I proceeded to run a straight line from my northeast to my northwest corner, the bearing of this line being north 89 degrees 43 minutes west. The line run by Mr. Rorke was run west astronomically and to use it would have necessitated a considerable bend in the line. I therefore considered it advisable to leave this portion and run a new line.

I exercised every possible care in the planting of posts and made stone mounds about three feet in diameter, and a foot to a foot and a half high wherever possible. These are all recorded in the field notes.

The north branch of the Blanche River runs through the township from north to south. High rock ridges rise from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet on either side of the river, and extend for a considerable distance back. The land in the valleys is fine loam with clay subsoil, but is very much broken up by these ridges of rock. A belt of sand runs along the eastern side of the township and this portion is of very little value for either timber or agriculture.

The greater portion of the township has been burnt over about twenty-five or thirty years ago, and on the east side of the river there is very little valuable timber; west of the river, however, there is a considerable area of fine spruce timber which improves towards the northern portion of the township, the northwest corner being covered with fine spruce, balsam, birch, poplar and jack pine of very large size.

Game is very abundant, large numbers of moose being seen. Bear and beaver are also quite plentiful, while partridge are in great abundance.

The principal geological formation is Huronian, with some granite ridges on the western side of the river. No economic minerals were seen, although the magnetic variation in the northwest portion of the township was very unsteady. East of the river the magnetic variation remained fairly constant at about an average value of 7 degrees 30 minutes west.

The plan, timber plan and field notes, together with my account duly attested are enclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES S. DOBIE,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable E. J. Davis,
Commissioner Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 25.)

TOWNSHIP OF DAVIDSON.

District of Nipissing.

Glencoe, Ont., December 9th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Davidson, in the District of Nipissing.

We proceeded to the township by rail via Mattawa as far as Temiskaming, Quebec, thence by steamer to the head of Lake Temiskaming, where we were transferred to a smaller steamer and continued up the Blanche River to Tomstown, near the east boundary of the Township of

Evanturel, thence by canoes still following the Blanche River and the south branch of the same with its chain of lakes, to within a quarter of a mile of the northeasterly angle of the township.

The river from Tomstown to where we left the water near the head of Kushog Lake is a good canoe route, except that from about lot ten in the fourth concession of Evanturel to about lot eleven in the fourth concession of Dack, there is a considerably swift current, and several falls, necessitating the towing of canoes and the making of nine portages, one of which latter is somewhat formidable, owing to its being about a mile in length and over a very steep high hill.

Having reached the northeasterly angle of the Township of Davidson we followed the easterly boundary to the southeasterly angle or point of commencement of my work.

At each of the angles of the township were found the wooden posts as set forth in the instructions, standing and in a good state of preservation, and beside the same I planted the iron posts furnished by the Crown Lands Department for the purpose. These posts were marked with the name of the township or townships, and in each case placed with the name facing the township of that name.

The boundaries of the township were readily traced on the ground and the position of each of the boundary posts was found. In some instances the posts were decayed and fallen down, and such were renewed as shown in the field notes of the survey.

As long sights could be had on the boundaries they were used as base lines from which I turned off angles and carried on the work of survey.

The township is somewhat uneven in its surface and also in the character of its soil. The surface varies from a considerable part of swampy land, and sandy and clay flats to sandy knolls and stony hills and rocky ridges.

In many places the soil on the rocky land is very shallow and the great proportion of the sandy land is not well adapted for agricultural purposes. There is some fairly good land, but the proportion that is fit for agricultural purposes is comparatively limited in area.

The township is situated on the watershed between the Blanche and the Montreal Rivers. The lakes forming the chain through the northwest part of the township are from two to four chains in width, with even sandy shore lines and mostly of a shallow nature.

As will be noticed on the map the lake on lots seven and eight is concessions four and five has an outlet at each end, the water of the northerly one going to the Blanche River and that of the southerly one to the Montreal River. The connecting channels between the lakes are mostly narrow shallow streams, and not canoeable. This chain of lakes with easy portages of considerable length seems to form a route for trappers between the two rivers.

Many of the small streams shown by the field notes and plan are fed only by the swamps within the township and consequently many of them will be stagnant or dry for a considerable part of the year during seasons of ordinary rainfall.

The township is for the most part green, the greater part of the dry land being covered with a thick growth of small pitch pine from one to six inches in diameter, and in places mixed with small birch and poplar. The sandy knolls generally have a scattering of scrubby pitch pine from six to eight inches diameter and some of the sandy flats have nice patches or open groves of tall pitch pine from six to ten inches diameter.

Some of the low land has scarcely any timber except a scattering of small spruce and tamarac, but the greater part of the low land grows spruce, mixed in places with tamarac, balsam and alders.

In general the township is not well fitted for cultivation. There is no timber worth mentioning fit for lumbering purposes, and I noticed very little indication of mineral deposits. It is fairly well watered with small streams and lakelets, which provide easy drainage for the low lands, and while generally unfit for cultivation, may in time become useful for grazing purposes.

Evidence exists of beavers having been plentiful along some of the small streams and lakelets, but there does not seem to be many at present.

Moose are plentiful, while caribou and red deer seem to abound in considerable numbers. Bears are numerous and wolves were frequently heard.

I might say that in my field notes of the township those given of the boundaries which were already run, are only copies of those sent me along with my instructions, except that I have mentioned new posts and bearing trees where the same were placed and taken by me.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit :

- (a) A map of the township.
- (b) A timber map of the same on tracing cloth.
- (c) Field notes of the survey.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES ROBERTSON.
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 26.)

SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GROSS.

District of Nipissing.

Glencoe, December 24th, 1902.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Gross, in the District of Nipissing.

The survey was performed in conjunction with the survey of the Township of Davidson, which it adjoins to the north and which I have already reported upon.

We reached the township as described in my report on the survey of Davidson, and commenced work at the southeasterly angle.

The boundaries, having been surveyed previously, were readily traced upon the ground. The wooden posts at the angles were found standing and in a good state of preservation, and beside each, except the one at the northeasterly angle, I planted the iron posts furnished by the Department for the purpose. These posts were marked with the name of the Township or Townships adjoining, and in each case placed with the name facing the township of that name, as instructed.

The position of each of the other boundary posts was found, but in some instances the post was decayed and fallen. Such were replaced by new

ones, and new bearing trees were taken as set forth in the field notes of the survey.

As long sights could be had on the boundaries they were used as base lines from which I turned off angles and carried on the work of survey.

The surface of the township is somewhat uneven, being rolling or hilly in parts, while other portions are more level, but cut with numerous deep gullies or ravines.

The character of the soil is pretty generally a light sand, a considerable area being rather shallow in depth. There are some stretches, however, of fair clay or loamy soil, particularly in the northerly and northwesterly part of the township, but these are not very extensive. While there is not a great proportion of rocky surface there are numerous rocky exposures.

The township is well watered with the south branch of the Blanche River, besides numerous spring creeks and several lakelets.

The south branch of the Blanche River enters the township from the north on lot number ten, and while its general direction is comparatively straight, its course is very sinuous to lot one in the first concession, where it expands into Kishog Lake and leaves the township near the southeasterly angle. The river is about seventy-five links wide on entering the township, and the width increases to about one chain fifty links before entering the lake. The banks are from eight to ten feet high, and the water varies in depth. The current is swift through the upper part and moderate to sluggish through the lower part of the township. Above the front of the third concession it is much obstructed with driftwood and is not canoeable in its present condition. Below this there are some four or five driftwood jams.

The township is for the most part green. There is, however, a burnt tract of one thousand two hundred or one thousand five hundred acres in the southeasterly part, on which there is practically no timber, and one or two small patches of brule in other parts.

There is a considerable quantity of spruce, balsam, tamarac and pitch pine from eight to twelve inches in diameter in the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions, and to this might be added some cedar of larger size along the river.

About two-thirds of the township, however, is covered with small pitch pine and spruce, mixed in places with poplar, birch and alders.

In general the township can hardly be considered well adapted for cultivation, although it may in time become valuable for grazing purposes.

There is a considerable quantity of good timber that could readily be put in the river.

Very little indication of mineral was noted.

Moose, caribou, red deer and bears are plentiful in the locality.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES ROBERTSON,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 27.)

SUBDIVISION SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CANE.

District of Nipissing.

Leamington, Ont., December 30th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Subdivision Survey of the Township of Cane, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions from your Department bearing date the tenth of July, nineteen hundred and two.

Leaving here on the twenty-fifth of August last I proceeded by rail to Mattawa, where I procured my supplies, and from there by the Canadian Pacific Railway and one of the Lumsden steamers to Haileybury, near the head of Lake Temiskaming. From there with wagons along what is known as the Government road and Gillies lumber road I proceeded to Bay Lake, an expansion of the Montreal River, thence with canoes through this lake and up the river to Indian Lake, another expansion of the river. From there I ran a line northeasterly through the forest until I reached the west boundary of the Township of Henwood, which is identical with the east boundary of Cane, and proceeding along this line and the boundary I arrived at the starting point of my survey.

I commenced my survey at the southeast angle of the township as directed in my instructions at a tamarac post which I found standing to mark the southwest angle of the Township of Henwood, marked on the north side, concession one, and on the east side, lot twelve. Alongside of this post I planted firmly in the ground one of the iron posts furnished me by the Department, cutting the word "Henwood" on the northeast face and Cane, lot one, concession one, on the northwest face of each of these posts, and from these posts I ran a line due west astronomically a distance of six miles for the south boundary of the township, planting the lot posts thereon at regular distances of forty chains apart to mark the front angles of the lots in the first concession. At the end of the sixth mile I planted a spruce post and one of the iron posts supplied me, cutting the word Cane and lot twelve, concession one, on the northeast face of each to mark the southwest angle of the township. The lot lines between lots two and three, four and five, etc., or each alternate lot line, were run from these posts north astronomically, and from each of the posts planted at regular intervals of eighty chains apart from the southeast angle of the township, north along the east boundary of the township, the concession lines were run due west astronomically for the front of the several concessions and the posts properly marked and planted on each line as directed. At the northeast angle of the township alongside of the pine post I found standing there I planted firmly in the ground one of the iron posts furnished me, cutting on each of these posts the name Cane, and lot one, concession six, on the side facing the township, and the name of each of the other townships adjoining on the side facing its respective township. The west boundary of the township, which was run due north astronomically, I found to strike the tamarac post standing to mark the southwest angle of the Township of Bryce, and planted alongside of this post I found an iron post, marked with the name Cane on the southeast face, Tudhope on the northwest face and Bryce on the northeast face.

All the lines run in the township were well opened out and blazed and the east and north boundaries that had been formerly run were brushed out and re-blazed.

With the exception of a few rocky outcrops in the east part of the first and second concessions the township as a whole is very level and the greater portion low, wet and swampy, making the survey very difficult to perform.

The land, however, is readily drained by means of the numerous small streams and creeks running through the township and will when drained make some of the best agricultural land of that section of the country.

The soil in general is a bluish clay and clay loam, a sand and gravelly ridge cropping out in the northeast part of the township in the sixth concession, and on lots five and six in the first, and lot five in the second concession, on which ridges there is a fine growth of fair sized pitch pine.

The township is rich in spruce and cedar of fair size suitable for pulpwood and railway ties and can be readily got out by way of the Montreal River, which enters and leaves the township in two points in the west part of the township. The other woods are dead tamarac, poplar, birch, balsam and pitch pine of fair size and very dense in places, with alders thickly intermixed in many parts. A few scattering white pine were seen near the west boundary of the township in the third and fourth concessions.

No indications of minerals were found in the township and the disturbance of the magnetic needle was but slight during the survey. The general character of the rock formation is grey granite or gneiss.

The township is fairly well watered by a number of large creeks and their tributaries in the east and the Montreal River in the west.

Wabis Creek enters and leaves the township on lot number one in the first concession, and another large creek which is a tributary of the Blanche River, enters the township on lot number five in the first concession and flows northeasterly, leaving the township on lot number one in the fourth concession, re-entering and leaving the township on lot number one in the fifth concession.

The township, as will be seen by the plan, contains, only three small lakes of an area varying from sixteen to one hundred and seventeen acres.

A number of moose and beaver were seen during the progress of the survey. Wolves were frequently heard and from the indications these animals and bears are very numerous in the township.

The average variation of the magnetic needle was eight degrees thirty minutes west.

No settlers were found in the township.

Accompanying this report will be found a plan of the township and field notes of the survey, with accounts, all of which will, I trust, be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEX. BAIRD,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 28.)

SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LUNDY.

District of Nipissing.

Alvinston, Ont., December 30, 1902.

Sir,—I have to report that in accordance with instructions issued from the Survey Branch of your Department and bearing date the tenth day of July, nineteen hundred and two, I proceeded to the Township of Lundy, in the District of Nipissing, northwest of Lake Temiskaming, on the eighteenth day of August last to survey this township into lots of three hundred and twenty acres each and in accordance with the said instructions.

This township is situate west of the Township of Hudson, and is also situate south of the Township of Henwood. On the west and south it is bounded by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

Owing to cloudiness it was impossible to get an astronomical observation and after cutting out the east boundary in the first and second concessions, I proceeded to run the south boundary by angular measurement as far as Lake LeMoyne, and finding it particularly rough for chainage measurement, I observed Polaris at its eastern elongation at the line between the second and third concessions and ran west one hundred and thirty chains, when I again repeated the observation and at one hundred and sixty chains west turned south to the south boundary and then west to the west boundary, checking the line by the same observation at one hundred and sixty chains from the west boundary, and finding it correct, turned north at the west boundary and ran north to the north boundary, and finding pickets standing on the south boundary of Cane, checked the angle and found it correct within one minute. Finding that this boundary line did not strike the post which marks the southeasterly angle of Cane and the southwesterly angle of Hudson, I then ran a blazed line from the line between concessions three and four, so as to strike the said post (having left the trial line unblazed through the fifth and sixth concessions). I also ran the line between concessions three and four from the east boundary with transit to the west boundary. I proceeded in the usual manner to lay off the township into lots as per instructions, producing with transit the line (obtained astronomically) of lots four and five, and left the township on the thirty-first day of October, nineteen hundred and two.

This township is situate immediately west of the admirable clay belt which stretches to Lake Temiskaming, but with the exception of a few lots at the northeast corner and two at the southwest, not much of the territory can be considered good agricultural land. The land is, as a rule, rocky or stony with a light covering of soil. Some parts consist of good clay land, but the areas of such are small.

The land below the fourth concession may be considered as the rougher portion, the southern part being particularly rough.

The timber map may be taken also as to division of soil and country. The northwesterly portion of the township consists chiefly of rock, with little soil, and muskeg. The central portion has somewhat more soil, but is rocky and stony, while the eastern portions have a little less soil than the central portion and is more stony than rocky.

The timber is not large, and of no great value, and there is no portion which might be set apart for lumbering purposes. The sizes run from four

to ten or twelve inches in diameter and the timber might be used for railway ties.

A great fire has in time past swept over this territory, and upturned trees have embedded in the roots charred timber.

A singular feature in the physical formation is the underground creeks found running under wide bed of boulders and breaking to the surface in places.

The rock formation of this country is as a rule grey country rock, and under the thin covering of soil and where fire has probably over run the surface is broken into small pieces. No minerals were found.

The best means of access to this township would be to produce west the roads now constructed in the fourth concession and fifth concession of the Township of Hudson, entering Lundy in the fifth concession or possibly the third. This would afford access to the best land.

Large game is abundant in this township, moose and red deer being plentiful and beavers exist in considerable numbers. Small game is also plentiful, namely, partridge, duck, etc., and fish, chiefly mountain trout are to be had in the lakes.

It might be added that Indians from Montreal River report the country to be rougher and rocky to the west of this township.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. S. CODE,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 29.)

SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TUDHOPE.

District of Nipissing.

Sudbury, Ont., December 23rd, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Tudhope, in the District of Nipissing, performed under your instructions, dated July tenth, nineteen hundred and two.

Leaving Sudbury on July eighteenth, the party proceeded by Canadian Pacific Railway to Temiskaming Station, thence by steamer to Haileybury, and via Bay Lake and Montreal River to a small creek about midway between the first and second rapids below Mountain Lake. From this point a trail was cut into the southwest corner of the Township of Bryce, this corner being the southeast corner of the Township of Tudhope and the starting point of the survey according to instructions. This point was found to be only about one and one-quarter miles from the Montreal River.

An observation of Polaris for azimuth was taken here on July twenty-fifth, using an assumed latitude of forty-seven degrees forty-two minutes. As soon as the weather permitted, namely, on August third, an observa-

tion of the sun was taken, and the latitude of the south boundary of the township found to be forty-seven degrees fifty-four minutes.

The south boundary was run due west astronomically from the southwest corner of Bryce, six miles, and the north boundary due west astronomically from the northwest corner of Bryce.

The concession lines were started in every case from the original mile posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven.

The survey was completed in the usual manner, frequent observations for azimuth being taken, and iron posts planted at all four corners of the township as directed.

Almost the whole township is heavily timbered, only small portions along the north and east boundaries having been burnt, in all about one thousand five hundred acres.

The southeasterly portion of the township is largely swampy, containing large spruce and tamarac. A much larger percentage of the latter timber was found alive here than in any other district visited by the writer in recent years.

The higher and rockier portions of the surface are well timbered with large spruce, jack-pine, balsam and birch, the two former varieties frequently attaining a diameter of thirty inches. Some very large poplar occurs also in the vicinity of Elk Lake. In fact, the township as a whole is one of the best pulpwood areas the writer has seen. No white or red pine of value occurs in the township; merely a few scattered trees.

The surface of the township is partly broken and rocky, with the balance mostly swampy clay flats, with some rolling clay land. The rocky portion follows largely the line of the divide between the Montreal and Blanche Rivers, and covers approximately forty-five per cent. of the surface.

The southeasterly portion of the township, shown as swamp on the plan, would make excellent farm land when cleared and drained. Some very fine rolling clay land occurs along the Elk Lake and the Montreal River. About forty per cent. of the total area of the township may be called "good" agricultural land, and a further fifteen per cent. "fair."

The township is fairly well watered with small streams, almost all of which take their rise within the township.

The Montreal River, passing through the southwest corner, gives easy access to the township. Small steamers could run from the "Pork Rapids" to within about two miles of the southeast corner, that is, to the second small rapid below Mountain Lake.

A waterpower of sufficient magnitude to operate a grist or saw mill could be developed on the Montreal River immediately south of the township.

Signs of game were plentiful. Fresh beaver work was also noticed in several places.

The rock formation of the township is chiefly Huronian, consisting of schists with intrusions of diorite on the south and east boundaries, and a considerable area of quartzite conglomerate in the south and of breccia in the north.

The granite rock is probably Laurentian, and is of a coarsely crystalline variety near the schist, with signs, however, of sedimentation in the northwestern part of the township.

The hills show the usual signs of glaciation.

No settlers were found in the township. A couple of small clearances have been made by the Indians on the north and south sides of the Montreal River in lot ten, concession one, but there are no buildings.

No mining locations or indications of important minerals were found. The lake and river traverses were made with a Lugeol Micrometer.

The shores of all the small interior lakes were rocky, but those of Elk Lake and the Montreal River were of good clay land.

Herewith are submitted also a general plan, a traverse plan, a timber map (showing geology also), and field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. E. SILVESTER.
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 30.)

SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TRUAX.

District of Nipissing.

Sudbury, Ont., December 23rd, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Truax, in the District of Nipissing, performed under your instructions dated July tenth, nineteen hundred and two.

The survey was carried on in connection with the survey of the Township of Tudhope, which lies immediately to the south of this township, and the north boundary of which forms the south boundary of Truax.

The concession lines were run in every case from the original mile posts planted by O. L. S. Niven. The northwest angle coincides with the southwest angle of the Township of Sharpe. The balance of the survey was completed in the usual manner, observations for azimuth being taken when weather permitted.

An iron post was planted at the northeast angle, and the iron post planted at the northwest angle by O. L. S. Robertson marked as instructed.

The greater part of the eastern and northern portions of the township is brute, probably about fifteen to twenty years old, and covered with small second growth poplar, birch, jack-pine and spruce, the two latter varieties predominating in the southeasterly portion and on sandy soil, and the poplar and birch in the northerly portion.

The balance of the township is green and heavily timbered with spruce, jack-pine, balsam, poplar and birch. Small, detached areas of green timber occur in the burnt portion.

The easterly portion of the township is very rough, rocky and broken, while the westerly portion is chiefly a large clay valley deeply scored by numerous ravines running down to the various tributaries of Driftwood Creek. A portion of lots three and four, concessions one and two, is sandy with gravel hills.

In all, about thirty-five per cent. of the area of the township, chiefly in the valleys of Driftwood and Tamarac Creeks, is good agricultural land. A further ten per cent., chiefly in smaller detached patches, might be described as fair land.

The township has practically no water except Driftwood and Tamarac Creeks and Long Lake, an expansion of the south branch of the Blanche River.

The general elevation of the country is about two hundred feet above Long Lake, and one hundred to one hundred and fifty above Driftwood Creek.

The rock formation is Laurentian, and consists of basic granite, showing gradations to gneissoid formations toward the north and east.

A small area of Huronian breccia occurs along the south boundary in lots eight to eleven.

Signs of large game were numerous.

No settlers were living in the township. Small clearings were found, however, on Long Lake, on lot one, concession five, and lot two, concession six, the former having a small cabin partly constructed. No information could be obtained as to the names of the parties who had made these improvements.

No mining claims or indications of valuable minerals were found.

The survey was completed on October the fifteenth, and the party returned via Montreal River, Bay Lake and Haileybury, reaching Sudbury on October the twenty-second.

Herewith are submitted also a general plan, a traverse plan, a timber map (showing geology) and field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE E. SILVESTER,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 31.)

RESURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS OF SHENSTON AND TAIT.

District of Rainy River.

Fort Frances, March 8th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the resurvey of the Townships of Shenston and Tait in the District of Rainy River, performed under instructions from your Department, dated October the fifth, nineteen hundred and one.

My instructions in general terms were to retrace, reblaze and repost the lines of survey made in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six by Elihu Stewart, O. L. S.

I commenced work at the southeast angle of the Township of Shenston, running west to an Indian Reserve, and finding all the original posts in their correct positions. Starting from these posts I proceeded with the resurvey and had no difficulty in rerunning the lines in the southerly three tiers of sections as the original lines could be found in places by blazes and old cutting, although the lines themselves were completely grown up. I found original posts or bearing trees at every section corner in these

three tiers with the exception of section fourteen northeast angle, several quarter section posts or bearing trees were also found. From the southeast angle of section twenty-three I found that the east boundary of section twenty-three, twenty-six and thirty-five was wrong, and so reported to your Department, receiving in reply instructions dated January the third, nineteen hundred and two, which instructions I followed, joining up original posts at the quarter section to original bearing tree or rather to position of original posts indicated by bearing trees at the section corners.

I found no further difficulty until I came to the east boundary of section twenty-nine and thirty-two, where the production of the two lines from north and south did not intersect. Here I joined up the nearest original blazes on either side of the north boundary of section twenty-nine and intersected this line with the north boundary of section twenty-eight and twenty-nine as established by running from original post at northeast angle of section twenty-eight to original blazes on northeast quarter of section twenty-nine.

Again on the east boundary of section thirty and thirty-one I had to join up original blazed line on east boundary of northeast quarter of section thirty-one to original post at southeast angle of section thirty. I then intersected this line with line run from post established by chainage between original post at southwest angle of section thirty and original post at township corner, to original blazes on northeast quarter of section twenty-nine.

I have shown on plan the names of all settlers I could find; there are a few more on the township, but I could not locate them owing to their absence.

The whole of this township with the exception of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine and northwest quarter of section thirty is good land and fit for cultivation. Parts of sections twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six are muskeg, but this could be easily drained.

The entire township has been repeatedly burnt. The northwest portion, locally known as "The Klondyke," is bare except for willows and underbrush, and has been exceptionally easily cleared, many of the settlers having large clearings covering nearly the whole of their homestead.

I found no difficulty in making the resurvey of the Township of Tait.

Original posts or bearing trees were found at all section corners in the interior of the township except in three cases, namely, the northeast corners of sections eight, fifteen and sixteen. While enough originals were found on the boundaries to enable those missing to be established by chainage as directed by statute.

In addition to the posts at section corners, many of the original posts at the quarter sections were also found.

The whole of this township with the exception of the northwest portion has been repeatedly burnt. The central portion viewed from a hill top appears almost like prairie, but a close examination shows that the land is covered with a dense growth of red willow and underbrush. Many of the swamps shown in Mr. Stewart's notes were seemingly caused by beaver dams on the creeks and have now disappeared. What were cedar swamps in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six are now groves of second growth poplar, and tamarac muskegs are now excellent hay meadows.

The northwesterly portion of the township contains much good land. That along the banks of both branches of Pine River is of the very best and swamps are easily drainable into Pine River.

The west boundary of the township runs through a valuable bunch of pine. I estimate from one-half to three-quarters of a million feet on section nineteen in Tait and section twenty-four in Patullo.

A few settlers' names only appear on the plan. There are in reality more, but I could not locate them in their absence. There are, I understand, no less than six settlers of the name of McKay, each holding a quarter section. They were all out at work in the lumber camp and I could not locate them.

As a general opinion I would say that this township is the best I have yet seen along Rainy River, good land, well watered and easily cleared, with a road running from angle to angle giving communication with railroad and river at all seasons of the year.

Owing to the abundance of work in this section during the completion of the Canadian Northern Railroad, labor was very scarce and wages high. Further resurveys of this kind should consequently be done much more cheaply than was possible during last fall.

Plans, field notes, original fields notes and accounts accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. J. GILLON,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 32.)

TOWNSHIP OF MELICK.

District of Rainy River.

Rat Portage, October 31st, 1902.

Sir.—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions dated the 18th day of July, 1902, I have performed the survey of the Township of Melick in the District of Rainy River.

This township is bounded on the south by the Township of Jaffray, on the west by the Winnipeg River and Indian Reserve 38 C. and on the north and east by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

The survey was commenced from the southeast angle by producing the east boundary of Jaffray across Black Sturgeon Lake, and fixing the distance of the theoretical corner from the water's edge of the said north shore of Black Sturgeon Lake by triangulation. Having thus obtained the starting point an observation was made on Polaris, and the azimuth of the east boundary of Jaffray found to be within one minute of true north and south. The east boundary of Melick was then produced north from this point, and the survey of the township carried west from this line, observations being made from time to time as the work progressed, to correct any errors of azimuth.

An iron post marked Melick on the northwest side was planted on the east boundary near the water's edge of Black Sturgeon Lake and a large wooden post beside it in a stone mound: another iron post marked "Melick" on the southwest side was planted one chain from the water's edge.

of Deacon Lake, on the east boundary near the northeast angle : another iron post was planted at the northeast angle of Indian Reserve 38 C, marked "I.R." on the west side and "Melick" on the east side: another iron post was planted at the northwest angle of Jaffray Township marked "Jaffray" on the southeast side and "Melick" on the northeast side, and another iron post was planted beside the old post on the north boundary of Jaffray at its eastern extremity, marked "Jaffray" on the southwest side and "Melick" on the northwest side; all as directed.

Black Sturgeon Lake runs through the township, dividing it into two portions. Practically all that portion of the township lying north and east of Black Sturgeon Lake is covered with green timber, spruce, tamarac, poplar, jack-pine, birch and balsam, some very good timber, while almost the whole of the portion of the township west of the lake has been burned over, and the wood is practically all dead, while much of this area is entirely denuded of timber.

It would seem advisable to have this dead timber cut and removed as soon as possible even if a much lower price was got for it from wood-cutters and settlers than for green timber as it is now sound enough for fuel, but will soon decay and is at present a menace to the green timber through its liability at any time to cause a very destructive fire. Here, as in so many other places, the evidence is abundant of the enormous loss that is annually sustained through forest fires, and the great need of every inhabitant of the country doing his utmost to prevent these wholesale devastations of the natural wealth of the Province.

A good percentage of the area of this township, possibly forty per cent. is suitable for agriculture, some very fertile valleys well watered : and some very good hay meadows might be made in the flats with little labor.

There are no water powers in the township of any consequence.

All the ordinary kinds of fish are found in the lake, and game animals particularly moose and caribou are very plentiful. Fur-bearing animals and partridges seem singularly scarce.

The geological formation is chiefly Laurentian granite, and no mineral deposits of any value were discovered during the survey.

Herewith are enclosed general plan, timber plan, traverse plan and field notes, with accounts, etc., in triplicate.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. R. DEACON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 33.)

RESURVEY OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MCGREGOR.
District of Thunder Bay.

Port Arthur, June 30th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions dated May the ninth, nineteen hundred and two, I have completed the resurvey of part of the township of McGregor, so far as the expenditure authorized would admit of. The original lines were extremely difficult to follow when found, owing to the timber having been burnt, and a very thick growth of birch, balsam and poplar having since grown up, also the bearings of some of these lines were from twenty degrees to thirty degrees out and in some cases the lines were run from each end making jogs, in one case as much as eight chains, from these causes about one-third of my time was spent looking for the original lines. Remains of the original posts were found in most cases. When not found I was able to locate their place by bearing trees and intersection of lines.

I planted iron posts properly marked alongside wooden ones as follows, namely, southwest corner section seventeen, concession A, southwest corner section fourteen, concession A, northwest corner section sixteen concession A, northeast corner section fourteen concession A, northwest corner section sixteen, concession one, northeast corner section fourteen, concession one, northwest corner section fifteen, concession two, northeast corner section fourteen, concession two, northwest corner section sixteen, concession three, northeast corner section fifteen, concession three: large wooden posts were planted at all corners, the one-half mile ones marked one-quarter section, and the others with section and concession numbers. As the appropriation was limited I did not trace the lines over useless land more than I could avoid.

The greater part of the land I went over was good clay and sandy loam, with occasional rock ridges, and well watered.

The following is a description of the sections:

Section fifteen, concession A, clay, with rock ridges, small timber.

Section sixteen, concession A, clay, small timber.

Section seventeen, concession A, clay, some gravel, large timber.

Section sixteen, concession one, clay, some gravel, large timber.

Section fifteen, concession one, clay, partly burnt, some large timber.

Section fourteen, concession one, mostly rock, large timber.

Section sixteen, concession two, clay and sandy loam, large timber.

Section fifteen, concession two, clay and sandy loam, large timber.

Section fourteen, concession two, west half, clay and sandy loam, east half, rock, small timber.

Section sixteen, concession three, clay, sandy loam, second growth timber.

Section fifteen, concession three, clay, sandy loam, second growth timber.

Section fourteen, concession three, west half, clay, sandy loam, east half, rock, small timber.

I herewith enclose returns. Account, pay list, vouchers, field notes and plan, diary.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. MACDOUGALL,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 34.)

TOWNSHIP OF AMES.

District of Thunder Bay.

Port Arthur, Nov. 29th, 1902.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions dated 25th July, 1902, I have completed the survey of the Township of Ames.

I commenced the survey on the north boundary of the Township of Moss at the northwest corner of mining location forty-two B, when I planted a wooden post with an iron bar along side marked Ames on the northeast, in a stone mound, as the country has been burned over I could not find the post at this corner, but established the point by tracing the north boundary of Moss and the west boundary of forty-two B to their intersection. I took an observation on eastern elongation of Polaris and found the bearing of the north boundary of Moss to be south eighty-eight degrees, twenty minutes east. I then traced this line east two miles to a small lake in which the northeast corner of Moss falls. I traced the east boundary of Moss north to this lake. I took an astronomical observation at the intersection of the north boundary of Moss and west side of lake, and ran due east to the southeast corner of Ames where I planted an iron bar marked Ames on northwest along side a wooden post; taking an observation on Polaris here I ran due north to the northeast angle, planting posts for the front of the several concessions, where I planted an iron bar marked Ames on southwest side along side a wooden post in a stone mound, from this point I ran, taking frequent observations the several side and concession lines due north and west respectively, dividing the township into lots of three hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts as instructed, posts of the best available timber properly marked were planted at all front angles of lots, and all lines were well opened and blazed where there was timber.

The Township is very rough, and rocky, and of but little use, for farming purposes, there being very little arable land. Fire has run over nearly all the country, killing the timber, which has since fallen, and among which is a thick growth of small jack pine, from six to ten feet high has grown up.

There are a large number of mostly small lakes scattered through the township, no water falls or navigable streams were found. What little green timber found is only fit for firewood.

The Canadian Northern Railway runs across the Northeast corner for two and a half miles.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. MACDOUGALL.

Hon. E. J. Davis,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 35.)

SURVEY OF ISLANDS, GEORGIAN BAY.

Toronto, December 11th, 1902.

Sir,—As directed by you in your letter of the sixteenth of July, nineteen hundred and two, containing instructions for a continuation or completion of the work done by me during preceding years in the way of establishing points on certain islands, thus forming a main traverse line or base line, from Moose Deer Point to Twin Island, and from Point Aux Baril eastward to Grave Island, I beg to say, that I have, in accordance with said directions, surveyed the connecting link between Twin Island and Grave Island, all of which is clearly shown on the accompanying plan, as well as all the data of the various triangles used in the triangulations connecting these points.

There is now a complete base line or main traverse line, extending the entire distance from Moose Deer Point to Point Aux Baril, having every main station well defined by posts firmly planted in mounds of stones, and in as well sheltered spots as the natural conditions of the islands would permit of.

That the work is of great utility has been already clearly demonstrated by the number of islands that have been located by connection with said traverse line, and the number is constantly increasing, and a very large number have been surveyed in various parts of the bay during the past season, plans of which will be forwarded to the department in due course.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. G. SING.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Hon. E. J. Davis,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 36.)

RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK.

Morpeth P.O., Jan. 8th, 1903.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands :

Sir, I have the honor to submit this my report as carefaker and ranger of the Rondeau Provincial Park for the year 1902.

The Government has made some very much-needed improvements during the past year, which are as follows : under-brushing, logging and cleaning up fifteen acres of bush, to be added to the old picnic grounds. Then a first-class road has been built, from the town line of Howard and Harwich to the park picnic grounds, which is about one mile in length. The road bed was first graded and levelled, then clay was drawn from the nearest farms where it could be obtained and was put on 26 feet wide and 8 inches thick in the centre, tapering to 4 inches at the outer edges; then there was gravel put on top of the clay 15 feet wide, 7 inches

thick in the centre, tapering to three inches at the outer edges, which makes an excellent road and looks like a city boulevard. This gravel had to be drawn over four miles; the weather was very wet and broken during the time the road was being built, which made the work cost more than it would have done had the season been dry.

There was also an excellent horse shed built, 112 feet long by 24 feet wide, with close feed-boxes for hay and oats. Horses and carriages may be driven into this shed and be safe from rainstorms, which is a great comfort and pleasure to picnickers. It is well painted, both on roof and sides, and is ornamental as well as useful, being fully appreciated by the visitors that come to the park.

The paint on the large pavilion was becoming dull and faded. This was renewed and looks bright and attractive again. All the park now lacks is a good public house, call it a club house or what you will, so that strangers coming from a distance can have a place to stop for a few days, weeks or months. Many are willing to pay high prices if they can get board and lodging. We have visitors here from Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and many Canadian cities, who are loath to leave the place. If there was such accommodation here, it would be but a short time until we would have an electric road running to the park.

There are not less than thirteen deer running at large in the park bush, besides those in the enclosure for the public to see and admire. Many of the young people have never seen a deer until they come here. The little spotted fawns are very attractive.

This has been a very hard season on young game birds and turkeys, the spring was so cold and wet and stormy. However, we managed to raise about 150 young pheasants, but we lost a great many while they were very young. We have five different kinds of pheasants now, the English Ring-neck, Mongolian, Golden, Silver and Lady Amherst. After shipping a few birds away and turning a good many out into the bush on the park and about forty being killed by vermin, we still have about 100 birds, old and young, in the pens.

The native partridge and black squirrels are very numerous, and the grey squirrels sent here from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D.C., are doing nicely.

I am sorry to report a bad washout that has taken place in the bar which runs from the southerly point of the park bush to the piers, extending down about fifteen rods along the head of the bush land, and uprooting several large trees at the end of the bush. This has taken place in the last three months. We have had some very heavy storms from the east, southeast and south, which have done the damage. I do not think anything could be done with it at present, as the ground is hard frozen now, and the ice will wash up there probably eight to ten feet deep during the winter, and it may not washout much more until the frost is all out. Then there should be a good engineer sent to view the situation that he may suggest some way to prevent further washing out.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC GARDINER.

(Appendix No. 37.)

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK OF ONTARIO.

Cache Lake, Mowat P.O., January 22nd, 1903.

The Honorable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Honorable Sir,—I beg to hand you a report of the work performed, etc., for the year 1902 by the Algonquin Park staff.

As you are aware, the staff for the past year has been composed of ten rangers and myself. The time of the staff during the trapping season is, of course, taken up by patrolling the different sections allotted to them. This work has been to a great extent successful as is evident by the wonderful amount of game and fur-bearing animals of all kinds to be found throughout the park. During the interval between the trapping seasons the time of the staff is employed cutting out portages, building shelter houses, making canoes, snowshoes, sleighs, etc., etc. During the past year the portages have been cut out afresh and improved from White Fish Lake to Great Opeongo, thence to Crow Lake, Crow River to Lake Lavielle. The last portage to Great Opeongo is entirely new, about three miles in length and almost level. On the west side the portages have all been improved from Rainy Lake to South River, and shelter houses repaired.

On the north, portages were cut along the Petawawa River from Nar-row Lake to Cedar Lake, passing several rapids and splendid trout pools, also from Mink Lake to Maple Lake, thence down Maple Creek to Manitou Lake. A new shelter house has been built on Great Opeongo on a beautiful site near the narrows. The building is larger and much better than any built before, the logs are hewn and a first-class building put up, this being one of the most important lakes in the park. Game of all kinds, also fur-bearing animals, especially beaver and otter, have increased wonderfully. I made several trips through the park last year, the longest being from Eau Claire on the C.P.R. to Rainy Lake on the C.A.Ry. The trip took us twenty-two days, and was a complete success. Deer came to the water's edge and calmly watched us as we paddled along. This occurred on several occasions, as many as six being sighted in one lot, and none of them fifty yards from us. Fresh beaver work was found in abundance everywhere, and fur-bearing animals of all kinds were in evidence wherever we went. Fresh moose trails could be seen crossing the portages in all sections, and I had the pleasure of closely inspecting some very fine specimens of this king of our northern forests.

We visited numerous side streams and lakes on our way through. A great many of the portages throughout the park have been measured, and notices have been put up at each end of the portages stating name of lake, route, length of portage, etc. These notices are fastened to trees at the water's edge, and are in zinc frames with glass fronts. I hope during the present year to have this work completed all over the park.

A great deal has been done to improve head-quarters. A plank walk has been built from the houses to the railway track, also a platform at the track. Over one hundred trees have been planted, principally sugar maple. Stumping and levelling has been done as far as time would permit. There has, of course, been the same routine of sleigh, snowshoe and canoe making, cutting wood, storing ice, etc. Galvanized iron boxes have been provided for the blankets and provisions in all the principal shelter houses.

It is gratifying to note that we have had very few cases of trapping during the past year, and I trust it will continue to decrease. We want the co-operation of the lumbermen in this matter. They can through their foremen and agents do a great deal to lessen the amount of trapping done.

Visitors to the park during the past year were far in excess of any former year. I issued in all three hundred fishing permits, many of these representing parties from two to eight. All expressed themselves as being delighted with the park.

The black bass introduced into several of the lakes three years ago have multiplied wonderfully, and abundantly stocked the lakes and streams into which they have access.

Our deer, caribou, raccoons, Belgian hares, etc., are doing nicely, also the black squirrels sent last fall from Rondeau Park.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. W. BARTLETT,

Park Superintendent.

(Appendix No. 38.)

List of persons holding Cullers' Licenses issued under the Ontario Cullers Act up to 31st December, 1902.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Anderson, M. M	Almonte.	Bick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.
Allan, James D	Bracebridge.	Burke, John Thomas	Midland.
Appleton, Erwin B	Bracebridge.	Benson, John Bird	Midland.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Brennan, Richard Lawrence	Peterborough.
Adams, J. Q	Longford Mills.	Brown, Hugh Risside	Huntsville.
Anderson, Patrick J	Campbellford.	Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.
Anderson, J. C	Gravenhurst.	Bennett, Edward Clinton	Ahmie Harbour.
Allan, Alfred	Ottawa.	Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orillia.
Allen, R. A	Bannockburn.	Borrett, Thomas	Barrie.
Aikens, Geo. M	French River.	Bickell, James Manuel	Sault Ste. Marie.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Buisson, William	Sudbury.
Adams, James M	Sault Ste. Marie.	Borrett, James A	Sault Ste. Marie.
Aylward, James	Peterborough.	Bliss, C. Liddon	Sudbury.
Archibald, John L	Keewatin.	Bray, James.	Kinmount.
Austin, Wm. G	Renfrew.	Bremner, Geo	Arnprior.
Anderson, Charles	Little Current.	Bromley, Samuel	Pembroke.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Brown, A. C	Fitzroy Harbor.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Berlinquet, Julius	Opimicon, Que.
Anderson, J. G	Alpena, Mich.	Blastorah, Fred L	Harwood.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Burns, Cliffor H	Little Current.
Adams, Wm	Westmeath.	Beaumont, Ernest	Parry Sound.
Arkle, George	Rat Portage.	Beattie, Alex	Whitney.
Armstrong, James Theodore	McKellar.	Brennan, Reginald	Gravenhurst.
Armstrong, Thos. J	Arnprior.	Boyd, Geo	Gravenhurst.
Acheson, Ira M	Westmeath.	Bissell, George Thomas	Trenton.
Albert, Alfred E.	Ottawa.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Brophy, Michael Patrick	Massey Station.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Boyd, George A	Thessalon.
Brown, Singleton	Bracebridge.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick	Ottawa.	Brundage, Alfred W.	Pembroke.
Bird, W. S	Parry Sound.	Brougham, Thomas	Eganville.
Bayley, James T.	Gravenhurst.	Blair, Robert I	Arnprior.
Bell, Henry	Ottawa.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.	Beck, Charles M., Jr.	Penetanguishene.
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Beatty, W. J	Coldwater.
Beatty, W. R	Parry Sound.	Burns, C. W., Jr	South River.
Brooks, Frederick William	Mackey's Sta'n.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.
Brown, Robert D	Port Sidney.	Bettes, John Hiram	Muskoka Mills.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetanguishene.	Brady, John	Renfrew.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee	Muskoka Mills.	Beattie, W. J.	Arnprior.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Bromley, William	Westmeath.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetanguishene.	Bissell, Hartie	Trenton.
Bird, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Brown, Robert	Starrat.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Beaton, Hugh	Waubashene.
Brandon, Martin W	Peterborough.	Bailey, Arthur	Parry Sound.
Bell, John C	Peterborough.	Burd, James Henry	Parry Sound.
Bartlett, George W	Warren.	Bailey, Samuel James	Orillia.
Brown, Silas	Klock's Mills.	Burton, Tinswood	Renfrew.
Boland, W. G	Eganville.	Boyes, James	Huntsville.
Baulke, George R	Aylmer, Que.	Brown, John	Rockdale.
Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.	Brennan, Edward Scott	Sundridge.
Bremner, John L	Admaston.	Bell, John Arguey	Klock's Mills.
Bromley, W. H	Pembroke.	Bromley, Edw. H	Pembroke.
Bowers, Isaac	Little Current.	Bliss, Lawrence E	Byng Inlet.
Brown, Thomas	Barrie.	Buie, Neil	Spanish Station.
Bass, Walter R	W. Huntingdon.	Brazziel, Leonard	Spanish Station.
Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.	Bowie, Jas	Bryson, Que.
		Barrie, Nicholas J.	Ottawa.

(Appendix No. 38.)—Continued.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Campbell, Robt. John	Flinton.	Charlton, Geo. A	Collingwood.
Carpenter, John A.	Arnprior.	Cahill, Thomas	Nosbonsing.
Callaghan, Dennis	Trenton.	Chew, Manley	Midland.
Campbell, Alexander J.	Trenton.	Cooper, James Eddly	Saurin.
Carson, James	Bracebridge.	Cook, Reinhardt.	South River.
Campbell, J. M.	Bracebridge.	Crowe, Cecil	Bobcaygeon.
Campbell, Robert	Bracebridge.	Cassidy, S. C.	Dunchurch.
Clairmont, Joseph	Campbellford.	Charleson, John Baptiste	Ottawa.
Clarkson, Robert J.	Parry Sound.	Comer, Billa F.	Tweed.
Carruthers, Aaron	Hintonburg.	Carter, George	Sundridge.
Calder, Wm. J.	Burk Lake.	Corrigan, Bobt. J.	Emo.
Chew, Joseph	Gravenhurst.	Caswell, Grant	Coldwater.
Cole, James Colin	Ottawa.	Caswell, Geo	Coldwater.
Cameron, William	Collins' Inlet.	Chemir, David A.	Pembroke.
Cain, Robert	Midland.	Clairmont, Philadelph L.	Gravenhurst.
Crawford, Stephen W.	Thessalon.	Crowe, Edgerton	Bobcaygeon.
Cochrane, George	Peterborough.	Crowe, Leslie	Bobcaygeon.
Coburn, John	Lindsay.	Campbell, Duncan W.	Stewartville.
Crowe, Nathaniel	Bobcaygeon.	Callaghan, Thomas M.	Arnprior.
Cameron, Alexander	Norman.		
Chrysler, Frank R. L.	Webwood.	Dunning, E. Percival	Parry Sound.
Callaghan, Thos., Jr.	Campbellford.	Duff, R. J.	Arnprior.
Carson, Hugh	Rat Portage.	Durrill, John W.	Ottawa.
Calder, George	Woodville.	Dickson, John	Sundridge.
Callaghan, Dennis	Campbellford.	Dickson, Jas. L.	Michipic'tenff'b'r
Corigan, Robert T.	Emo.	Danter, R. W.	Parry Sound.
Cameron, John H.	Rat Portage.	Doyle, T. J.	Eau Claire.
Carson, Melvin	Little Current.	Dobie, Alexander R.	Blind River.
Cameron, John K.	Spanish River.	Donally, Richard S.	Sudbury.
Cassidy, William	Little Current.	Devine, William	Cook's Mills.
Coons, George Washington	Peterborough.	Durrill, William	Nosbonsing.
Chisholm, George Leopold	Sault Ste. Marie.	Draper, Patrick	Quyon, Que.
Chalmers, George James	Peterborough.	Davis, J. P.	Bobcaygeon.
Caverly, David Charles	Parry Sound.	Dale, John Alexander	Birkendale.
Campbell, Archibald J.	Little Current.	Dinsmore, Chas. L.	Huntsville.
Close, John L.	Arnprior.	Drum, Patrick	Belleville.
Carmichael, Donald	Arnprior.	Durham, Edgar S.	Rosseau.
Carty, John	Arnprior.	Duquette, Charles	Webbwood.
Cleary, Patrick M.	Arnprior.	Davis, William Albert	Bobcaygeon.
Cuthbertson, Wm.	Arnprior.	Dickson, Robert Alexander	Keene.
Carter, Robert E.	Fesserton.	Dawkins, John	Gravenhurst.
Coleman, Jos.	Baysville.	Doxsee, James E.	Gravenhurst.
Cardiff, George McDougall	Sudbury.	Didier, L. P.	Aylmer, Que.
Cameron, W. D.	Rat Portage.	Devine, Patrick J.	Sheenboro, Que.
Crandall, F.	Port Arthur.	Dinsmore, Richard	Huntsville.
Campbell, James R.	Eganville.	Dunn, Percy E.	Longford Mills.
Campbell, John A.	Galetta.	Duval, Chas.	Halfway.
Caillier, Hyacinth	Arnprior.	Donlevy, Jas.	Calabogie.
Chamberlain, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Doris, Patrick	Peterborough.
Cooper, David Allan	Millbrook.	Doris, John	Peterborough.
Cox, Henry	Ballerica, Que.	Donahoe, Michael	Erinsville.
Currie, James	Ottawa.	Doran, W.	Belleville.
Clarkson, A. E.	Midland.	Dickson, Robt. R.	Kippewa, Que.
Clairmont, E.	Gravenhurst.	Donlevy, Wm. C.	Rockcliff.
Cameron, W. F.	Sturgeon Bay.	Duff, Chas. A.	Stewartville.
Connolly, Daniel	Gravenhurst.		
Campbell, P. C.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Emlaw, Oliver	Campbellford.
Cadenhead, Alexander	Midland.	Ebert, Andrew P.	Pembroke.
Carpenter, R. J.	Arnprior.	Ellis, Alexander	Arnprior.
Christie, William Pringle	Severn Bridge.	Ellis, John	Westmeath.
Campbell, C. V.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Errington, Joseph	Sundridge.
Clegg, Samuel	Peterborough.	Edgington, Henry John	Parry Sound.
Clairmont, William L.	Gravenhurst.	Eager, James	Parry Sound.

(Appendix No. 38.)—Continued.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Edgar, J. E.	Rat Portage.	Graham, Edward G.	Wahnapiatae.
Ferguson, Wm. H.	Red Bay.	Griffin, James.	Spanish River.
Forbes, Christopher McKay ..	McLean's Depot.	Gordon, Alexander B.	Pembroke.
Fitzgerald, E. Clair	Parry Sound.	Gareau, Noah J.	Pembroke.
Farrell, W. H.	Ironside, Que.	Gordon, Robert W.	Pembroke.
French, Lewis William	Byng Inlet.	Guertin, Nelson.	Petawawa.
Fraser, William A.	Mattawa.	Gardener, John	Rat Portage.
Fortune, Owen	Trenton.	Gunter, Peter M.	Gilmour.
Fraser, David	Norman.	Glennie, William	Millbridge.
France, John	Collins' Inlet.	Gorman, Maurice J.	Fenelon Falls.
Ferguson, Ernest A	Baysville.	Gillies, John A.	Braeside.
Ford, Charles	Wahnapiatae.	Gadway, John	Parry Sound.
Findlay, J. H.	Braeside.	Garrow, Edward	Webbwood.
Fraser, Jas	Renfrew.	Golding, William	Dorset.
Fairen, Francis	Peterborough.	Gillies, Harry.	White Lake.
Faulkner, Jos	Fesserton.	Gordon, Herbert C.	Nelson.
Fraser, Alexander, Jr	Westmeath.	Gillespie, M. H.	Cook's Mills.
Fairbairn, William	Calabogie.	Griffin, William	Huntsville.
Fraser, Wm. A.	Pembroke.	Ganton, David	Trout Creek.
Fraser, Foster	Pembroke.	Graham, George L.	Arnprior.
Fraser, William	Little Current.	Graham, Frederick S.	Arnprior.
Fraser, Hugh Alexander	Pembroke.	Gill, Cuthbert	Orillia.
Flaherty, John	Lindsay.	Graham, James Robert ..	Rat Portage.
Fisher, William	Trenton.	Graham, Thomas Jordan ..	Byng Inlet.
Fox, Thomas	Deseronto.	Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel ..	Orillia.
Fallis, James W.	Sturgeon Bay.	Gorman, Patrick	Eganville.
Fairbairn, N. H.	Webbwood.	Hurd, Cyrus.	Parry Sound.
Friel, John	Trenton.	Hartt, James	Gilmour.
Fox, Charles	Trenton.	Hayes, James.	Enterprise.
Featherstonhaugh, Wm. Henry	Penetanguishene.	Humphrey, T. W.	Gravenhurst.
Frair, Schuyler	Westmeath.	Huckson, A. H.	French River.
Farren, Joel	Savanne.	Handley, Robert.	Douglas.
Fraser, Duncan	Big Forks.	Howe, Alexander	Queensborough.
Freeston, Walter	Burk's Falls.	Hurd, Edwin	Hurdville.
Fraser, Jno	Bancroft.	Huff, J. S. Morris	Arnprior.
Fitzgerald, D. C.	Spanish Station.	Halliday, Robert J.	Lindsay.
Foster, Wm. C.	Searchmont.	Hutton, John	Hutton House.
Frazer, Jas. C.	Spanish Mills.	Hutchinson, Wm. E.	Huntsville.
Fremlin, H. P.	Richards' Land'g.	Hogarth, Joseph Rowan ..	Pembroke.
Foster, Ed. G.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Humphrey, John.	Gravenhurst.
Farrell, Peter M.	Whitefish.	Hill, Joshua	Midland.
Griffith, Geo. F.	Pembroke.	Hall, David	Lovering.
Graham, John	Arnprior.	Hartley, Charles.	Peterborough.
Golden, Jno	Gilmour.	Hawkins, Henry Charles ..	Blind River.
Gunter, Henry M.	Trenton.	Hines, Philip Wallace	Huntsville.
Goltz, Ernest	Bardsville.	Hudson, John Lewis	Combermere.
Green, Forman A.	Gilmour.	Helferty, Dennis	Eganville.
Green, Samuel E.	Parry Sound.	Hamilton, Robt.	Rat Portage.
Grant, John	Flinton.	Hoppins, Abiram.	Kingston.
Green, Arthur	Ottawa.	Hoppins, Densmore	Kingston.
Green, Norman McL.	Bancroft.	Haystead, John	Parry Sound.
Gillis, John J.	Whitefish.	Henderson, John Irwin.	Bobcaygeon.
George, R.	Parry Sound.	Hartley, William	Millbridge.
Gardiner, John.	Parry Sound.	Higgins, John C.	Peterborough.
Golden, Frank J.	Trenton.	Harrison, John, Jr.	Pembroke.
Garson, Robert	Thessalon.	Hawkins, E.	Le Breton Flats.
Gropp, August.	Penetanguishene.	Henderson, Charles.	Bracebridge.
Grouelle, Antoine D.	Muskoka Mills.	Halliday, Frank	Parry Sound.
Goulais, James	Peterborough.	Halliday, James.	Springtown.
Grayson, Charles.	Keewatin.	Hurdman, J. A.	Ottawa.
Gladstone, Harry E.	Cook's Mills.	Hawkins, Stonewall J.	Meldrum Bay.
		Hinchliffe, William	Gunter.

(Appendix No. 38.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Hillis, James M.	Sutton West.	Kearney, Michael John	Buckingham, Que
Haris, Wm., Jr.	Day Mills.	Kendrick, John	Burk's Falls.
Hogg, W. J.	North Bay.	Kennedy, John L.	Burk's Falls.
Hoxie, E. P.	Katrine.	Kennedy, Jno. W.	Ottawa.
Hawkins, Walter.	Pembroke.	Kelly, James F.	Trout Creek.
Howard, James	Eganville.	Kauffman, Julius	Blind River.
Howard, William	Baysville.		
Hogan, Enos W.	Savanne.	Leannoth, Francis	Arnprior.
Horne, John T.	Fort William	Lee, James.	Warren.
Hamilton, Chas E.	Rat Portage.	Lloyd, Alfred	Severn Bridge.
Henderson, Leonard	Baysville.	Lawrie, Frank A.	Parry Sound.
Hunter, Thos.	Callander.	Latimer, Jas.	Frank's Bay.
Hamilton, Robt. J.	Ottawa.	Lemyre, Middey	Campbellford.
		Lutz, Jacob	Parry Sound.
Irwin, Thos. H.	Parry Sound.	Luby, John E.	Ottawa.
Irwin, Eli	Rat Portage.	Law, Wm. J.	Markstay.
		Lummis, Daniel	Glanmire.
Johns, Frank A.	Toronto.	Lowe, W. C.	Port Arthur.
Jackson, Robert	Brechin.	Londry, S. C.	Sault Ste Marie.
Johnson, Finlay	Bracebridge.	Lochnan, James	Ottawa.
Jones, Albert	Victoria Harbor.	Lozo, John	Trenton.
Johnson, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Loughrin, Lawrence	Pembroke.
Johnston, Archibald M.	Norman.	Linton, J. H.	Parry Sound.
Julien, Charles	Trenton.	Ludgate, James	Peterborough.
Junkin, Henry	Marmora.	Lee, Robert	Huntsville.
Johns, Frank	Nipissing Junct'n	Langford, Mark	Baysville.
Jessup, Edward D.	Cache Bay.	Letherby, Edwin	Midland.
Johnson, Frank N.	Ottawa.	Lovering, William James	Coldwater.
Johnston, John	Peninsular Lake.	Lane, Maurice.	Bobcaygeon.
Johnson, S. M.	Arnprior.	Lenton, George	Peterborough.
Jones, Frederick James	Flinton.	Lowe, Thomas A.	Renfrew.
Johnston, William A.	Castleford.	Livingston, Robert M.	Huntsville.
Jervis, Henry	Wisawasa.	Londry, William E.	Sault Ste Marie.
Jones, William	Fenelon Falls.	Labelle, James	Waltham, Que.
James, Martin	The Flats.	Labelle, Eli	Waltham, Que.
		Ladurante, J. D.	Ottawa.
Kintree, Stuart	Little Rapids.	Ludgate, Theodore	Peterborough.
Kerby, John	Belleville.	Lucas, Frank	Sault Ste Marie.
Kennedy, Robert	Marmora.	Lunam, Duncan	Collfield, Que.
Kirby, Louis Russell	Ottawa.	Lott, George	Trenton.
Kennedy, Timothy	Enterprise.	Lawrie, John D.	Parry Sound.
Kirk, Henry	Trenton.	Lovering, George Francis	Coldwater.
Knox, Milton	Ottawa.	Lavigne, John	Aylmer, Que.
Kinsella, Michael Pierce	Trenton.	Landell, Charles S.	Huntsville.
Kitchen, D.	French River.	Long, Henry Elisha	Mattawa.
Kelly, Jeremiah	Sudbury.	Lynch, W. H.	Collingwood.
Kelly, Ferdinand	Mattawa.	Laplane, Francis.	Byng Inlet.
Kennedy, T. J.	Arnprior.	Lindsay, Jas.	Arnprior.
Kenning, Henry	Pembroke.	Labelle, Michael	Arnprior.
Kirby, D. F.	Belleville.	Legree, John	Dacre.
Kirkpatrick, David	Lindsay.	Lagree, James L.	Calabogie.
Kelly, Michael J.	Baysville.	Leigh, John Chas.	Gravenhurst.
Kirk, Wm. James	Webbwood.	Lloyd, Edward B.	King.
Kerr, E. G.	Thessalon.	Lemyre, Bruno	Gravenhurst.
King, Napoleon	Mattawa.	Lavelle, Charles H.	Canoe Lake.
Kean, B. F.	Orillia.	Lyons, James	Waltham Sta, Que
Kemp, Orval Wesley	Trenton.	Ledwood, Chas	Ottawa.
Kirk, Charles Barron	Queensborough.	Lavelle, Emery	Waltham Sta, Que
Kingsland, W. P.	Ottawa.	Little, Theo	Rat Portage.
Kerr, John B.	Arnprior.		
Kennedy, Walter.	Arnprior.	Malloy, Mark	Baysville.
Kennedy, John	Pembroke.	Martin, Hugh	Sault Ste Marie.
Knox, Wm. M.	Fesserton.	Miller, R. O.	Gravenhurst.

(Appendix No. 38.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Addrees.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Menzies, Archibald	Burk's Falls.	McFadyen, A. J.	Bracebridge.
Manning, James	Trenton.	McCauley, Thos. J.	Goulais Bay.
Martin, Philip	Stoco.	McDonald, John C.	Spanish Mills.
Malone, Wm. Pat.	Ottawa.	McKenzie, Alex. E.	Ansonia.
Marsh, Esli Terril	Trenton.	McIntyre, John	Arnprior.
Millar, John W.	Huntsville.	McGenigal, John H.	Whitby.
Mutchinbacker, Asa	Rosseau Falls.	McCart, Patrick	Arnprior.
Morris, George F.	French Bay.	McGrath, Thomas B.	Peterborough.
Murray, George, Jr.	Waubauskene.	McCormick, James J.	Trenton.
Maughan, Joseph	Port William.	McCarthy, Wm.	Fenelon Falls.
Margach, Wm. J.	Port Arthur.	McAvoy, Owen	Campbellford.
Murray, George, Sr.	Waubauskene.	McConnell, Lewis	Fesserton.
Maniece, Wm.	Peterborough.	McMullen, George	Spragge.
Murray, Wm.	Rat Portage.	McNab, Angus	Burnstown.
Morgan, Richard J.	Rat Portage.	McColgan, C. H.	Quyon, Que.
Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.	McCallum, Webster	Arnprior.
Murdoch, James	Cook's Mills.	McCagherty, Robert E.	Westmeath.
Mulvahill, Wm.	Arnprior.	McNab, Archie	Calabogie.
Murphy, Arthur	Ottawa.	McDonald, Malcolm	Spragge.
Maheew, Jacob	Northcote.	McIvor, J. A.	Fort Francis.
Milne, Archie	Arnprior.	McCulloch, M.	Rat Portage.
Murray, James	Peterborough.	McPherson, Jas. S.	Rama.
Moore, James A. E.	Lakefield.	McKinley, Edward C.	Toronto.
Moore, Henry R.	Lakefield.	McClelland, John	Parry Sound.
Mickle, Charles S.	Gravehurst.	McFarlane, J. W.	Cache Bay.
Mullen, James	Webbwood.	McDonald, Roderick	Pembroke.
Morley, A. W.	Winnipeg.	McCormack, Wm.	Pembroke.
Munroe, Peter P.	Commanda.	Macpherson, John	Ottawa.
Mason, Benjamin	Westmeath.	McEachren, John A.	W'st Gravenhurst
Monaghan, John B.	Arnprior.	McLeod, Dugal	Gravenhurst.
Monaghan, M. J.	Arnprior.	McClelland, R. H.	Parry Sound.
Mulvihill, John	Arnprior.	McEvoy, Frank	Campbellford.
Moran, Andrew	Rockingham.	McDermott, Peter	Orillia.
Mulvihill, Michael	Arnprior.	McIlroy, John	Madoc.
Mann, John	Manitowaning.	McNab, Robert J.	Parry Sound.
Marrigan, Richard	Deseronto.	McFadden, James	Ottawa.
Monaghan, John Dorland	Deseronto.	McIntosh, James G.	Carleton Place.
Matheson, Wm.	Chelmsford.	McInnis, Hector D.	Bracebridge.
Munro, Alexander G.	Braeside.	McKinnon, Malcolm	Bracebridge.
Monro, Philip	Braeside.	McLean, Daniel	Bracebridge.
Mangan, Patrick	Arnprior.	McKinnon, Archie J.	Bracebridge.
Marcil, Peter	Ottawa.	McKay, D. C.	Baysville.
Main, Samuel	Spanish Station.	McDonald, James	Parry Sound.
Morley, Charles	Huntsville.	McPherson, Allan	Longford.
Moore, David Henry	Peterborough.	McDonald, James P.	French River.
Murphy, John	Arnprior.	McFarland, Joseph C.	Port Severn.
Mathieson, Daniel	Chelmsford.	McNabb, Alexander	Thessalon.
Milne, Wm.	EtHEL.	McGillivray, Archibald	Port Arthur.
Mangan, Charles	Burk's Falls.	McGrane, Edward	Lindsay.
Mooney, Lincoln	Orillia.	McLeod, Donald, Jr.	Keewatin.
Mangan, John	Arnprior.	McDonald, Hector R.	Thessalon.
Mooney, Thomas	Kingston.	McDougall, Duncan	Bracebridge.
Mason, Robert T.	Rochesterville.	McNaab, Alexander D.	Warren.
Moore, Wm. John	Gravenhurst.	McCormack, John C.	Sudbury.
Morrison, Donald	Reay.	McNamara, John	Byng Inlet.
Moore, Wm.	Bobcaygeon.	McGillivray, Duncan D.	Algoma Mills.
Mutchenbacker, Herman	Rosseau Falls.	McIntyre, Daniel A.	Klock's Mills.
Moors, Norman	Arnprior.	McNamara, Lewis	Klock's Mills.
Morley, John R.	Rat Portage.	McDonald, Sidney C.	Mattawa.
Mackay, J. A.	Big Forks.	McCool, Christopher L.	Cartier.
Miller, Robt.	Montreal.	McCollum, Donald	Arnprior.
McCaw, Joseph E.	Tweed.	McDowell, Wm.	Cache Bay.
		McConachie, Roy Stewart	Huntsville.

(Appendix No. 38.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
McPhee, Ronald	Bracebridge.	McDonald, John D.	Mattawa.
McKay, George Donner	Dorset.	McCagherty, Jos. T.	Westmeath.
McWilliams, Maxwell Theodore	Peterborough.	McAdam, Arch H.	Quyon, Que.
McLeod, John	Keewatin.	McMurphy, Dougald, Jr.	Rat Portage.
McPherson, George	Keewatin.		
McDougall, John D.	Rat Portage.	Nescott, Geo.	Rat Portage.
McGregor, Duncan	Burnstown.	Newton, Frank	Gravenhurst.
McLean, Peter W.	Sand Point.	Newburn, Wm.	Parry Sound.
McManus, John C.	Arnprior.	Niblett, James	Arnprior.
McNabb, Alexander	Arnprior.	Niblett, Robert	Osceola.
McFarlane, Alexander	Renfrew.	Newall, John H.	Parry Harbor.
McFarlane, J. D.	Stewartsville.	Nolan, John	Gravenhurst.
McFarlane, Duncan	Renfrew.	Newton, Charles W.	Victoria Harbor.
McKendry, Wm. B.	Arnprior.		
McPhee, Hugh	Renfrew.	Overend, George J.	Longford Mills.
McPhee, John	Arnprior.	O'Brien, Andrew	Ottawa.
McLachlin, Peter	Arnprior.	O'Connor, John	Hintonburg.
McLachlin, Alexander	Arnprior.	Oliver, Darcy	Wahnapitae.
Mackey, Edward	Arnprior.	O'Connor, Wm.	Nosbonsing.
McEwen, Henry	Trenton.	O'Neill, James W.	North Bay.
McDonald, Alfred	Peterborough.	O'Donnell, Wm.	Penetanguishene.
McGeary, John J.	Sundridge.	Owens, Richard	Basin Depot.
McDonald, Archibald W.	Gilmour.	O'Reilly, Patrick	Cartier.
McCaw, John Gillen	Queensborough.	O'Neill, Mark	Renfrew.
McCauley, Barney	Trenton.	Orrill, John	Trenton.
McDougall, James T.	Klock's Mills.	O'Neill, Patrick	Bancroft.
McInenly, Thomas	Quebec, Que.		
McBride, Archibald	Arnprior.	Pigott, John	Fitzroy Harbor.
McFarlane, Robert L.	Arnprior.	Pattison, Thomas	Bracebridge.
McGown, Wm.	Parry Sound.	Price, A. E.	Arnprior.
McGown, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Presley, J. F.	Ashton.
McDermet, Patrick	South River.	Power, Jas.	Bobcaygeon.
McKay, Angus	South River.	Petrie, Geo. A.	Fergus.
McDonald, A. J.	Longford.	Pomeroy, Peter	Trenton.
McInnis, Angus D.	Gravenhurst.	Perry, Pringle K.	Byng Inlet, North
McKendry, Alexander	Waubausheene.	Purcall, William G.	Ottawa.
McGuire, Timothy	North Bay.	Purvis, John	Parry Sound.
McGrath, John	Peterborough.	Porter, Jas.	Uphill.
McWilliams, John Bannon	Peterborough.	Pearson, John James	Lindsay.
McCagherty, Patrick	Westmeath.	Paterson, John	Wahnapitae.
McKendry, Daniel	Arnprior.	Paterson, Alexander	Orillia.
Macdonald, D. F.	Parry Sound.	Parke, James	Gravenhurst.
McManus, Thomas J.	Renfrew.	Paquette, Oliver	Webbwood.
Macfarlane, David R.	Ottawa.	Palmateer, Sherman	Gravenhurst.
McColgan, Edward	Quyon, Que.	Paget, George	Huntsville.
McMichael, Charles	North Seguin.	Pounder, Joseph	Westmeath.
McIlroy, Thomas Davis	Madoc.	Pell, Richard D.	Arnprior.
McDonald, Wm. Henry	Trenton.	Perry, Frederick	Port Arthur.
McGaw, Wm. Thomas	Callandar.	Paget, Charles Edward	Novar.
McMillan, L.	Callandar.	Porter, Thomas Robert Mark	Dorset.
McDermott, John L.	Orillia.	Pountey, E. J.	Arnprior.
McDonald, Charles M.	Pembroke.	Pyburn, David J.	Dorset.
McPhee, Benjamin	Pembroke.	Purdy, Geo.	Hintonburg.
McGee, John Edward	Parry Sound.	Playfair, Andrew, Wm.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Macfarlane, Mack	Arnprior.	Pipe, Taylor	Haileyboro.
MacCallum, Alexander	Braeside.		
McRae, Farquhar	Rat Portage.	Quinn, William	Peterborough.
MacCullum, Albert	Arnprior.	Quigley, Hugh	Penetang.
McGonigal, John	Arnprior.		
McConachie, John	Huntsville.	Robertson, D.	Rat Portage.
McKay, D. G.	Rat Portage.	Richardson, Frederick George	Trenton.
McDonald, James	Peterborough.	Richards, Richard	Tamworth.
McCullough, John L.	Lonsdale.	Riddell, George Alexander	Rochesterville.

(Appendix No. 38).—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Richey, Evan	Brentwood.	Smyth, Job E.	Cache Bay.
Randall, Louis G.	French River.	Sage, Nelson.	Muskoka Mills.
Richardson, Charles Mervyn.	Trenton.	Shaw, Thomas B.	Waubauskene.
Rochester, Daniel Baillie.	Ottawa.	Swanston, James.	Peterborough.
Riddell, James	Ottawa.	Simpson, William.	Hall's Bridge.
Rice, Asa A.	Hull, Que.	Sadler, Thomas.	Lindsay.
Roberts, T. A.	Huntsville.	Smith, Patrick Albert	Norman.
Ross, Andrew	Longford Mills.	Snaith, William J.	Mattawa.
Rose, Donald M.	Rat Portage.	Sinn, Wm. F.	Arnprior.
Rawson, Charles Edgar.	Coldwater.	Sheppard, Wm. Joseph.	Waubauskene.
Ross, George.	Waubauskene.	Sequin, Napoleon.	Spanish Station.
Roberts, Percy T.	Keewatin.	Scrim, Robert.	Arnprior.
Ritchie, Wm. D.	Little Current.	Sharp, James A.	Sudbury.
Ramsay, Robert.	Arnprior.	Shaney, Harry S.	Cook's Mills.
Ritchie, J. F.	Arnprior.	Smith, Wm.	Ottawa.
Ritter, Samuel G.	Ahmie Harbor.	Stewart, Daniel.	Braeside.
Robinson, Wm.	Bobcaygeon.	Sheehan, Michael H.	Waubauskene.
Reid, Joseph B.	Lindsay.	Scott, Thomas.	Parry Sound.
Ross, Walter M.	Ottawa.	Smith, Lawrence.	W. Saginaw, Mich.
Ruttle, H. A.	Carleton Place.	Shea, Stewart.	Campbellford.
Richards, Benedict.	Ottawa.	Sullivan, John.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Regan, John.	Orillia.	Sinclair, Finlay.	Sudbury.
Russell, Wm.	Pembroke.	Shiels, Henry F.	Cartier.
Ramsay, Charles.	Sudbury.	Smith, Gideon Ousley	Burk's Falls.
Russell, Corsan L.	Pembroke.	Smith, John Wallis.	Thedford.
Richards, Henry.	Dacre.	Smith, Henry G.	Arnprior.
Ryan, Wm.	Killaloe.	Story, John A.	Ottawa.
Rooney, Wm. H.	Campbellford.	Swezey, Benjamin.	Massey.
Revell, J. O.	Dryden.	Sheppard, Charles H.	Coldwater.
Rankin, Anthony	Cache Bay.	Sinclair, Armon D.	Arnprior.
Ross, Angus.	Orrville.	Smith, Sidney E.	Ottawa.
Robinson, Albert E.	Washago.	Sleeman, Wm.	Rapid River.
Robinson, Edward.	Washago.	Sheenan, Peter F.	Loring.
Robinson, Thomas G.	Washago.	Sleeman, Geo.	Rapid River.
Revell, Lionel Oliver.	W. Gravenhurst.	Standish, Wm. H.	Batchaw'ing Bay.
Regan, Judd Patrick.	Orillia.	Simpson, Wm. A.	Lakefield.
Robins, Etna Rosedale.	Orillia.	Scollard, Wm.	Young's Point.
Regan, John, Jr.	Orillia.	Shuttleworth, Alma.	Trout Creek.
Ryan, James.	Savanne.	Shanacy, Wm. J.	Spragge.
Rusk, Oscar W.	Cache Bay.	Sullivan, Jas.	Aylmer, Que.
Robinson, Thos. Geo.	Bracebridge.	Scully, Cornealins	Whitney.
Rooksby, Wm.	Campbellford.	Savoy, Eutrope.	North Bay.
Ramesbottom, Robt.	Byng Inlet.	Smith, Walter J.	Campbellford.
Roy, Lewis.	Arnprior.	Seymour, Jno. J.	White Fish.
Riddell, Horace A.	Galetta.	Smith, Alex. R. C.	Burk's Falls.
Rowan, A. L.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Stewart, Richard M.	Chelsay, Que.
Ritchie, James A.	Spragge.	Souliere, Jno. H.	Canoe Lake.
Smith, M. D.	Fort William.	Smith, Abraim G.	Quyon, Que.
Scanlan, William.	Enterprise.	Swallow, C. H.	Day Mills.
Sutherland, D. H.	Gravenhurst.	Tait, Thomas B.	Burk's Falls.
Spanner, John.	Huntsville.	Taylor, C. M.	Gravenhurst.
Shier, James D.	Bracebridge.	Thornton, W. D.	Longford Mills.
Spooner, W. R.	Katrine.	Trussler, Gilbert.	Trout Creek.
Simpson, Alfred E.	Wakefield.	Thompson, Geo. S.	Lindsay.
Souliere, John B.	Ottawa.	Thompson, Frederick A. H.	Callandar.
Shields, James A.	Carleton Place.	Thompson, Francis Henry.	Notbosing.
Spargo, George.	Ottawa.	Train, A. C.	Rowan Mills.
Smyth, W. H.	Byng Inlet, North.	Turgeon, George.	Cook's Mills.
Salmon, R. H.	Baysville.	Thomson, Alexander W.	Arnprior.
Salmon, Alexander C.	Baysville.	Taylor, Thomas G.	Gravenhurst.
Stremer, A.	Ottawa.	Trowse, A.	Arnprior.
Shields, Frank A.	Parry Sound.	Thompson, Daniel.	Port'gedu Fort, Q.

(Appendix No. 38.)—Concluded.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Taylor, Edward A.....	Westmeath.	Weston, Frank R.	Midland.
Tait, Ralph.....	Arnprior.	White, James B.	Manitowaning.
Train, William.....	Burk's Falls.	Wilson, James A., Jr. . . .	Webbwood.
Turner, Gavin F.....	North Bay.	Whaley, Thomas.....	Huntsville.
Tilson, Joseph.....	Burk's Falls.	Webster, Wm. Alfred.....	Bracebridge.
Tuffy, John.....	Cartier.	Wornsdorf, Grederick Gutlep .	Pembroke.
Thorpe, Thos.....	Pembroke.	Warrell, Wm.....	Trout Creek.
Taylor, Chas. E.....	Gravenhurst.	Wims, Peter.....	Blessington.
Tench, Arthur.....	Hekkla.	Wickware, Philip Almonte....	Cloyne.
Udy, Dean.....	French River.	Wilson, Edward.....	Deseronto.
Urquhart, Elias.....	Gravenhurst.	Whelan, P. J.....	McDougall.
Vigrass, Percy J.....	Dufferin Bridge.	Whyte, John Thomas Goth....	Ottawa.
Vincent, Joseph.....	Warren.	Watterworth, J. A.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Vollin, Samuel.....	Nosbonsing.	White, Wm. James.....	Muskoka Falls.
Vannier, Nelson Joseph.....	Bobcaygeon.	Warrell, George.....	Powassan.
Vincent, James.....	Fesserton.	Wells, Geo. W.....	Little Current.
Vincent, Henry T.....	Port Sidney.	Wilson, Frederick Gould.....	Rat Portage.
Watson, Wm.....	Huntsville.	Wallace, John Thomas.....	Thessalon.
Webb, Geo. W.....	Parry Sound.	Wilkins, Geo. N.....	Baysville.
Wilcox, Thomas.....	Parry Sound.	Wylie, Byrom M.....	Webbwood.
Wheeler, J. A. McL.....	Tamworth.	Wood, Thos.....	Parry Sound.
Widdifield, C. H.....	Pine Orchard.	White, Jno. B.....	Kippewa, Que.
Whitmore, Edgar.....	Rosseau Falls.	Whelan, Peter M.....	Renfrew.
Wright, L. B.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Yuill, John Albert.....	Braeside.
Ward, Joseph W.....	Ottawa.	Young, Wm.....	Severn Bridge.
Wilkinson, Wm.....	French River	Young, A. J.....	Cache Bay.
Waldie, John E.....	Victoria or.	Young, Samuel.....	Coldwater.
Wigg, Thomas G.....	Thessalon.	Young, Patrick P.....	Young's Point.
Wall, Patrick B.....	Cheboygan, Mich.	Young, Francis G.....	Young's Point.
Wells, John R.....	Little Current.	Yuill, Thomas.....	Arnprior.
Whiteside, John.....	Huntsville.	Yuill, A. D.....	Braeside.
Watt, Wm.....	Peterborough.	Young, C. T.....	Harvey.
Wilson, George.....	Lindsay.	Yuill, John Alex.....	Arnprior.
White, Thomas.....	Parry Sound.	Yuill, Archibald.....	Bracebridge.
Watson, Wm.....	North Bay.	Yuill, Wm. J.....	Braeside.
		Total, 925.	

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1902.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1904.

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1903.

To His Honor the Honorable William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

May it Please Your Honor:

As required by law, I submit for the information of Your Honor and the Legislative Assembly, a report for the year ending on the 31st December, 1903, of the management, etc., of the Crown lands of the Province.

Clergy Lands.

The area of clergy lands sold during the year was $94\frac{1}{2}$ acres, aggregating in value \$80.25. The collection on account of these and former sales was \$4,095.95. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

Common School Lands.

The area of common school lands sold during the year was 1-3 acre, the value of which was \$20, the collection on account of this and former sales was \$10,465.00. (See appendix 3, page 4).

Grammar School Lands.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 100 acres, at a price equalling \$100. The collection on account of these sales and those of former years was \$1,450.45. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

University Lands.

The area of these lands sold during the year was $3,740\frac{3}{4}$ acres, the aggregate value of which was \$1,891.37. The collection on account of these and sales of former years was \$1,347.86. (See appendix No. 3, page 4).

Crown Lands.

During the year 1903 there were sold for agricultural purposes 80,466 acres, aggregating in value \$55,569.25. The collections on account of these sales and those of former years were \$65,640.27. There were sold for mining purposes 6,437 acres for \$15,123.89. There was received on account of the conversion of mining leases into patents \$7,117.75. The collections on account of mining leases were \$14,528.63. There were leased for min-

ing purposes 32,527 acres, at a rental of \$33,177.61. The collection on account of fees and former leases was \$48,412.59. The total area of Crown lands disposed of during the year was 123,995 acres. The total collection on account of Crown lands was \$147,014.05.

The volume of settlement in the newer parts of the Province during the year has been on the whole very satisfactory. The sales of agricultural lands have exceeded those of last year by 13,578 acres.

The great influx of home-seekers into the Temiscaming region during the last two or three years has been on so large a scale as to exhaust the land available for settlement in those areas which are convenient to navigation or colonization roads, but the rapid opening up of the region by new roads and railway construction will soon make available the immense area of clay land lying north and west of the present settlement, in which area a number of new townships were surveyed during the past summer. There was such a desire to obtain land in the Temiscaming region that a number of people applied for lands which they were not prepared to take possession of. The attempt to hold lands for long periods without making improvements was found to be a hindrance to the progress of that region, the great requirement of which is population. In order that no injustice might be done to those claiming lands, and that settlement regulations might be enforced, an officer, under the title of Homestead Inspector, has been appointed, whose duty it is to report to the Department upon cases where there is a non-compliance with the settlement conditions as to residence, clearing, etc. It is expected that the presence of such an officer will have a good effect in causing people to be more prompt and active in going into actual residence and doing their share towards building up that country.

In other parts, such as from North Bay west to Sudbury, and from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, considerable land has been disposed of, and a number of settlers have gone in. In the Wabigoon region there has been some increase in population, and it is hoped that certain industries of considerable magnitude which are projected in the Town of Dryden, in this district, will have the effect of attracting population to the promising land available, and capable of affording homes for a number of people. There is believed to be a good field for settlement in the townships surveyed along the Nepigon River, which have been somewhat neglected because they lay off the line of railway. The erection of a large pulp mill on this river, which is now assured, and the construction of the Thunder Bay, Nepigon & St. Joe Railway up the valley of this beautiful stream, will speedily bring it to the notice of people in search of homes.

The free grant districts have received a good deal of attention from those in search of free land. In the Thunder Bay Agency there has been a satisfactory growth in the population, a number of settlers having come in from the United States, and a few from the mother country. The railway construction which has been going on in that region during the past few years has given employment at good wages, and the erection of wharves and elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William has caused the expenditure of large sums of money, so that there has been plenty of employment at remunerative wages. The towns of Port Arthur and Fort William have made great progress, and now contain a population approaching 12,000.

The Rainy River District has made great strides during the past year. A large number of first-class settlers have come in from the United States, from the older Provinces, and even from the prairies of the West. It would be impossible to find a region which holds out greater inducements to settlers than this alluvial valley of the beautiful river which here is the boundary line between Canada and the United States; good soil, well timbered, easily cleared, every tree almost having a market value and readily saleable; good climate, where all kinds of grain and vegetables come to a luxuriant maturity, and many kinds of fruit ripen; there would seem little left to be de-

sired by those in search of homes, where comfort and plenty will soon reward prudence and energy. A number of towns have sprung up along the river front, the principal ones being **Fort Frances** and **Rainy River**; the latter, a new town, which has arisen within a couple of years, and has already a population of over 1,300. Two large saw mills are erected here, employing some six or seven hundred men. The Canadian Northern Railway also crosses the river at this point into the State of Minnesota.

Fort Frances is a prosperous and flourishing town, with a population of over one thousand, and the promised early development of the great water power which at present is running idly by will soon cause this point to become an important manufacturing centre.

There are also the Villages of **Emo** and **Stratton**, the former of which is understood to have a population of eleven hundred, and the latter a population of five hundred. All these places are on the Ontario bank of the Rainy River.

The Towns of **Rat Portage** and **Keewatin**, also in this district, are prosperous and progressive.

The older free grant districts do not attract many newcomers, and this is not to be wondered at, when the length of time the lands have been open for settlement is borne in mind, and the fact that the best lands have been selected, and only the rougher class are unlocated.

The Department has had to insist upon a more strict compliance with the conditions of settlement, and to cancel those locations which were being held unimproved, and with the object of disposing of the timber other than pine growing upon them. Where all kinds of timber have become valuable there is a tendency to locate lands unsuitable for farming. The timber licensees naturally object to lands which have no agricultural value being withdrawn from their licenses to enable others to realize on the timber and then abandon them. In order that justice may be meted out, it has become expedient in the public interest to inspect lands applied for, so that the Department may know whether they are being taken up for the purpose of denuding them of their timber, or for bona fide settlement. It is not in the interest of the Province that it should be deprived of revenue to which it is entitled in order that some speculator may make several hundred dollars; it is not fair to the licensee that his timber should be taken from him to enrich speculators, nor is it in the interest of the free grant districts that their lands should be stripped of timber, and then left as an eyesore and nest for fire. On the other hand, it is important that lands which are suitable for agricultural purposes, and from which the pine timber has been cut away, should be freely opened for settlement.

By this system of inspecting all lands applied for in the old free grant districts, the Department is enabled to locate settlers only on those lots from which the pine timber has been removed, and which contain such a percentage of agricultural land as will enable a settler to make a living upon them. The inspection and obtaining of the official information entails a little delay in dealing with the applications, but the course pursued is believed to be in the general interests of the Province. The stricter enforcement of the conditions of settlement has increased the number of cancellations. There has been an increase in the number of locations, in the number of purchasers, and in the number of patents issued.

Military Grants.

During the year 1902 there were 6,600 certificates issued, authorizing parties to select their land under 1 Edward VII., cap. 6. There was a further issue this year of 3,650, making a total of 10,250 certificates issued to date. So far about 3,00 of those to whom certificates were issued have made their selection, 2,000 of which have been approved. The clerical work of the branch has not decreased, during the year some 11,500 letters

having been received and answered in connection with these land grants. There are still some applications under consideration.

The Mining Industry.

The backbone of the mining industry in Ontario is nickel, of which this Province possesses perhaps the most extensive deposits known to exist. For some years the quantity of nickel produced in the mines of the Sudbury district has been steadily increasing, and in 1903 rose to the highest point yet reached, the output being 6,998 tons, having a value at the works of \$2,499,068. The nickel is in the form of matte, which in the works of both the Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Nickel Company is now raised to a richness varying from 70 to 80 per cent. of nickel and copper combined, as against 30 or 35 per cent. of metallic contents up to two or three years ago. The new works of the Canadian Copper Company, which are to replace the old plant at Copper Cliff, and which embody the most modern ideas in this branch of metallurgy, are well on their way to completion, and are expected to come into operation during the spring of 1904. The plants and mines of the Mond Nickel Company and the Lake Superior Power Company, which were working for a considerable part of the year, are at present closed. The quantity of copper produced from the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury and the non-nickeliferous deposits of other portions of the Province was 4,731 tons, having a value in the ore or matte of \$641,726.

The possibilities lying latent in northern Ontario, as well as the advantages of building railways in mineral districts, were well illustrated in the autumn of 1903 by the discovery immediately alongside the line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, while construction work was going on at a point south of the township of Bucke, of some remarkably rich deposits of cobalt-nickel arsenides and silver ores. The association of these minerals on a commercial scale is something new in this Province, and if the finds prove to be extensive, they will be of much importance. A typical analysis showed the presence of 16.76 per cent. cobalt, 6.24 per cent. nickel, and 66.60 per cent. arsenic. Native silver was very abundant in one or two of the veins, some specimens containing as high as 26.24 per cent. The advent of winter, however, prevented development work on a large scale, and rendered further prospecting impracticable. It is therefore impossible to say whether other similar veins or bodies exist, but the slate or slate-breccia formation which here carries the minerals is found over widespread areas in the neighborhood and east of Lake Temagami. A belt of land ten miles in width, on both sides of the railway, has been for the present withdrawn from sale.

The output of iron ore during the year was 208,154 tons, valued at \$450,099. This yield is less than that of 1902, the reduction being due to the closing of the Helen mine in Michipicoton, caused by the financial difficulties in which the Lake Superior Power Company became involved. The search for new iron ore fields and deposits went on actively during the year. The magnetite range in and west of the Township of Hutton was closely investigated by representatives of American capitalists, who also carefully scrutinized the ranges on the northeast arm and elsewhere on Lake Temagami. The deposits in Hutton are believed to be of large size and much importance, and it is understood the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has surveyed a route to them from Sudbury, which will also cross the northern nickel range at about half way. At Loon Lake, east of Port Arthur, diamond drill borings have located a considerable body of hematite, and in the Township of Boston, in the valley of the Blanche River, prospectors have reported the existence of iron-bearing rocks with strong indications of ore bodies.

The production of pig iron during 1903 was 87,004 tons, worth \$1,491,696, the ore smelted being 48,092 tons taken from Ontario mines, and 103,137 tons imported from

the United States. Steel was made to the extent of 15,229 tons, valued at \$304,580.

Mining for the precious metals was less active last year than usual. The yield of gold was 10,383 ounces worth \$188,936, and of silver 16,688 ounces, worth \$8,949.

Collections.

The total collections of the Department from all sources under its control were \$2,459,110.86. Of this, \$147,014.05 was derived from sales and leases of Crown lands, \$2,307,356.12 from timber, and \$4,740.69 from miscellaneous. (See appendix No. 4, page 6).

Disbursements.

The total disbursements of the Department were \$351,011.28. This includes Agents' salaries, \$28,964.51; Forest ranging, \$41,305.74; Fire ranging, \$31,237.86; Mining development, \$12,528.86; Surveys, \$80,777.73; Refunds, \$54,000.76. It also covers \$57,623.17 special services under direction of Department, such as Immigration and Colonization \$16,863.47. Diamond drills \$3,791, Iron Mining Fund \$25,000, Parks \$10,890.16. (See appendices Nos. 6 and 7, pages 8 to 21).

Woods and Forests.

The total revenue collected from this source was \$2,307,356.12. Of this, \$1,340,696.76 was on account of bonus, \$901,744.26 on account of timber dues, \$63,057.85 on account of ground rent, and \$1,857.25 transfer fees. (See appendix No. 4, page 6).

The lumber trade has been in a very prosperous state during the past year, and so far as can be seen from the present outlook, the coming season is likely to be equally prosperous. It having been considered expedient, owing to the construction of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, to dispose of certain timber lands lying along its route, so that the value of the timber might be obtained for the Province, and that the land might in the future be available for disposition, it was determined to hold a sale of timber berths. Advantage was taken of the holding of this sale to include in it certain timber areas north of Sudbury, where mining discoveries on an extensive scale had been made, and also to include in it certain small berths in the Rainy River district, where the timber was exposed to fire and trespass. It appearing that the time had come when a considerable increase might be made in the timber dues and ground rent, so as to augment the annual income from these sources, the timber dues for the purposes of this sale were increased from \$1.00 or \$1.25 to \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure on saw logs; from \$20 or \$25 to \$50 per thousand feet cubic on square timber; and the ground rent was increased from \$3 per square mile to \$5. So far as the berths in the older part of the Province were concerned, the sale covered the right to cut the red and white pine only. In some of the berths in the Rainy River district the same restriction applied, while in others where there was considerable quantity of timber suitable for ties, the timber other than pine was also included in the sale. The time to remove the timber was fixed at fifteen years, in order not to force the licensees to cut the timber away too rapidly. The sale was advertised for about four months and a half in all the leading newspapers in the Province and the principal lumbering journals in the United States, and in addition circulars were sent to all those engaged in the lumber business in Canada. The conditions of sale, maps and all other necessary information were forwarded at the same time. From the correspondence that began to pour in as soon as the sale was advertised, it became evident that it would be eminently successful, but it was scarcely anticipated that the prices paid would be so satisfactory, the fear being that the substantial increase in dues and ground rent would cut down the bonus price. The sale was held on 9th December inst., and the attendance of lumbermen and others

interested in that business was thoroughly representative, perhaps the largest in the history of the timber sales of this Department. There were sold 826½ square miles, and the amount realized as bonus was \$3,687,337.50, or an average of \$4,461.38 per mile. The highest price paid per mile was \$31,500, for a small berth in the Township of Hammell. One of the most satisfactory features of this sale was the great advance in the stumpage value of timber in the Rainy River district, as it was thereby established that our timber resources in that region were becoming of equal value as regards stumpage to those which lie tributary to Lake Huron. The great increase in the stumpage value in the Rainy River district has come about through the rapid settlement of the western prairies, which has opened up a large market for sawn timber, and no doubt, as that region becomes more densely populated, the value of timber in the Rainy River district will still further increase. There was paid into the Department on account of this sale \$1,325,838.25, leaving outstanding \$2,361,499.25 to be collected.

The result of the sale has been to establish a new record value for our pine timber, which has become an immensely valuable asset, capable of providing a large revenue for public purposes for very many years to come, if it is carefully guarded from fire and disposed of from time to time in reasonable areas.

The wisdom of setting apart as forest reserves areas which contain large bodies of timber, with the object of preserving the forest wealth therein, and protecting it, must be manifest to everybody. In pursuance of this policy the Temagaming Forest Reserve has been enlarged by including in its boundaries some 3,700 square miles lying to the north and west of the former reserve. It is also proposed to form a new and extensive reserve on the Mississauga River, in the District of Algoma, where there is an immense body of pine timber on lands unsuitable for agriculture. This reserve will cover some 3,000 square miles.

Attention is called to the fact that in estimating the forest resources of the Province the practice heretofore has been to take into consideration the pine only, but those who have observed the great increase in value which hardwoods and certain soft woods have taken on recently must be impressed with the fact that in these timbers also there is an enormous source of future revenue. In some of our forest reserves and parks in a short time there will be timber requiring to be cut, which will not only wipe out all expenses that have been incurred in creating and protecting them, but bring in to the Province a substantial annual income.

There are now at Rainy River town, in the District of Rainy River, two large saw mills, capable of cutting 80,000,000 feet board measure per annum of sawed lumber. The larger and more recently erected of these mills is intended to cut timber owned in the State of Minnesota, and to draw a part of its supply from the Province of Ontario, but all the labor and occupancy of capital in connection with both mills inures to the benefit of the Province.

Pulp Wood.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company took out considerable quantities of pulp wood last winter, but owing to the unfortunate financial condition into which the affairs of this company have fallen, the pulp mills as well as the other industries were shut down for a considerable period. The Receiver has been operating the pulp mills since the beginning of November, and using up the wood taken out by the company last winter.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company has completed its new mills, and carried out to the full its contract with the Government, and has now in operation an extensive plant, capable of turning out from 40 to 50 tons of newspaper per diem. This company is taking out during the present winter a large supply of pulp wood.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company has the construction of its plant sufficiently well advanced to warrant it in taking out a supply of pulp wood during the present winter.

The Nepigon Pulp and Paper Company proposes to proceed with the erection of its mills on the opening of navigation.

The Rainy River Pulp Company has had plans prepared, and is about to construct its dam at Sand Island Falls, on the Seine River, where it proposes to develop some 10,000 horse power.

The Montreal Pulp and Paper Company has not yet proceeded with active development.

The territory covered by the Blanche River pulp concession having been almost entirely settled up, the benefit of the pulp wood upon the lands will inure to the settlers instead of to the Crown. This company, however, has not yet erected its mills.

Fire Ranging.

There was a staff of 270 fire rangers on duty during the past summer, some 244 being on licensed territory, where through settlement, mining development, tourist travel, etc., there is most danger. Twenty-six rangers were on duty on lands of the Crown, some along the construction of the Temiskaming Railway, others on the main arteries of water travel north, and some in the Rainy River district. The summer, speaking generally, was wet, and so the number of fires was not large nor was there any serious damage done. The most exposed area of Crown lands was, of course, along the line of construction of the Temiskaming Railway, and here the supervision was very close and every precaution possible was taken. The Department entered into arrangements with the Temiskaming Railway Commission, by which it was agreed that in the event of fire occurring all the employees of the Commission and the contractors and sub-contractors and others were bound to turn out and assist the fire rangers in suppressing it. The Railway Commission agreed to bear half the wages and expenses of the rangers, cost of suppressing fire, etc. Some fires occurred along the line of construction, but owing to the close supervision which existed, assistance was called out, and they were extinguished without doing any serious damage. It is satisfactory to be able to state as a result of the active assistance rendered by the Railway Commission, and the careful supervision of the fire rangers on duty there that no damage worth mentioning has occurred, although the railway was being actively constructed during the whole of the summer.

During the year cullers' examinations were held at Huntsville and Rat Portage, at which 49 candidates were found qualified and granted certificates authorizing them to act as cullers.

The Provincial Parks.

The reports of the Superintendents of Algonquin National Park and Rondeau Provincial Park will be found in appendices Nos. 38 and 39 respectively, pages 66, 67 and 68.

Crown Surveys.

The following Crown surveys have been carried out this year :—

The line between the Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay, on the line of longitude 85 degrees 20 minutes west from Greenwich, being the limit between the said judicial districts under the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, 1 Edward VII., chapter 12, section 10, has been completed, thus establishing the line from the Canadian Pacific Railway south to Lake Superior.

A number of base and meridian lines in the Districts of Algoma, and Nipissing have also been run. The meridian line in the District of Thunder Bay, from the north boundary of the township of Dorion to the shore of McIntyre Bay of Lake Nipigon has also been run. In the District of Algoma, the townships of Whitney and Tisdale have been subdivided into farm lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Nipissing, the townships of Barber, James, Coulson, Wilkie, Currie, Evelyn, Milligan, Walker, Auld, Burt and Holmes have been subdivided into lots of 320 acres each. In the District of Thunder Bay, the township of Innes has been subdivided into lots of 320 acres each, and in the District of Rainy River the townships of Britton, Richardson, Potts, Tovell and Dewart have also been subdivided into lots of 320 acres each.

A number of timber berths in the Districts of Rainy River, Algoma and Nipissing were surveyed. Several other minor surveys have been performed during the year.

Owing to the late date at which the necessary appropriations were made by the Legislature, sufficient time did not remain for the completion of the surveys for which instructions were issued. Consequently, many of the surveyors were unable to finish their contracts, which will have to be carried out next season.

The surveyors' reports so far as received and examined will be found in appendices 18 to 37 inclusive, pages 33 to 66 inclusive.

Municipal Surveys.

The Department has during the year, on the petitions of the municipalities of the County of Huron, County of Perth, townships of Hinchinbrooke, Ross, Logan, McKillop and Pickering, issued instructions for the survey of portions of townships within said municipalities, namely, the line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of the townships of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, across lot 24; the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of Hinchinbrooke, from lot 25 southerly to lot No. 11; the road allowance between lots Nos. 5 and 6, from concession No. 3 to concession No. 8 inclusive, in the township of Ross, in the County of Renfrew; the town line between the Township of Logan, in the County of Perth and the township of McKillop, in the County of Huron, from the front of the 13th concession of each township northerly to the north town line; in the township of Pickering, in the County of Ontario, the original road allowance between lots 16 and 17 in the 3rd concession.

The following municipal surveys have been confirmed during the year under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 181, sections 14 and 15, such surveys so confirmed being final and conclusive: The allowance for road between the 3rd and 4th concessions of the township of Douro, in the County of Peterborough, north of lot No. 23, and extending to the River Otonabee; certain streets in the village of Port Credit, and lying on the east side of the River Credit, in the township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, and also the road allowance between Dundas street and the 1st concession south of Dundas street, on the Indian Reserve in the said township of Toronto, from the westerly limit of lot No. 12 to the easterly limit of lot No. 15; the allowance for road between the 8th and 9th concessions of the township of Ross, in the County of Renfrew, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 5 inclusive; the concession road allowance between the 9th and 10th concessions of the township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, from side road allowance between lots Nos. 5 and 6 to side road allowance, between lots Nos. 10 and 11; side road allowance between lots Nos. 5 and 6 in the 5th concession of the township of East Gwillimbury, in the County of York, and the allowance for road between lots Nos. 30 and 31 in the 7th concession of the said township of East Gwillimbury.

The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in appendices 14 and 15, pages 29 to 31 inclusive.

Mining and Other Surveys.

The Mines Act of 1897, and amendments thereto require that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file in the Department surveyor's plans (in duplicate) of their proposed mining locations, with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds, before any sale or lease can be carried out, and under Orders-in-Council, dated 23rd of January, 1892; 3rd December, 1892; 29th April, 1886; and 22nd September, 1893. applicants to purchase islands or locations for agricultural purposes in unsurveyed territory are required to file surveyor's plans (in duplicate) of their location, with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds; the locations to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by the Mines Act, together with the necessary affidavits.

Under the above act and regulations, in the Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, an area of 10,784 acres has been sold and patented during the year, for which the sum of \$17,973.50 has been received; and an area of 19,373 3-10 acres has been leased at \$1 per acre for the first year's rental.

Immigration.

The immigration work of the Bureau of Colonization during the past year has been unusually successful. Owing to the movement of farmer's sons, farm laborers and renters to New Ontario and the Northwest in 1901 and 1902, there was a very great scarcity of farm labor in the older part of the Province, and appeals to the Bureau for help became very insistent.

In consequence of these urgent demands, request was made of both our own Agent in Liverpool and the Dominion Emigration Commissioner in London for an increased emigration from the United Kingdom of men willing to engage in farm work. While experienced farm laborers were particularly desired, inexperienced men who were desirous of learning the business were readily employed. In March, in response to the general appeals throughout the Province for labor, Mr. H. E. Kyle of Oakville, an English gentleman who had been for some years resident in Canada, engaged in farming, was commissioned to proceed to England, and, acting in conjunction with Mr. Byrne, the Ontario Agent at Liverpool, to secure as many farm laborers as possible for service in this Province. Mr. Kyle's visit was so late in the year that most of the experienced farm laborers had made their arrangements for the season, although he succeeded in sending direct to our officers at the Union Station here over 100 men, quite a number of whom had families. These men appeared to have been very carefully selected by Mr. Kyle, and have for the most part given excellent satisfaction to the farmers with whom they secured situations.

Mr. Kyle's work was so effective that it was deemed advisable to send him back, and he made another trip to England in December. From reports already received from him, there is no doubt that his work this season will be eminently successful.

In addition to the work of Mr. Kyle and of Mr. Byrne, our regular Agent in Liverpool, we had, although a little late in the season, the active co-operation of the Dominion authorities, so that while we were unable to supply the demands from our farmers for help, we succeeded in placing a considerable number of farm laborers who were sent direct to farmers applying for them.

In the winter of 1902-3 I gave directions for the thorough organization of a Bureau of Farm Labor. Blanks were distributed throughout the Province, largely through the agency of the Secretaries of the various Farmers' Institutes, to be filled in by farmers and returned to us, stating their requirements in the matter of help for the season. The farmers were required to state the kind of help they desired, whether they could only use

experienced farm laborers, or inexperienced help at lower wages, or whether they were prepared to take a young Englishman of the better class, who desired to learn farming as it is conducted in this country. A considerable number of this latter class came out during the year, and were in most cases satisfactorily placed. These young men are mostly of good families in the old country, and will have an amount of capital with which to buy property when they have mastered the details of the business.

The applications from farmers for farm labor are filed in our Bureau, and on the arrival of emigrants at the Union Station, the officers there endeavor to select men suitable for the post, and they are despatched at once to the men applying for their services, with a letter of introduction from our officers.

In addition to the men sent directly by us, so great was the demand for labor this year that a great many farmers within easy reach of Toronto visited the Union Station on the days when immigrants were expected to arrive, and large numbers of them were engaged directly without reporting to the Bureau. For this reason it is impossible to give correct figures as to the number of farm laborers distributed during the year.

Of the total immigration arriving in the Province, a certain proportion go direct to relatives and friends living here, others come out after having practically secured positions before leaving the old country, and these go direct to their places of employment without reporting to our office. Of the others, on their being met at the train by our officials, as many of them as possible are persuaded to take farm work. Those who are not willing to do this are allowed to follow their own inclinations, our officials merely furnishing them with the names of firms in Toronto and elsewhere employing men in their line of work.

E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, December 31, 1903.

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1903.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Sales and Free Grants	Hon. E. J. Davis	Commissioner	1889 Oct. 21.	\$4,000	
	Aubrey White	Assistant Commissioner	1882 Jan. 1.	3,000	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872 Feb. 1.	2,100	
	G. W. Yates	Clerk and Secretary	1899 Feb. 26.	1,300	
	Salby Draper	Secretary	1903 Mar. 6.	1,000	
	J. J. Murphy	Chief Clerk	1872 May 1.	1,900	
	E. S. Williamson	Clerk	1889 May 1.	1,350	
	W. R. Ledger	Clerk	1894 Feb. 5.	900	
	Walter Cain	Clerk	1903 Mar. 6.	900	
	R. H. Brown	Clerk	1900 Mar. 2.	1,100	
Surveys and Patents	May Bengough	Stenographer	1896 Oct. 23.	500	
	Geo. B. Kirkpatrick	Director of Surveys	1866 Jan. 30.	2,200	
	J. F. Whitson	Clerk	1892 Sept. 1.	1,300	
	W. J. Lewis	Clerk	1872 Feb. 5.	1,000	
	J. B. Proctor	Clerk	1887 Jan. 15.	800	
Woods and Forests	C. S. Jones	Chief Clerk of Patents	1890 May 22.	1,600	
	C. E. Burns	Clerk	1900 April 9.	800	
	J. A. G. Crozier	Chief Clerk	1867 Dec. 1.	1,800	Resigned
	Theo. C. Taylor	Clerk	1888 Aug. 1.	1,500	
	Kenneth Miller	Clerk	1891 Nov. 1.	1,000	
Accounts Branch	H. Gillard	Clerk	1900 Apl. 9.	800	
	R. J. Niven	Clerk	1903 Mar. 6.	750	
	W. S. Sutherland	Clerk	1902 June 13.	1,000	
	J. B. Cook	Clerk	1898 Aug. 1.	1,150	
	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861 Apl. 15.	1,800	
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873 Dec. 20.	1,200	
	M. J. Ferris	Clerk	1892 Apl. 1.	1,100	
	A. E. Robillard	Clerk	1894 May 4.	800	
	F. Yeigh	Registrar	1880 Mar. 1.	1,500	
	Hy. Cartwright	Clerk	1893 Oct. 1.	1,100	

Bureau of Mines	T. W. Gibson.....	Director.....	1891 June 19.....	2,400
	W. E. H. Carter.....	Secretary.....	1901 Feb. 10.....	1,100
	Anne Moffat.....	Stenographer.....	1901 Mar. 1.....	450
Co'lonization and Forestry	Thos. Southworth.....	Director.....	1895 Apl. 17.....	1,900
	A. Robertson.....	Clerk.....	1882 Dec. 1.....	950
	J. Cadieux.....	Clerk.....	1903 Jan. 1.....	650
	N. McLeod.....	Stenographer.....	1902 Dec. 15.....	425
	R. M. Persae.....	Constable at Station.....	1899 Jan. 1.....	600
	H. Brophy.....	Messenger and Caretaker.....	1898 Oct. 1.....	600

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant,

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. 2.

List of Free Grant Agents and Agents for the Sale of Lands for the year 1903.

Name.	P. O. Addresses.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
Annis, A. E.	Dryden.	Part of District of Rainy River.	1895, Nov. 28th.	\$200 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Armstrong, John	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiscaming, District of Nipissing.	1893, Oct. 27th.	500 00	do
Best, A. G.	Magnetawan.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1875, March 23rd.	500 00	Without Salary.
Bishop, H. E.	Marksville.	Town Plot of Hildon.	1896, March 23rd.	...	Agent for Sale of Land.
Buchanan, Thos.	Thessalon.	Part of Algoma District.	1901, Nov.	300 00	Mining Land Agent, resigned 28th [Feb., 1903.
Charlesworth, L. C.	Rat Portage.	District of Rainy River.	1897, Aug. 13th.	910 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Campbell, Wm.	Stratton.	Part of District of Rainy River.	1897, Aug. 12th.	300 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Cockburn, J. D.	Sturgeon Falls.	" Nipissing District.	1884, May 21st.	500 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Eastland, T. G.	Apsey.	" County of Peterborough.	1896, July 10th.	300 00	
Ellis, James.	Parry Sound.	" Parry Sound District.	1898, Dec. 1st.	500 00	
Handy, E.	Brndale.	" "	1879, Jan. 3rd.	500 00	
Hartie, Wm.	Minden.	" Victoria.	1895, Nov. 28th.	350 00	
Hollands, C. J.	Fort Frances.	Town Plot of Alberton, etc.	1892, Oct. 12th.	300 00	Agent for Sale of Land.
Hamilton, Alex.	Warren.	Part of Nipissing District.	1901, May 18th.	100 00	do
Hesson, W. H.	Port Arthur.	" Thunder Bay District.	1903, July 8th.	500 00	
Kirk, Wm.	Bracebridge.	" Muskoka District.	1892, July 28th.	500 00	
Paton, W. H.	Killarney.	Town Plot of Killarney.	1895, Mar. 2nd.	Commiss ⁿ .	
Ruttan, J. E.	Port Arthur.	Part of Thunder Bay District.	1899, May 16th.	250 00	Agent for Sale of Lands.
Ryan, T. J.	Sudbury.	" Algoma.	1888, June 15th.	50 00	Resigned 8th June, 1903.
Seegmiller, M.	Rat Portage.	District of Rainy River.	1903, Oct. 15th.	800 00	Mining and Land Agent.
Scarlett, J. S.	Powassan.	Part of Parry Sound District.	1880, June 17th.	560 00	do
Stephenson, Wm.	Eno.	" Rainy River District.	1896, June 6th.	300 00	
Stewart, C. R.	Haliburton.	" District Hastings and Peterborough.	1882, May 1st.	500 00	
Stewart, James.	Pembroke.	" Renfrew.	1891, Sept. 26th.	300 00	
Tait, J. R.	L'Amable.	" Hastings.	1869, May 28th.	300 00	
Whelan, John	Rudnel.	" Renfrew.	1884, Sept. 19th.	300 00	
Wood, A. W.	Plevna.	" Frontenac and Adlington.	1892, Dec. 1st.	300 00	Also in charge of E. Forest Re-
Whalen, R. V.	Walford.	" Algoma District.	1903, April 28th.	500 00	[serves.
Young, H. N.	Sault Ste. Marie.	" Algoma District.	1901, Nov. 23rd.	300 00	
Scott, W. F.	New Liskeard.	Homestead Inspector.	1903, Nov. 21st.	1,200 00	

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. 3.

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases for the year 1903.

Service.	Acres Sold and Leased.	Amount of Sales and Leases.	Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases.
<i>Crown Lands—</i>		\$ c.	\$ c.
Agricultural	80,466	55,569 25	65,640 27
Mining	6,437	15,123 89	} 14,528 63
Converted Leases		7,117 75	
Clergy Lands	94½	80 25	4,095 95
Common School Lands	½	20 00	10,465 00
Grammar School Lands	100	100 00	1,450 45
University Lands	3,740½	1,891 37	1,347 86
Railway Lands			25 00
<i>Leases—</i>			
Mining Leases	32,527	33,177 61	48,412 59
Crown Leases and Licenses of Occupation ..	629½	300 00	1,048 30
	123,995½	\$113,380 12	\$147,014 05

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,

Accountant.

(Appendix No. 4.)

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1903.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
LAND COLLECTIONS.						
<i>Crown Lands—</i>						
Agricultural.....	65,640	27				
Mining.....	14,528	63				
			80,168	90		
Clergy Lands.....			4,095	95		
Common School Lands.....			10,465	00		
Grammar School Lands.....			1,450	45		
University Lands.....			1,347	86		
Railway Lands.....			25	00		
<i>Rent—</i>						
Mining Leases.....	48,412	59				
Crown Leases.....	1,048	30				
			49,460	89		
					147,014	05
WOODS AND FORESTS.						
Bonus.....			1,340,696	76		
Timber dues.....			901,744	26		
Ground rent.....			63,057	85		
Transfer fees.....			1,857	25		
					2,307,856	12
Mining Licenses.....			2,241	40		
Casual fees.....	394	54				
Cullers' fees.....	272	00				
Assay fees.....	863	80				
			1,530	34		
Algonquin Park.....	108	80				
Rondeau Park.....	474	90				
Forest Reserves.....	62	00				
			645	70		
					4,417	44
REFUNDS.						
Wood Ranging.....			18	20		
Inspection fees.....			13	10		
Mining Inspection.....			291	95		
					323	25
					\$2,459,110	86

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

(Appendix No. 5.)

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1903, which are Considered as Special Funds.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Clergy Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	2,041 20	
Interest.....	2,054 75	4,095 95
<i>Common School Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	3,580 50	
Interest.....	6,884 50	10,465 00
<i>Grammar School Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	584 26	
Interest.....	866 19	1,450 45
<i>University Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	1,290 01	
Interest.....	57 85	1,347 86
<i>Railway Lands.</i>		
Principal.....	17 60	
Interest.....	7 40	25 00
		\$ 17,384 26

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

(Appendix No. 6.)

STATEMENT of the Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1903.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
AGENTS' SALARIES.						
<i>Land.</i>						
Annis, A. E.	200	00				
Armstrong, John	500	00				
Best, S. G.	500	00				
Buchanan, Thos.	300	00				
Campbell, Wm.	300	00				
Cockburn, J. D.	500	00				
Eastland, T. G.	300	00				
Ellis, James	500	00				
Hamilton, Alex.	100	00				
Handy, E.	500	00				
Hartle, Wm.	350	00				
Hessen, W. H.	203	53				
Hollands, C. J.	300	00				
Kirk, Wm.	500	00				
Ruttan, J. F.	124	60				
Ryan, T. J.	500	00				
Scarlett, J. S.	500	00				
Seegmiller, M.	170	60				
Stephenson, Wm.	300	00				
Stewart, C. R.	500	00				
Stewart, James.	300	00				
Tait, J. R.	300	00				
Whelan, John.	300	00				
Whalen, R. V.	337	44				
Wood, A. W.	100	00				
Young, H. W.	300	00				
			8,785	57		
<i>Timber.</i>						
Campbell, P. C.	1,066	00				
Christie, W. P.	133	34				
Garrow, E.	1,400	00				
Halliday, F.	1,200	00				
Henderson, C.	1,500	00				
Kennedy, John	1,600	00				
Margach, Wm.	1,600	00				
Munro, H.	1,200	00				
McWilliams, J. B.	2,500	00				
Sleeman, Geo.	1,246	00				
			13,445	34		
AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Land.</i>						
Annis, A. E.	18	41				
Armstrong, John	318	03				
Best, S. G.	22	25				
Buchanan, Thos.	4	84				
Campbell, Wm.	31	85				
Cockburn, J. D.	11	24				
Eastland, T. G.	12	71				
Ellis, James	19	37				
Handy, E.	12	58				
Hartle, Wm.	8	41				
Hessen, W. H.	5	00				
Kirk, Wm.	21	23				
Ruttan, J. F.	114	34				
Ryan, T. J.	22	75				
Scarlett, J. S.	9	90				
Stephenson, Wm.	55	00				
Carried forward	687	91	22,230	91		

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	687	91	22,230	91		
<i>AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS — Concluded.</i>						
<i>Land.—Concluded.</i>						
Stewart, C. R.....						
Tait, J. R.....	6	80				
Whelan, John.....	15	17				
Whalen, R. V.....	8	53				
Wood, A. W.....	1	35				
Young, H. W.....	13	54				
	17	00				
			750	30		
<i>Timber.</i>						
Campbell, P. C.....	734	98				
Garrow, E.....	178	79				
Halliday, F.....	279	74				
Henderson, C.....	559	14				
Kennedy, John.....	141	41				
Margach, Wm.....	2,012	44				
McWilliams, J. B.....	812	05				
Sleeman, Geo.....	750	80				
			5,469	35		
<i>Homestead Inspector.</i>						
Scott, W. F., disbursements.....			100	00		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Ames, D., guarding islands in Laboro and Dog lakes.....	20	00				
Brady, Jno., inspecting lot 31 in 7 Raglan.....	20	00				
Bilton, Geo., guarding islands in Mud and Loon lakes.....	25	00				
Brodie, D. M., travelling expenses.....	3	50				
Binnie, G., inspecting lot 23 in 19 Proton.....	6	50				
Cross, A. E., inspecting lands in Joly and Chapman.....	227	05				
Davis, S., guarding Leonard Islands.....	20	00				
Forbes, F. S., disbursements, acting agent, Richards Landing.....	4	52				
Maughan, J., disbursements, acting agent at Sault Ste. Marie.....	85	38				
Smith, J., inspecting N. W. quarter 36 Devlin.....	2	00				
			413	95		
<i>CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.</i>						
<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Darby, E. J., agent.....	1,250	00				
Larose, S. C., clerk.....	900	00				
Rent.....	500	00	2,150	00		
Disbursements.....	78	72				
			578	72		
<i>Quebec.</i>						
Nicholson, B., agent.....	1,500	00				
Harvey, Thos., caretaker and messenger.....	150	00				
Rent.....	125	00	1,650	00		
Disbursements.....	244	45				
			369	45		
					2,019	45
					33,712	68
<i>Carried forward</i>						

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					33,712	68
WOOD RANGING.						
Brady, John.....			1,154	15		
Bolt, James.....			85	63		
Bremner, J. L.....			1,867	89		
Carroll, W.....			180	00		
Christie, W. P.....			1,400	00		
Crawford, A. C.....			2,127	67		
Campbell, J. W. C.....			862	55		
Campbell, Wm.....			78	00		
Cross, A. E.....			185	95		
Devine, M. J.....			687	80		
Elliott, Geo. E.....			1,152	00		
Fraser, Duncan.....			524	00		
Fraser, W. C.....			111	00		
Gaudette, Jno.....			96	00		
Halliday, Jas.....			1,152	80		
Henderson, Chas.....			20	00		
Hurd, J. N.....			130	00		
Johnson, Samuel.....			262	00		
Johnson, S. M.....			1,650	76		
Jerois, Hy.....			760	21		
John, F.....			134	64		
Kirk, W. J.....			484	90		
Kennedy, John.....			707	78		
Lewis, Clifford.....			187	50		
Lloyd, E. B.....			659	01		
Loughrin, L.....			368	75		
McGillivray, A.....			564	03		
McCogherty, P.....			906	25		
McFarlane, J. W.....			846	98		
McGown, Wm.....			1,562	77		
McCracken, Jno.....			330	55		
McConachie, Jno.....			392	50		
McDonald, D. F.....			96	60		
Malone, W. P.....			796	78		
Maughan, Joseph.....			1,711	70		
Moore, D. H.....			1,788	37		
Mooney, Thos.....			886	60		
Murdock, Jno.....			273	00		
Margach, James A.....			1,157	35		
Obir, O.....			471	25		
Pardee, H. M.....			114	00		
Pearson, J. J.....			598	00		
Quinn, Wm.....			1,480	85		
Robinson, Wm.....			1,609	85		
Regan, John.....			1,350	00		
Sinclair, Finlay.....			1,496	03		
Trivett, W. F.....			626	00		
Taylor, Thos. G.....			508	00		
Widdifield, C. H.....			100	00		
Waterworth, James.....			100	00		
White, J. B.....			1,965	15		
Wigg, Thos.....			1,624	25		
Young, Cyril T.....			764	92		
Young, R. H.....			153	00		
					41,305	74
FIRE RANGING.						
Armstrong, John E.....			97	50		
Aussant, Toussaint.....			80	00		
Aylward, James.....			102	00		
Archer, George.....			131	00		
Airheart, Asel.....			6	00		
Austin, Chas.....			105	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			521	50	75,018	42

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		521 50	75,018 42
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.			
Booth, J. R.—disbursements.....		150 10	
Burk, Henry.....		87 50	
Body, Wm.....		181 00	
Brimacombe, Wm. M.....		118 00	
Buchanan, Robt.....		64 00	
Bowland, John.....		106 00	
Fanning, E.J.....		131 00	
Bethuen, Wm.....		105 00	
Beaudry, Jno.....		131 00	
Borrow, E.....		131 00	
Brisard, J. W.....1902		118 00	
Brown, Robt W.....		93 00	
Brown, Hugh R.....		131 00	
Beach, Alain A.....		125 00	
Burns, Geo. F.....	124 00		
Disbursements.....	37 25		
		161 25	
Burns, Clifton H.....		84 00	
Coghlan, Thos.....	140 00		
Disbursements.....	3 00		
		143 00	
Carrol, W. W.....		106 00	
Campbell, James.....	132 00		
Disbursements.....	64 50		
		196 50	
Campbell, Henderson.....		137 00	
Campbell, George.....		108 00	
Campbell, Wm.....		225 00	
Christlan, Hy.....		114 00	
Casselmann, Wm.....		131 00	
Columbus, F. K.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	9 50		
		140 50	
Corringan, M. B.....		96 00	
Cousins, James.....	123 00		
Disbursements.....	7 50		
		130 50	
Chamberlain, B. E.....		82 00	
Code, Thos.....		72 00	
Cahill, M. L.....		252 50	
Crombie, Jno.....		118 00	
Conway, Richard.....		119 00	
Collins, Chas.....		104 00	
Carmichael, Hy.....	108 00		
Disbursements.....	64 63		
		172 63	
Christie, Peter R.....		120 00	
Cunningham, Joseph.....1902	132 00		
“ “.....1903	132 00		
		264 00	
Cloutier, Jno.....		131 00	
Carriere, Arthur.....		131 00	
Caswell, Edwin.....		127 00	
Carlin, Thos.....	131 00		
Disbursements.....	1 00		
		132 00	
Cole, Geo.....		127 00	
Coo, Herbert A. E., ranger's badges.....		30 00	
Connors, Larry.....1902		105 00	
Curtin, David.....		127 00	
Dudeau, Jno.....1902		105 00	
Driver, Joseph.....		130 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		6,864 98	75,018 42

(Appendix No. 6.—Continued).

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			6,364	98	75,018	42
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Driver, James.....			131	00		
Devaulieur, Emille.....			80	00		
Driscoll, Edward.....			129	00		
Dufond, Ignace.....			110	00		
Duff, A. T.....			48	75		
Dyke, M.....			111	00		
Dennison, Harry.....			135	00		
Dunnivan, Jno.....			131	00		
Doolittle, Chas., 1902.....	104	00				
" 1903.....	123	00				
			227	00		
Dawkins, Jno.....	92	00				
Disbursements.....	55	75				
			147	75		
Didier, L. P.....			72	00		
Dzwankowskie, Mat.....	325	00				
Disbursements.....	18	31				
			343	31		
Doyle, T. J..... 1902.....	77	00				
" 1903.....	131	00				
			268	00		
Davidson, Alex T.....	302	50				
Disbursements.....	19	75				
			322	25		
Devine, M. T.....	347	50				
Disbursements.....	49	65				
			397	15		
Doherty, Wm.....	380	00				
Disbursements.....	91	54				
			471	54		
Edwards, E. D.....			146	00		
Emlaw, Oliver.....			48	00		
Erwin, Thos.....			133	00		
Fraser, John.....			66	00		
Fraser, W. A.....			119	00		
Fraser, Alex..... 1902.....	131	00				
" 1903.....	131	00				
			262	00		
French, Michael.....			131	00		
Faries, Richard.....			131	00		
Finlayson, J. H.....			115	00		
Fairbairn, N. H.....			116	00		
Garceau, A.....			131	00		
Gonglon, Arthur.....			131	00		
Grant, B. A.....			93	00		
Grozelle, A. D.....			122	00		
Gagnon, George.....			12	00		
Gagnon, Noel.....			151	00		
Gonu, James.....			102	00		
Gardiner, John.....	417	00				
Disbursements.....	53	80				
			470	80		
Gardiner, Wm.....	197	50				
Disbursements.....	5	00				
			202	50		
Gonglon, Arsene.....			50	00		
Gaynan, Joseph.....			70	00		
Grawberger, Thos.....			131	00		
Graulx, Arthur.....			98	25		
Guthrie, Jno.....	130	00				
Disbursements.....	2	00				
			132	00		
Hanson, Thos.....			129	00		
Hoff, J. T. Morris.....			50	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			12,752	28	75,018	42

(Appendix No. 6—Continued.)

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		12,752 28	75,018 42
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>			
Hawkins, Wm.		129 00	
Hanrahan, Jno.		113 00	
Hurd, Cyrus		105 00	
Hazleton, John		45 00	
Henry, James C.		102 00	
Hillman, Alex.		131 00	
Hayes, Martin		129 00	
Henderson, R. R.		105 00	
Henderson, Arthur		131 00	
Haley, Edw.	135 00		
Disbursements	3 75		
Hunt, J. W.	120 00	138 75	
Disbursements	5 25		
Heise, Geo.	387 50	125 25	
Disbursements	31 95		
Jonasen, Daniel		419 45	
James, Martin		123 00	
Jackson, George		46 00	
Kennedy, Sylvester		103 00	
Kennedy, Robt.		129 00	
Kennedy, Wm.	105 00	57 00	
Disbursements	3 30		
Kennedy, Daniel		108 30	
King, Neil A.		157 50	
Kirk, W. J.		100 00	
Kingston, James		114 00	
Lawson, David		131 00	
Disbursements	137 00		
	12 75		
Lamarche, Jno.	92 00	149 75	
Disbursements	17 06		
Ledgerwood, Wm.	407 50	109 06	
Disbursements	89 07		
Lewis, Jno.		496 57	
Logan, Hugh	1901	105 00	
Lapointe, J. J.	1902	17 00	
"	1903		
	73 00		
	122 00		
Latour, Alfred		195 00	
Disbursements	124 00		
	55 65		
Long, H. E.		179 65	
Law, W. J.		118 00	
Lemyre, Meddy		124 00	
Langan, Thos. J.		102 00	
Lavois, Benjamin		116 00	
Leroux, Chas.		131 00	
LeBlanc, Oliver		131 00	
LeBlanc, Eustace		131 00	
Labrie, Isidore		77 00	
Labrash, J. P.		131 00	
McEwan, Samuel		130 00	
McAdam, James	118 00		
Disbursements	3 00		
McInn's, Angus D.	77 00	121 00	
Disbursements	382 01		
		459 01	
<i>Carried forward</i>		18,648 57	75,018 42

(Appendix No. 6.—Continued.)

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	.....	18,648 57	75,018 42
FIRE RANGING.—Continued.			
McDermid, Alex .....	.....	49 00	
McLaren, G. David .....	.....	134 00	
McIntyre, Wm .....	.....	186 00	
McColl, Archd. ....	.....	131 00	
McMullen, Alex.	103 00		
Disbursements	64 93		
		167 93	
McNab, Angus .....	.....	110 00	
McFadden, Edw.	1902 131 00		
“	1903 131 00		
		262 00	
McGarvey, Robt. ....	.....	105 00	
McKay, Angus .....	.....	131 00	
McGuey, Dennis .....	.....	136 00	
McKie, Jno. P. ....	.....	131 00	
McKenzie, Murdock ..	290 00		
Disbursements	48 99		
		338 99	
McKenzie, Louis	105 00		
Disbursements	33 38		
		138 38	
McConachie, Jno.	360 00		
Disbursements	5 00		
		365 00	
McPhee, Hugh	1902 130 00		
“	1903 131 00		
		261 00	
McGhie, Chas	1902 101 00		
“	1093 131 00		
		232 00	
McColgan, E. R.	115 00		
Disbursements	172 15		
		287 15	
McCogherty, P.	820 00		
Disbursements	82 41		
		902 41	
McCogherty J. T.	250 00		
Disbursements	15 75		
		265 75	
McCaffray, James	125 00		
Disbursements	15 00		
		140 00	
McIlroy, P. J. ....	.....	116 00	
McIlroy, Daniel	105 00		
Disbursements	2 00		
		107 00	
Macfarlane, R. L.	120 00		
Disbursements	58 13		
		178 13	
Macdonald, Jno. D.	317 50		
Disbursements	13 50		
		331 00	
McDonald, John .....	.....	96 00	
McDonald, Donald .....	.....	123 00	
McDonald, David .....	.....	131 00	
McDonell, Alex. ....	.....	
Disbursements .....	.....	21 00	
McDonald, W. H.	1902	123 00	
McDonald, A. J. ....	.....	90 00	
Miller, Jno. W. ....	.....	86 00	
Monaghan, Jno. R. ....	.....	109 00	
Mosher, Dan'l. ....	.....	180 00	
Mercier, Pat'k. ....	.....	131 00	
May, Hy. ....	.....	117 00	
Murphy, James .....	.....	131 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	.....	25,142 31	75,018 42

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			25,142	31	75,018	42
<i>FIRE RANGING.—Continued.</i>						
Montroy, Joseph.....			132	00		
Moore, Geo.....			131	00		
Myles, Wm.....			98	25		
Marshall, Wm.....			104	00		
Malloy, Mark.....			131	00		
Maher, P.....			105	00		
Milne, Albert.....			138	75		
Maloney, T.....	375	00				
Disbursements.....	7	65				
Noilan, James.....			382	65		
O'Brien, Philip.....	95	00	131	00		
Disbursements.....	45	38				
O'Neil, A. J.....	471	00	140	38		
Disbursements.....	4	40				
O'Neill, P. F.....			475	40		
O'Connor, Jno.....			24	00		
Oram, Jno.....			131	00		
Owens, Rich'd.....	105	00	135	00		
Disbursements.....	62	00				
Perrigo, Andrew.....	131	00	167	00		
Disbursements.....	25	77				
Piper, Rich'd.....			156	77		
Page, Geo.....			131	00		
Peelar, Ch's.....	1902	98 25	131	00		
do.....	1903	98 25				
Payie, Nelson.....			196	50		
Palmer, Hy.....	1901	97 00				
Piche, Jno.....	1902	135 00				
Pilon, Xavier.....		131 00				
Paul, Wesley.....		131 00				
Ranson, Jno.....		131 00				
Rath, Wm.....		79 00				
Regan, A. R.....		96 00				
Ritchie, David.....		83 00				
Rawson, Chs. E.....		77 00				
Raymond, Chs.....	302	50				
Robinson, Leonard.....	16	20				
Disbursements.....			318	70		
Ross, Kenneth G.....	254	00				
Disbursements.....	28	10				
Rancier, Geo.....			282	10		
Reynolds, Jno.....	63	00	100	00		
Disbursements.....	6	00				
Scantlin, James.....	126	00				
Disbursements.....	6	00				
Smith, Leslie.....	132	00	132	00		
Disbursements.....	8	00				
Smith, Joseph.....			140	00		
Skuce, Thos.....	144	00	121	00		
Disbursements.....	86	88				
Scott, Fred. H.....			230	88		
Sims, Thos.....			44	00		
St. Laurent, Joseph.....			131	00		
Carried forward.....			31,053	69	75,018	42

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			31,053	69	75,018	42
FIRE RANGING.—Concluded.						
Seely, S.			131	00		
Simpson, Alex.			93	00		
Secard, F. K.			131	00		
Spreadboro, Geo.			146	25		
Santo, Peter			104	00		
Sheridan, Peter			105	00		
Shields, Geo.			72	00		
Saucier, O.			70	00		
Thivierge, X.			137	00		
Tremblay, Alex. 1902			62	50		
Took, K.			131	00		
Trudeau, Adelard.			63	00		
Trudeau, Paul			131	00		
Telgman, Otto E.			400	00		
Urich, J. C., disbursements.			17	23		
Urquhart, Jno.			57	00		
Vaudette, Eustache.	98	25				
Disbursements.	56	00				
Vaudoski, Jno. 1902			154	25		
Volker, Philip D.			79	00		
Weart, F. B.			131	00		
Wilson, J. C.	119	00	131	00		
Disbursements.	11	59				
Winters, Jno.	80	00	130	59		
Disbursements.	102	03				
Winters, Jno. W.			182	03		
Wallace, Geo.			106	00		
Watters, Thos.			118	00		
Walsh, Isaac 1901			119	00		
Young, Robt J.			75	00		
Young, Wm.			62	00		
Yuill, Jno. B.	72	00	131	00		
Disbursements.	21	63				
Yomans, James. 1902	87	00	93	63		
do. 1903	71	00				
Disbursements.	61	00				
			209	00		
Refunds.			34,626	17		
			3,388	31		
					31,237	86
MINING DEVELOPMENT.						
<i>Rat Portage Agency.</i>						
Charlesworth, L. C., salary (2 months).			151	66		
Disbursements.			11	05		
					162	71
<i>Belleville Assay Office.</i>						
Burrows, A. G., salary.	1,000	00				
Fife, J. A., clerk.	32	50				
Hambly, G., do.	274	50				
Disbursements.	279	20	1,307	00		
do. Wells, W. J. 1902	34	85				
			314	05		
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,621	05	106,418	99

(Appendix No. 6:)—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,621 05	106,418 ^{91M} ₉₉
MINING DEVELOPMENT—Concluded.			
Supplies	431 20		
Repairs and Maintenance	223 83		
		655 03	
<i>Michipicoton Mining Division.</i>			
Boyd, D. G.	1,000 00		
Rent	17 50		
Disbursements	60 80		
		1,078 30	
<i>Inspection of Mines.</i>			
Miller, W. G., salary	3,600 00		
Disbursements	604 60		
		4,204 60	
Carter, W. E. H., disbursements		499 65	
<i>Explorations.</i>			
Coleman, A. P., salary	500 00		
Disbursements	732 23		
Culbert, M. T., services as assistant	284 00		
Disbursements	173 94		
		1,690 17	
Kay, G. F., services	310 00		
Blackburn, J., services as assistant	152 00		
Davis, H., do do	152 00		
McGregor, G., canoe man	71 31		
Disbursements	422 67		
Jarvis, T. D., disbursements	71 30		
Lochhead, Wm., do	17 75		
		1,197 03	
Graton, L. C., disbursements, 1902	57 40		
Moore, C., services, 1902	105 00		
do disbursements, 1902	68 20		
		230 60	
<i>Oil Exploration.</i>			
Bell, J. M., services	745 00		
Perles, W. A., assistant	427 00		
Kiparach, J., services	190 50		
Miron, J., do	187 50		
Miron, L., do	208 50		
Spence, K., do	183 00		
Disbursements	1,187 01		
		3,128 51	
McLose Oil Syndicate, testing for oil in Tyendinaga		500 00	
			12,528 86
CULLERS ACT.			
Campbell, P. C., disbursements		27 55	
D. vine, W., services		12 00	
Carrow, E., disbursements		14 68	
Mather, D., services		8 00	
McCogherty, P., disbursements		13 00	
McDonald, J. H., do	11 00		
do services	12 00		
		23 00	
McWilliams, J. B., disbursements		17 70	
Turnbull, W., services	8 00		
Disbursements	2 00		
		10 00	
Advertising		86 92	
			212 85
<i>Carried forward</i>			121,436 78
2 C.L.			

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			121,436 78
FOREST RESERVES.			
<i>Temagami Reserve.</i>			
Dent, I., services.....	487 50		
Disbursements.....	21 45	508 95	
Evans, W. H., services.....	367 50		
Disbursements.....	22 10		
Friday, Jas., services.....		389 60	
Katt, A. do.....		284 00	
Laughrin, L. do.....	669 00	242 00	
Disbursements.....	62 45		
McGregor, P., services.....	425 00	731 45	
Disbursements.....	12 10		
McLean, Jno., services.....		437 10	
O'Leary, G., services.....	252 50	248 00	
Disbursements.....	15 75		
Petrant, Jno., services.....		268 25	
Petrant, Wm., do.....		220 00	
Paul, A. do.....	200 00	260 00	
Disbursements.....	1 75		
Southworth, H. S., services.....	496 50	201 75	
Disbursements.....	35 78		
Turner, Jno., services.....		532 28	
Turner, Jos. do.....		370 00	
Whitebear, F. do.....		284 00	
Young, P. do.....	487 50	302 00	
Disbursements.....	20 85		
Supplies.....		508 35	
		316 62	
		6,084 35	
<i>Sabley Reserve.</i>			
Munro, H., salary.....		100 00	
<i>Eastern Reserve.</i>			
Wensley, F. H., services.....	176 00		
Wood, A. W., services.....	250 00		
Disbursements.....	50 50	476 50	
			6,660 83
TIMBER SALE.			
Ryan, Peter, auctioneer's fees.....		5,000 00	
Advertising.....		3,948 69	
			8 948 69
SURVEYS.			
			80,777 73
BOARD OF SURVEYORS.			
			200 00
REFUNDS.			
			54 000 76
<i>Carried forward</i>			272,048 81

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					272,024	81
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>Bureau of Mines.</i>						
Printing and binding.....	641	75				
Stationery.....	658	90				
			1,300	65		
Postage.....	144	66				
Telegraphing.....	53	30				
Express cartage, &c.....	93	40				
			291	36		
Advertising.....	243	25				
Subscriptions.....	80	76				
Books.....	87	55				
			411	56		
Maps.....	142	94				
Photo supplies, &c.....	14	74				
			157	68		
Gibson, T. W., travelling expenses.....	83	20				
Carter, W. E. H., do.....	20	75				
			103	95		
Hertzeberg (A. L., Report on Peat.....			50	00		
Typewriter (diff. of exchange).....			60	00		
Extra clerks.....			153	70		
Sundries.....			37	36		
					2,566	26
<i>Colonization and Forestry</i>						
Printing and Binding.....	86	60				
Stationery.....	183	63				
			270	32		
Postage.....	276	10				
Telegraphing.....	75	23				
			351	33		
Subscription, &c.....	59	03				
Books.....	110	50				
Photo supplies, &c.....	28	60				
			198	13		
Extra clerks.....	598	47				
Rent of typewriter.....	20	00				
Sundries.....	82	60				
			701	07		
Southworth, T., travelling expenses.....			350	00		
					1,870	85
<i>Departmental.</i>						
Printing and binding.....	1,338	09				
Stationery.....	2,910	20				
			4,248	29		
Postage.....	1,260	56				
Express.....	156	18				
			1,416	74		
Telegraphing.....	355	15				
Telephoning.....	167	35				
Cab hire.....	91	75				
Car fare.....	60	00				
			674	25		
Extra clerks.....			4,682	36		
Subscriptions.....	261	77				
Advertising.....	69	70				
			331	47		
Maps.....	649	30				
Books.....	64	60				
Typewriters, rent and repairs.....	282	75				
Stamps and repairs.....	30	90				
			1,027	53		
<i>Carried forward</i>			12,380	66	276,461	92

(Appendix No. 6.)—Concluded.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			12,380	66	270,461	92
CONTINGENCIES.—Concluded.						
Davis, E. J., Hon., travelling expenses.....	125	00				
Jones, C. S., do	111	55				
Yates, G. W., do	47	32				
White, Aubrey, do	131	00				
			414	87		
Sundries			113	15		
					12,908	68
<i>Military Grants.</i>						
Printing and binding	239	90				
Lithographing certificates.....	975	00				
Stationery.....	219	88				
			1,434	78		
Extra clerks.....	2,208	16				
Postage	350	82				
Sundries	23	75				
			2,582	73		
					4,017	51
					\$293,388	11

D. G. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. 7.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Account of various Services, under the direction of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1903.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.						
<i>Exhibitions.</i>						
Armstrong, J. disbursements.....	87	80				
Burris, R. A. do	78	76				
Robertson, James, services	42	00				
do Disbursements	29	20				
			71	20		
Dockrell, A. C. services	45	00				
Maughan, J. do	4	00				
McCosh, D. services	28	00				
Disbursements	81	75				
			109	75		
Collecting grasses etc	176	50				
Labor	27	70				
Cartage	17	50				
Supplies.....	104	97				
			723	18		
Varley, W. B. revising pamphlets	25	00				
Grant, J. M., travelling expenses.....	59	00				
			64	00		
Press Excursion to Temiskaming			238	00		
Inspection of Gorham	92	87				
Blazing line in Pacaud	44	00				
			136	87		
<i>Brought forward</i>					1,162	65

Appendix No. 7.—Concluded.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of various Services, under the direction of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1903.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,162 05	
<i>Immigration Office Union Station.</i>			
Persse, R. M. Travelling expenses.	82 20		
do Disbursements.	20 00		
Rent.....	300 00		
Office cleaning.....	42 00		
Maintenance.....	193 00		
		637 20	
Carriage of Immigrants.....	1,954 83		
Meals do.....	527 70		
Guides fees.....	1,291 00		
		3,173 53	
Advertising.....	3,886 80		
Printing and Stationery.....	1,430 97		
Maps.....	280 00		
Photographs, etc.....	171 22		
		5,768 99	
Express and Freight.....	86 85		
Telegraphing.....	145 88		
		232 73	
Sundries.....		64 45	
Kyle, H. E., services and expenses re Farm labor Immigration.....		996 91	
Expenses of Liverpool Office.....		4,827 61	
			16,863 47
<i>DIAMOND DRILLS.</i>			
Roche, E. K., salary.....	1,083 42		
Disbursements.....	186 27		
		1,269 69	
Roche, W. W., salary.....	1,000 08		
Disbursements.....	174 06		
		1,174 14	
Ellis, A. E., travelling expenses.....	33 85		
Lloyd, A. do.....	29 70		
		63 55	
Carbons.....		6,208 62	
Freight, express and teaming.....	1,194 39		
Labor.....	4,826 39		
		6,020 78	
Supplies.....	2,233 19		
Drill furnishings.....	866 67		
		3,099 86	
Sundries.....		27 20	
		17,863 84	
Refunds.....		14,071 93	
			3,791 91
MINING SCHOOLS.....			1,077 63
IRON MINING FUND.....			25,000 00
ALGONQUIN PARK.....			7,562 48
RONDEAU PARK.....			3,327 68
			57,623 17

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

D. G. ROSS,

Accountant.

(Appendix

WOODS AND

Statement of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

Agencies.	Area covered by timber license.	QUALITY AND					
		Sawlogs.				Boom and	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.	
		Pieces.	Feet, B. M.	Pieces.	Feet, B. M.	Pieces.	Feet, B. M.
Western Timber District....	9,231	8,842,158	549,488,617	639,307	35,536,504	168,896	28,080,831
Belleville Timber District...	1,165	318,098	25,901,976	343,979	13,076,545	12,271	3,974,555
Ottawa Timber District.....	6,637	1,449,686	104,576,242	267,929	9,570,131	60,829	7,829,556
	17,033	10,609,942	679,966,835	1,251,215	58,183,180	241,996	39,834,442

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

Agencies.	Cordwood.		Tan Bark.	Railway Ties.	Posts.	Telegraph Poles.	Shingle Bolts.	Head blocks.
	Hard.	Soft.						
	Cords.	Cords.		Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.
Western Timber District ...	113,573	19,469	16,484	2,091,684	747	1,785	319	81
Belleville Timber District...	1,297	193	3,207	3,630	3,219	840	33	.....
Ottawa Timber District.....	60	2,004	.....	55,259	722	263	.....	.....
	114,930	21,666	19,691	2,150,573	4,688	2,888	352	81

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in charge.

No. 8.)

FORESTS.

Rent, and Bonus during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER

Dimension Timber.		Square Timber.								
Other.		White Pine.		Ash, Birch, Cedar.		Pile Timber.		Pine, Lineal ft.		Cedar.
Pieces.	Feet, B.M.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.	Cubic feet	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Lineal ft.
47,994	3,965,471	11,362	601,491	A 75 B 992	1,317 20,283	6,361	482,523	80	1,840	110,101
7,532	1,195,653	.....	.....	C 20	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,453
47,807	2,823,250	3,650	205,285	B 235	6,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,749
108,333	7,984,374	15,012	806,777	A 75 B 1,227 C 20	1,317 26,360 374	6,361	482,523	80	1,840	480,303

TIMBER, ETC.—Continued.

Pulpwood.	Heading bolts.	Amounts accrued.						
		Transfer bonus.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber dues.	Bonus.	Ground rent	Total.
Cords.	Cords.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
59,323	4,342	1,783 25	9,225 66	9,772 17	899,404 46	1,398,401 37	37,645 25	2,356,232 16
180	.....	.....	620 50	536 25	41,110 98	.....	4,575 00	46,842 73
1,521	.....	74 00	677 31	1,001 72	130,052 25	.....	20,400 00	152,205 28
11,027	4,342	1,857 25	10,523 47	11,310 14	1,070,567 69	1,398,401 37	62,620 25	2,555,280 17

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 9.)

WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
Amount of Western District Collections at Department	2,060,838	97		
Collections at Quebec	19,932	43		
			2,080,771	40
Amount of Belleville Collections	33,049	18		
			33,049	18
Amount of Ottawa Collections	189,354	03		
Collections at Quebec	4,181	51		
			193,535	54
			\$2,307,356	12

J. A. G. CROZIER,

Chief Clerk in charge.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 10.)

Statement of Patents, etc., issued by the Patents Branch during the year 1903.

	Number.
Crown Lands	501
School do	47
Mining do	63
Public do (late Clergy Reserves)	31
Free Grant Lands (A.A.)	101
do do (under Act of 1880)	334
Rainy River Lands (Mining and Crown)	65
Mining Leases	235
Licenses of Occupation	18
Rondeau Harbor Leases	2
Crown Leases	4
Mining Lands (University) Sales	2
do do do Leases	1
Pine	2
Total	1,406

CHARLES S. JONES,

Chief Clerk.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 11.)

Statement showing the number of locatees and of acres located; of purchasers and of acres sold; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties; and of patents issued under The Free Grants and Homesteads Acts, during the year 1903.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No of Persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Baxter ..	Muskoka	Wm. Kirk, Bracebridge	6	588	1	3	2	4
Brunel ..	"	"	1	100	1	3	1	1
Chaffey ..	"	"	7	798	2	101	8	2
Draper ..	"	"	1	97	1	97	2	2
Franklin ..	"	"	7	793	3	244	7	9
Macaulay ..	"	"	2	198	1	40	2	1
Medora ..	"	"	7	891	1	40	7	9
Monck ..	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morrison ..	"	"	12	1,385	1	1	9	1
Muskoka ..	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
McLean ..	"	"	2	400	1	15	13	2
Oakley ..	"	"	10	1,217	1	15	13	2
Ridout ..	"	"	1	100	1	2	16	1
Ryde ..	"	"	4	379	1	1	2	1
Sherbourne ..	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sinclair ..	"	"	12	1,525	1	1	12	5
Stephenson ..	"	"	1	89	1	1	1	3
Stisted ..	"	"	2	299	1	81	4	7
Watt ..	"	"	2	191	1	1	2	2
Wood ..	"	"	12	1,738	1	1	11	3
Cardwell ..	Parry Sound	James Ellis, Parry Harbor	5	771	2	235	7	6
Carling ..	"	"	4	500	1	5	5	3
Christie ..	"	"	6	1,189	1	9	2	2
Conger ..	"	"	6	846	5	131	2	1
Ferguson ..	"	"	2	298	1	23	8	3
Foley ..	"	"	4	428	1	23	8	3
Hagerman ..	"	"	3	421	1	8	1	1
Humphrey ..	"	"	1	30	2	388	6	3
Monteith ..	"	"	13	2,013	1	9	3	3
McConkey ..	"	"	5	984	1	3	1	1
McDougall ..	"	"	4	451	1	3	2	3
McKellar ..	"	"	2	396	8	263	1	5
McKenzie ..	"	"	2	376	8	263	1	5
Shawanaga ..	"	"	1	100	1	1	11	3
Wilson ..	"	"	1	100	1	1	11	3
Chapman ..	"	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	6	927	1	99	7	1
Coft ..	"	"	8	1,471	3	97	10	3
Ferrie ..	"	"	2	290	1	2	1	1
Gurd ..	"	"	9	1,534	6	158	5	11
Lorant ..	"	"	9	1,466	2	71	7	5
Macfar ..	"	"	11	1,817	1	8	19	11
Mills ..	"	"	7	918	1	3	9	9
Pringle ..	"	"	12	1,871	1	8	9	9
Ryerson ..	"	"	7	1,140	1	53	11	4
Spence ..	"	"	10	1,408	4	204	9	5
Strong ..	"	"	2	792	1	8	4	4
Armour ..	"	E. Handy, Emsdale	4	499	1	100	7	7
Bethune ..	"	"	7	1,114	2	24	6	3
Joly ..	"	"	11	1,697	1	2	17	6
McMurrich ..	"	"	5	619	1	7	2	2
Perry ..	"	"	2	314	1	4	5	5
Powellfoot ..	"	"	3	400	12	560	6	8
Chisholm ..	"	J. S. Scarlett, Powassan	18	2,808	2	80	7	7
Hardy ..	"	"	4	758	1	11	2	2
Hinsworth ..	"	"	28	3,425	1	28	8	8
Laurier ..	"	"	7	1,200	1	11	11	11
Nipissing ..	"	"	18	2,400	1	25	5	5
Patterson ..	"	"	4	520	1	3	3	3

(Appendix No. 11.)—Continued.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Anson.....	Haliburton	Wm. Hartle, Minden	3	289	1	1		1
Glamorgan.....	"	"	5	915	1	23	6	1
Hindon.....	"	"						
Lutterworth.....	"	"	10	1,217	2	15	6	2
Minden.....	"	"	9	1,198	3	230	15	7
Snowdon.....	"	"	7	1,006			3	3
Stanhope.....	"	"	5	652			2	
Anstruther.....	Peterboro	T. G. Eastland, Apsley	6	871	3	96	14	3
Burleigh.....	"	"	3	364	7	114		10
Chandos.....	"	"	2	272			3	2
Methuen.....	"	"	4	437	26	45		
Cardiff.....	"	C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	6	657			4	6
Cavendish.....	"	"	3	305	3	28	3	5
Galway.....	"	"	5	504			3	1
Monmouth.....	Haliburton	"	17	2,498	6	360	8	2
Bangor.....	Hastings	"	3	339	1	30	1	2
McClure.....	"	"	4	658				
Wicklow.....	"	"	1	111	1	11		1
Carlow.....	"	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	16	1,977	4	400		7
Cashel.....	"	"	1	99			1	5
Dungannon.....	"	"	12	1,257	2	20	10	4
Paradav.....	"	"	14	1,906	1	16	9	6
Herschel.....	"	"	5	517			5	3
Limerick.....	"	"						
Mayo.....	"	"	6	629			5	2
Monteagle.....	"	"	8	830			7	5
Wollaston.....	"	"	3	288			2	4
Abinger.....	Addington	A. W. Wood, Plevna	2	194				
Denbigh.....	"	"	3	258	1	4		1
Canonto, S.....	Frontenac	"						
Canonto, N.....	"	"						
Clarendon.....	"	"	2	148			2	2
Miller.....	"	"	3	384			2	
Palmerston.....	"	"	3	390	1	30	3	4
Algona S.....	Renfrew	"	1	100			1	3
Algona N.....	"	"	2	201			3	2
Brougham.....	"	"	10	1,672	2	83	8	6
Grattan.....	"	"	2	194	2	149	2	5
Hagarty.....	"	"	7	872	1	3	2	4
Richards.....	"	"	1	100				
Wilberforce.....	"	"	3	310			1	
Brudenell.....	"	John Whelan, Brudenell	10	1,331			7	2
Griffith.....	"	"	2	200				1
Jones.....	"	"	8	1,140	1	73		1
Lyell.....	Nipissing	"	9	1,360	1	10	2	2
Lyndoch.....	Renfrew	"	9	1,176	1	3	5	3
Matawatchan.....	"	"	5	452				1
Radcliffe.....	"	"	6	745			2	1
Raglan.....	"	"	24	3,032	8	301	2	16
Sebastopol.....	"	"	2	194	2	50	2	2
Sherwood.....	"	"	9	1,102			5	1
Alice.....	"	James Stewart, Pembroke	2	199			1	2
Buchanan.....	"	"	2	170			2	3
Cameron.....	"	"						
Fraser.....	"	"	1	202				1
Head.....	"	"			1	4		1
Maria.....	"	"	1	96				1
McKay.....	"	"						
Petawawa.....	"	"	3	402	2	102	4	6
Rolph.....	"	"	1	93			1	
Wyia.....	"	"						

(Appendix No. 11.)—Concluded.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Bonfield	Nipissing .....	.....	4	442	.....	.....	1	8
Calvin .....	" .....	.....	3	392	1	.....	5	11
Ferris .....	" .....	.....	11	1,230	2	77	2	5
Mattawan .....	" .....	.....	1	164	.....	.....	1	1
Papineau .....	" .....	.....	3	300	.....	.....	2	2
Korah	Algoma	H. N. Young St Ste. Marie.	3	320	.....	.....	3	6
Parke .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Prince	"	"	8	1,288	3	359	6	2
Plummer	"	Thos. Buchanan, Thessalon..	1	126	.....	.....	2	1
St. Joseph Island .....	.....	.....	16	1,493	1	20	14	7
Blake	Thunder Bay	W. H. Hesson, Port Arthur.	5	800	.....	.....	7	1
Conmee	"	"	10	1,564	1	161	4	15
Crooks	"	"	2	320	1	160	1	.....
Dawson Road .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dorion	"	"	21	3,413	1	4	12	1
Gillies	"	"	17	2,678	.....	.....	12	1
Gorham	"	"	3	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lybster	"	"	29	4,501	2	32	17	.....
Marks	"	"	26	4,099	3	11	10	.....
McIntyre	"	"	4	524	1	28	2	.....
McGregor	"	"	2	321	.....	.....	1	.....
O'Connor	"	"	38	5,825	3	6	34	.....
Oliver	"	"	12	1,845	1	11	9	4
Paipoonge	"	"	20	2,294	.....	.....	14	6
Scoble	"	"	17	2,570	.....	.....	9	.....
Strange	"	"	15	2,104	1	2	8	.....
Atwood	Rainy River	Wm. Campbell, Stratton....	1	161	1	40	3	3
Blue	"	"	35	5,561	1	82	22	.....
Curran	"	"	5	808	1	20	5	3
Dilke	"	"	3	329	3	8	3	3
Morley	"	"	14	2,041	9	233	14	11
McCrosson	"	"	15	2,224	2	153	1	.....
Nelles	"	"	57	8,901	.....	.....	11	.....
Pattullo	"	"	24	3,615	2	158	14	2
Roseberry .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Shenston	"	"	7	809	11	238	7	10
Spohn	"	"	1	164	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutherland	"	"	6	944	1	80	.....	.....
Sifton	"	"	18	2,932	1	17	.....	.....
Tait	"	"	29	4,573	6	400	15	2
Worthington	"	"	5	683	.....	.....	3	4
Aylsworth	"	Wm. Stephenson, Emo.....	5	704	2	78	3	2
Barwick .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	3
Burris	"	"	44	7,573	6	236	32	1
Carpenter	"	"	21	3,278	6	158	19	6
Crozier	"	"	14	2,238	12	571	8	8
Devlin	"	"	11	1,706	18	381	12	25
Dobie	"	"	42	6,752	11	432	23	5
Kingsford	"	"	37	5,943	3	109	4	.....
Lash	"	"	13	1,987	4	92	8	2
Mather	"	"	40	6,529	14	756	17	.....
Miscampbell	"	"	19	2,972	11	481	11	1
Pratt	"	"	17	2,762	1	81	.....	.....
Roddick	"	"	1	80	2	87	1	2
Woodyatt	"	"	4	484	3	198	2	5
			1,385	201,042	306	11,201	954	529

E. S. WILLIAMSON,
Clerk in Charge.AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 12.)

Statement of work done in the Military Lands Branch of the Department of Crown Lands
during the year.

Letters received.....	11,500
do. written.....	8,000
Certificates issued.....	3,650
Documents issued in connection with certificates.....	14,600
Pamphlets do.....	4,000
Maps do.....	16,000
Forms do.....	3,000

R. H. BROWNE,
Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 13.)

Statement of the number of Letters received and mailed by the Department
in 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Year.	Letters received.							Names indexed.	Orders-in-Council.	Returned Letters.	Letters, circulars and reports mailed from Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Mines.	Colonization and Forestry.	Military Land Grants.	Totals.				
1901	15,184	7,340	5,783	4,402	3,174	20,000	55,883	47,312	123	72	43,200
1902	15,055	6,480	5,339	3,828	6,299	11,400	48,401	45,207	98	62	48,500
1903	16,750	6,612	5,923	4,572	16,976	11,500	62,333	56,319	86	58	51,250

FRANK YEIGH,
Registrar.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

*Appendix No. 14.*Statement of Municipal Surveys for which instructions were issued during
the year 1903.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R. S. O., 1897, cap. 181, sec. 14, sub-sec. 4.
1	E. T. Wilkie.	643	February 27th.	To survey the line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke across lot 24, and to define the same by permanent stone or other durable monuments	
2	James L. Morris ..	644	May 2nd	To survey the road allowance between lots Nos. 5 and 6, from concession No. 3 to concession No. 8, both inclusive, in the Township of Ross, in the County of Renfrew, and to mark the same by permanent monuments on either side thereof.	
3	James A. Bell....	645	August 12th...	To survey the town line between the Township of Logan, in the County of Perth, and the Township of McKillop, in the County of Huron, from the front of the 13th concession of each of said townships northerly to the north town line of the townships, and to mark said portion of town line by durable monuments at the angles of the concession road allowances abutting on the said town line in the Townships of McKillop and Logan.	
4	E. T. Wilkie	646	August 31st. ...	To survey that part of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, from lot 25 southerly to lot No. 11, inclusive, and to mark the same by permanent monuments at the angles of the lots on each side of the concession road allowance between the above concessions.	
5	W. E. Yarnold ..	647	November 3rd..	To survey the original road allowance between lots 16 and 17, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Pickering, in the County of Ontario, and to mark the same by permanent monuments of stone or iron planted on each side of the allowance for road so as to define the limits of the above lots.	

GEO. B. KIRKPATRICK,

Director of Surveys.

-AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 15.)

Statement of municipal surveys confirmed during the year 1903.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Ins'truction.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 181, s. 14, S. S. 4.
1	Alf. J. Cameron...	619	October 7, 1899.	To survey and determine by permanent stone or iron monuments, planted on each side thereof; the allowance for road between the third and fourth concessions of the Township of Douro, north of lot number twenty-three and extending to the River Otonabee, the survey to commence at the undisputed corner between lots numbers thirteen and fourteen on the said concession road allowance between the said third and fourth concessions.	July 3rd, 1903.
2	H. H. Gibson....	638	July 7, 1902....	To survey and establish Queen street, Ann street, Hurontario street, Helen street, Brook street, Park street, High street, Port street, Toronto street and Elizabeth street, said streets being east of the River Credit, in the Village of Port Credit, in the Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, by planting stone or other durable monuments at the intersections of the said streets at the respective corners of the lots abutting thereon, and also for the survey of the road allowance between Dundas Street and the first concession south of Dundas Street on the Indian Reserve in the said Township of Toronto, from the westerly limit of lot number twelve to the easterly limit of lot number fifteen, in said Township of Toronto, and to mark same by permanent stone or other durable monuments.	November 18th, '03
3	Jas. L. Morris....	641	October 28, 1902	To survey the allowance for road between the eighth and ninth concessions of the Township of Ross from lot number one to lot number five inclusive, and to mark the same by permanent stone or other durable monuments on either side thereof.	September 14th, '03
4	Jas. L. Morris....	42	December 9, 1902	To survey the concession road allowance between the ninth and tenth concessions of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, from side road allowance between lot numbers five and six to side road allowance between lots numbers ten and eleven, and to plant stone or other durable monuments at the angles of the lots on either side of said concession road allowance between the said side roads.	October 7th, 1903.

(Appendix No. 15)—Concluded.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R. S. O., 1897. Cap 181, s 14, S.S. 4.
5	P. S. Gibson & Sons	639	March 9, 1903..	To survey the side road allowance between lots numbers five and six in the fifth concession of the Township of East Gwillimbury, and to mark the same by permanent stone or iron monuments on either side thereof at the front and at the rear of said concession, being the north-west and northeast angles of lot number five, and the south-west and south-east angles of lot number six.	December 23rd, '03
6	P. S. Gibson & Sons	640	March 9, 1903..	To survey the allowance for road between lots numbers thirty and thirty-one in the seventh concession of the Township of East Gwillimbury, and to plant stone or other durable monument on either side thereof, and at the front and rear angles of the lots abutting on said road allowance.	December 23rd, '03

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 16).

Statement of Crown surveys in progress during the year 1903.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.
1	June 26th, 1903	Jas. S. Dobie...	Survey of townships of Milligan and Warden, District of Nipissing	\$ c. 2,300 00
2	June 27th	A. T. Ward. ...	Britton and Rowell, "	2,300 00
3	June 29th	G. A. McCubbin.	Michaud and Guibord, "	1,900 00
4	June 29th	A. S. Code	Taylor and Stock, "	2,000 00
5	June 29th	W. A. McLean..	McCo l and Munro, "	2,600 00
6	June 30th	W. H. Fairchild.	German and Matheson, "	2,500 00
7	June 30th	G. L. Brown ...	Hoyle and Murphy "	1,800 00
8	July 3rd	A. J. Cameron..	Walker and Clergue, "	2,000 00
9	July 20 h	E. Seager	Revell, District of Rainy River....	1,200 00
10	July 26th	A. T. Ward	Hartman, "	1,100 00
11	June 29th	Thos. Scane	Auld, " Nipissing.....	1,850 00
12	Sept. 16th	A. H. Macdougall	Innes, " Thunder Bay..	2,000 00
13	July 14th	D. J. Gillon	Richardson and Potts, District of Rainy River.....	3,400 00
14	July 21st	Angus Smith....	Burt and Holmes, District Nipissing	3,300 00
15	July 31st	A. Lougheed	Tovell and Dewart, " Rainy River	3,000 00
				33,250 00

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 17.)

Statement of Crown Lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1903.

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of acres.
				\$ c.	
1	June 28th, 1902.....	Alex. Niven.....	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, District of Algoma.....	532 50	
2	July 10th, 1902.....	Alex. Baird.....	Survey of township of Cane, District of Nipissing.....	516 23	23,089
3	July 19th, 1902.....	Wm. Galbraith.....	Survey of township of Otto, District of Nipissing.....	599 83	22,855
4	July 10th, 1902.....	G. E. Silvester.....	Survey of townships of Tudhope and Truax, District of Nipissing.....	684 14	46,202
5	July 10th, 1902.....	A. S. Code.....	Survey of township of Lundy, District of Nipissing.....	915 32	23,076
6	October 6th, 1902.....	T. B. Speight.....	Survey of boundary between Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay.....	2,405 61	
7	March 3rd, 1903.....	T. B. Speight.....	Survey of Long Point, Lake Erie.....	98 50	
8	June 25th, 1903.....	T. B. Speight.....	Survey of Base and Meridian lines in District of Algoma.....	4,228 85	
9	June 29th, 1903.....	Alex. Baird.....	Survey of townships of Barber and James, District of Nipissing.....	3,691 07	46,301
10	June 30th, 1903.....	Joseph Cozens.....	Survey of townships of Oulson and Wilkie, District of Nipissing.....	4,449 38	46,216
11	July 3rd, 1903.....	John H. Shaw.....	Survey of township of Currie, District of Nipissing.....	2,377 20	23,080
12	June 25th, 1903.....	T. J. Patten.....	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, District of Nipissing.....	3,029 89	
13	June 23rd, 1903.....	Jas. Robertson.....	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, District of Nipissing.....	2,109 02	
14	July 7th, 1903.....	Wm. Galbraith.....	Survey of Base and Meridian lines, District of Nipissing.....	1,347 13	
15	July 6th, 1903.....	A. H. Macdougall.....	Survey of Meridian Line in District of Thunder Bay.....	2,072 03	
16	July 7th, 1903.....	Cavana & Watson.....	Survey of townships of Whitney and Tisdale, District of Algoma.....	4,145 22	46,058
17	June 26th, 1903.....	A. D. Griffin.....	Survey of township of Evelyn, District of Nipissing.....	2,372 16	23,024
18	July 20th, 1903.....	E. C. Steale.....	Survey of boundaries of Timber Berths 195 and 201.....	1,944 48	
19	.....	E. Seager.....	Survey of Timber Berths on Lake of the Woods.....	470 00	
20	.....	D. J. Gillon.....	Survey of Timber Berths in District of Rainy River.....	2,507 76	
21	October 24th, 1902.....	D. J. Gillon.....	Survey of water power at Fort Frances.....	86 45	
22	September 24th, 1903.....	J. F. Whitson.....	Survey of Timber Berths on Montreal River.....	852 33	
23	August 18th, 1903.....	R. W. Hermon.....	Inspection of Surveys.....	1,945 08	
			The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., lithographing maps.....	2,408 50	
			Rolph Smith & Company, lithographing maps.....	55 00	
			The Toronto Lithographing Company, lithographing maps.....	462 00	
			Rice Lewis & Son, iron posts.....	475 00	
			H. Treeby, salary.....	730 00	
			C. Tarling & Son, mounting maps.....	13 00	
			Canadian Pacific Railway, freight.....	3 08	
			Wiring advance.....	95	
				47,527 73	299,901

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK:
Director of Surveys.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 18.)

Survey of the line between the Provisional Judicial Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay.

Toronto, June 27th, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the limit between the Provisional Judicial Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay, from its intersection with the Canadian Pacific Railway due south to the waters of Lake Superior, performed by me under instructions from your Department, dated sixth October, nineteen hundred and two.

As set forth in the instructions, the limit between these districts was required to be the meridian of eighty-five degrees and twenty minutes west longitude under the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, First Edward the Seventh, Chapter twelve, Section Two; and an observing pier had been established at White River by the Department of the Interior, in longitude eighty-five degrees, sixteen minutes, fifty-four .735 seconds west, and latitude forty-eight degrees, thirty-five minutes, nine seconds north.

Having organized the necessary party I began the work of the twenty-first October, 1902, by taking an astronomical observation at the observing pier mentioned, and ran thence due west two miles, twenty-eight chains and seventy-five links, that being the lineal distance to the meridian of eighty-five degrees and twenty minutes west longitude. I then ran due north along the meridian to the centre line of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at a point nine chains and fifty-five links westerly from the seven hundred and fifty mile board, and, as a check, traversed eastward along the railway to the observing pier.

By latitudes and departures this distance was found to agree within four links with the theoretical distance first measured.

Owing to the lateness of the season, and the consequent necessity of pressing the work forward as rapidly as possible, I arranged with a reliable local merchant to transport supplies for the south half of the work to a point on Iron Lake, and proceeded without delay with the work in hand.

The survey of the line proper was begun at the intersection of the meridian above referred to with the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and was carried due south astronomically for about twenty-five miles. Upon nearing Iron Lake I sent messengers across for provisions, but they found that the freighters had failed to reach the place agreed upon. We then continued the line as far as our remaining supplies would permit, reaching the middle of the twenty-sixth mile, at which point we were obliged to cache our outfit, abandon the work for the season, and return overland to White River. We there learned that the freighters had taken the supplies only about half way to Iron Lake, when the closing of the canoe route by ice caused them to fail in the fulfillment of their agreement.

The uncertainty of the time that would elapse before the permanent opening of winter travel, and the expense of maintaining the party in idleness during the interval, together with the prospect of a considerable outlay for a winter outfit, determined me to postpone the completion of the work until spring.

Upon the opening of canoe navigation in May of this year I returned to White River, and, having obtained the necessary men, set out on the eighteenth of that month to resume the survey.

Following the summer route up White River, through Pokay Lake, across the divide and down the waters of Dog River, through McMaster, University, Obatonga, Knife and Iron Lakes, we reached the supply depot, to which the freighters had forwarded the delayed provisions during the winter.

The survey was then continued and the line extended due south to Lake Superior, a total length of about forty-five and three-quarter miles, by thirteenth June.

By previous arrangement with the Dominion Fish Company, Captain Ganley of the steamer Hiram H. Dixon was on the lookout for our party, and picked us up in passing on the following morning, on his way to Sault Ste. Marie.

Arrived at that point, the party was disbanded, upon which I returned to White River, via Port Coldwell, and, having closed up affairs, set out for Toronto.

In running the line above referred to, the centre line of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway was made the initial point, and a post was planted on the district line at the distance of one hundred feet south, measured on a course at right angles to the centre line of the railway.

Except where such point occurred in a lake or river, a wooden post was planted at the end of every mile, and an iron post three feet long and one and seven-eighth inches in diameter at the end of every third mile, the number of the mile being marked on the north side, with the words "Algoma" on the east and "Thunder Bay" on the west, respectively, in each case. The wooden posts were made of the most durable material to be found in the vicinity, and, wherever practicable, mounds of stones were erected about the posts, and bearing trees marked and noted in the usual manner.

Where a mile terminated in a lake, the post was planted on the line on the nearest land, and marked with the number of the next mile preceding, plus the distance from such mile.

Frequent astronomical observations were taken to verify the course of the line run. The magnetic declination was noted throughout, and varied from one degree thirty minutes to two degrees thirty minutes, west.

We were unable to find any trace of Herrick's line referred to in the instructions.

Slight traces of the boundaries of mining locations A and B were seen about three-quarters of a mile east of our line, and one-quarter of a mile north of Lake Superior, but not enough to accurately locate them. They are, however, well to the east of the district line.

Physical Features.

The country crossed by the first twenty-four miles of the line is rocky and rolling, with no eminences of greater altitude than one hundred feet above the surrounding lands. The remainder of the line crossed hilly country, verging to mountainous, as Lake Superior was approached, the aneroid indicating a difference in altitude of seven hundred and fifty feet between the summits of the highest hills on the line and the lake. To the west of the forty-fourth mile a bare hill attaining an altitude of at least nine hundred feet was seen. No large lakes were encountered, but the country is fairly well watered by small lakes and streams. Few of the streams have sufficient volume for driving timber, and those which may be large enough for that purpose have in nearly all cases too great fall to be of service in that respect.

Soil.

There is no agricultural future for this region, as rock and sandy soil predominate.

Timber.

In the first twenty-four miles the timber is chiefly green Banksian pine, spruce, white birch, tamarac, balsam and poplar, the first named three varieties being of fair quality, and but for the difficulty of taking out would form an asset of considerable value. Small burnt areas occur at intervals. From the twenty-fourth to the thirty-seventh mile the timber is mainly spruce, white birch, balsam and tamarac, the maximum diameter being about fifteen inches. Throughout the remainder of the distance white birch predominates, with spruce, balsam and poplar following in the above order. The maximum size of white birch in this part is twenty inches.

Minerals.

The number of mining locations already taken up, and the development work done, stamp this as a region of much promise of value to the iron industries of the Province.

Frequent outcroppings of hematite were seen, particularly in the vicinity of Iron Lake, and samples of ore are transmitted herewith. The Laurentian formation extends from the railway down to the middle of the twenty-fifth mile, when the Huronian begins and continues to the end of the forty-second mile. The remainder of the distance to the lake is an alternation of those formations.

Game and Fish.

We saw very few indications of game, other than an abundance of rabbits, and fish of all kinds are rare.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, field notes, record of aneroid readings, diary, photographs, and triplicate accounts.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. B. SPEIGHT,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 19.)

Survey of Base and Meridian Lines, Districts of Algoma and Nipissing.

Toronto, 10th December, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of certain base and meridian lines in the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, made by me during the past summer, under instructions from your Department, dated twenty-fifth of June, nineteen hundred and three.

I left Toronto with five members of my party on twenty-ninth of June, and proceeded to Metagami Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where, by previous arrangement, I was joined by eleven others from various points along the railway and north shore of Lake Huron.

Taking a considerable part of the season's supplies in five canoes, we started up the Hudson's Bay canoe route on second July, leaving the remainder of the provisions to be brought in by freighters.

Reaching Fort Mattagami on sixth July, we continued the journey without inter-

ruption to where the route is joined by the canoe route from Night Hawk Lake, at which point we arrived on ninth July, and made preparations for the commencement of the survey.

On tenth July I began the meridian line, forming the west boundaries of the townships of Tisdale and Murphy, at the end of the twelfth mile of the base line run by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven west, from the one hundred and twentieth mile on the District line between Nipissing and Algoma.

This starting point is defined by a spruce post and by an iron post three feet long and one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked by Mr. Niven, "XII. M." on the east side, and by myself, "Tisdale," on the northeast side.

From it I ran due north astronomically twelve miles, and planted at the end of every mile a wooden post of the most durable material available, and, in addition, at the third and ninth miles, iron posts three feet long and one and one-quarter inches in diameter, while at the ends of the sixth and twelfth miles I planted iron posts three feet long and one and seven-eighths inches in diameter.

All these iron posts were marked on the south sides with the number of miles from the initial point, and on the proper sides the names of the respective townships.

At the end of the twelfth mile I ran east on two six mile chords of the parallel of latitude, being along the north boundaries of the townships of Murphy and Hoyle to intersect the District boundary, planting marked posts similar to those above described.

I then proceeded south to the one hundred and twenty-sixth mile on the District boundary, which point is defined by a tamarac post and an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked "CXXXVI.M.," to which I added the names of the four adjoining townships on the respective sides.

From this post I ran the base line east, on six mile chords of the parallel of latitude, a distance of thirty-six miles, and then continued the last chord a further distance of fifty-two chains and seventy-four links to intersect the meridian line run by me in the year nineteen hundred and two, from the northwest angle of the township of Eby. This base line forms the north boundaries of the townships of Cody, Macklem, Bond, Currie, Bowman and Hislop, and the south boundaries of the townships of Matheson, German, Stock, Taylor, Carr and Beatty.

Upon crossing the meridians previously run south by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten near the twelfth and twenty-fourth mile posts on this base line, I moved the posts temporarily left by Mr. Patten to the respective intersection points, and there planted them, noting the "jogs" occasioned thereby.

At the ends of the twelfth and twenty-fourth miles respectively I ran due south astronomically to intersect the base line run by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith. Arriving at the junction point in the first instance before Mr. Galbraith had reached it, I left the iron and wooden posts temporarily at the net distance for the twelfth mile. In the second case I removed the posts left temporarily by Mr. Galbraith to the point where my meridian intersected his base line.

The first of these meridians in the District of Nipissing forms the east boundaries of the townships of Macklem and Thomas and the west boundaries of the townships of Bond and Sheraton; the second forming the east boundaries of the townships of Currie and Egan, and the west boundaries of the townships of Bowman and McCann.

I planted a wooden post at the end of every mile—except where such terminated in a lake or river—throughout the whole courses of the base and meridian lines run by me, and at every third and sixth mile of every township boundary an iron post of the dimensions and suitable markings described in reference to the first twelve miles of the work.

The exceptionally wet and cloudy weather made it impossible to get astronomical observations as frequently as I have usually done on this class of work, but the observations obtained verified in every instance the course of the line in progress.

The magnetic variation was generally uniform at eight degrees in the western part of the work and increasing to eleven degrees west in the eastern part, with no marked local attraction at any point.

General Features.

All the country except that in the vicinity of the Black River, and along the centre part of the east meridian, touched by this survey is level or undulating, the remainder being rolling land. No lakes of any large extent were crossed by the lines, and the large swamps shown in the accompanying field notes are doubtless in a measure due to the unusual rainfall. A normal season may reduce these areas by a considerable extent.

Soil.

The soil in general is good clay and clay loam, fully seventy-five per cent. being capable of being converted into farm land. Along the west and north boundaries of the township of Murphy, the north boundaries of Hoyle, Cody, Macklem, Currie, Bowman and the west part of Hislop the best soil is found. Sandy, and, in places, rocky, land prevails along the south part of the west boundary of Tisdale, the adjoining halves of the west boundaries of Bond and Sheraton, and the south part of the west boundary of Bowman. The clay land referred to is, in places, wet and swampy, but good drainage can for the most part be readily found.

The canoe route from Macdougall's clearing—situated on the north boundary of the township of Bowman—to Fort Matachewan, which passes through the east halves of Bowman and McCann, enters a stretch of sandy plains, broken by numerous lakes, at about three miles south from the north boundary of Bowman. This area extends for at least four miles southward, and may continue further, but our observation did not extend below that point.

The productiveness of the soil in general was fully evidenced by the luxuriant yields of small fruits, such as raspberries, currants, etc.

Timber.

Spruce, poplar, tamarac (chiefly dead), balsam, balm of Gilead, with birch and Banksian pine comprise the varieties of timber met with, and in the above order of predominance. That in valleys of the larger rivers is of good quality, but in the parts remote from streams it is usually of too small growth to be valuable for lumber. Between Night Hawk Lake and Porcupine River there is a large quantity of poplar suitable for lumber, many of the trees attaining a diameter of thirty inches. Large quantities of pulpwood will eventually be obtained from this region, unless destroyed by fire before becoming accessible.

Minerals.

The only outcroppings or rock seen were of Huronian formation, and occurred near the southwest angle of the township of Tisdale, and near the southwest angle of the Township of Bowman, also about the various falls on Black River. No indications of economic minerals were met with. A general examination of the geological features of the country having been made during this season by Mr. G. F. Kay for the Bureau of Mines, the report thereon will supply more detailed information.

Water.

Night Hawk Lake, already described in previous surveyor's reports, and Moose Lake are the only lakes of importance encountered. The latter, which is situated on the northern half of the township of Bond, is about two miles long by one mile broad, with low-lying shores. Its depth does not exceed ten feet, and, like all bodies of water in the clay belt, its waters are so im-pregnated with clay as to be opaque.

Mattagami River is a stream about three chains in width, with clay banks about ten to fifteen feet high, and has a depth of ten feet in many places, with a rapid current. It flows northerly about three-quarters of a mile west of the township of Tisdale.

The Porcupine River takes its rise in Porcupine Lake, near the southwest angle of the township of Whitney, and, flowing northerly, easterly and southerly through the townships of Whitney, Hoyle, Matheson and Cody, empties into the northwesterly angle of Night Hawk Lake. Its breadth at the crossing of the north boundary of the township of Hoyle, after having been joined by the northwest branch, is one and one-half chains, with depth of about eight feet, and moderate current. The height of its bank varies from ten to twenty feet.

Frederick House River flows from Night Hawk Lake northerly into Frederick House Lake, in the township of Matheson, and thence northerly to Abitibi River. It is a fine stream, from three to five chains in width, with a depth of about ten feet and upwards, and moderate current.

Rising in Moose Lake, the Driftwood River flows northerly through the townships of Bond, Stock, Clergue and Walker, and empties into the Black River a short distance below the confluence of that stream with the Abitibi River. Driftwood River has an average breadth of about one chain and a depth of six feet, with banks about ten feet in height. Several rapids and log jams render short portages necessary.

The Black River enters the township of Playfair, and, flowing northwesterly through Playfair, Hislop, Bowman, Carr, Taylor and Walker, empties into Abitibi River near the north boundary of the township last named. It is a fine stream of from two to three chains in width, with depth of from four to ten feet, and moderate current, and no rapids or falls from Macdougall's clearing to its mouth. From the east boundary of the township of Playfair to Macdougall's clearing there are at least four good falls, available for water powers.

(The volumes of the rivers as above noted are subject to reductions in normal seasons.

Game and Fish.

Moose, bear and beaver are plentiful. Occasional red deer and caribou, mink and marten were seen.

Pike and pickerel are abundant in the larger lakes, but few were noticed in the other waters.

Making due allowance for the unfavorable circumstances arising from the unusual season, I am satisfied that there is a bright future in store for the greater part of the region above described, both as regards timber and agriculture. This, however, owing to the isolated position of the district, will not arrive until railway facilities are provided.

By the best canoe route a distance of about seventy-five miles, including not less than fifty portages, must be traversed before the first settlement—at Tomstown, in the township of Ingram—is reached.

In returning, after the completion of the survey, we left on 28th September, and followed the canoe route up the Black River to its junction with White Clay River,

up which we travelled to the height of land, crossing thence to the Blanche River waters. Proceeding down the Blanche, we reached Tomstown on 1st October, and New Liskeard on the evening of the same day. A delay of thirty-six hours in steamboat connection occurred here, after which we continued our journey to Mattawa, which point was reached on third October.

Accompanying this report are general plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. B. SPEIGHT,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 20.)

Survey of Base and Meridian Lines, District of Nipissing.

(Bracebridge, Ont., November 7th, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of base and meridian lines in the District of Nipissing, under instructions from your Department, dated the seventh day of July, A.D., nineteen hundred and three.

I proceeded to Sturgeon Falls and Sudbury, where men, canoes and supplies were procured, and from there by rail to Metagami, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where the canoes were launched in the small stream leading northerly on the twenty-second of July, and after a journey of considerable length I arrived at the south bay of Night Hawk Lake with the greater part of my supplies, on the seventh day of August.

Commencing the survey at the one hundred and fourteenth mile post on the district line between Algoma and Nipissing, I ran the base line twelve miles east to the intersection of Mr. T. B. Speight's first meridian. I ran this meridian south a distance of two miles and sixty-seven chains, and thence continued the base line east, reaching the southeast angle of the township of Egan on the fifth day of September, where I found that Mr. T. B. Speight, Ontario Land Surveyor, had not yet reached this point with the second meridian.

After surveying part of the township of Sheraton during the balance of September, in which month the low land was continually flooded by the unusual amount of rainfall, I was unable to hold a sufficient number of men to complete the work, and returned via the Montreal River and Haileybury, arriving at the latter place on the seventh day of October.

West of Night Hawk Lake the base line runs through a fairly level country, with a few ridges of Huronian rock. There are some large areas of low land that are quite wet, but when opened up and drained there would be a considerable percentage of agricultural land.

East from Night Hawk Lake to the sixth mile is good agricultural land, with deep clay loam and clay soil; this is well timbered with spruce, balsam, poplar, white birch and cedar, from six inches to fifteen inches in diameter.

Along the line between the townships of Thomas and Blackstock the land is low and wet, with much fallen tamarac. These trees have been killed some years ago, and every storm causes numbers of them to fall to the ground, blocking the smaller streams and allowing a thick growth of small bushes over the tamarac lands.

The Night Hawk River, which has a slow current and low, marshy shores, was crossed on the eleventh mile. Portions of the country on each side of this river are very little above the level of Night Hawk Lake and River, and are subject to being flooded at high water.

The line between the townships of Sheraton and Timmins passes through good clay land in lots nine, ten, eleven and twelve of these townships. This is somewhat wet in places, but can be readily drained where necessary. The timber is spruce, balsam, poplar and white birch, of fair size.

Further east along the base line the country is somewhat flat, with many large swamps, the timber consisting of spruce, balsam, poplar and cedar, until lot four in the township of Egan is reached, where higher land is entered. Across lots four, three, two and one of Egan the soil is of a sandy nature, and the timber is jack pine, spruce, poplar and balsam.

The base line for twenty miles of its length runs through a rather flat country, with much fallen tamarac and a heavy growth of small brush, while the country a short distance to the north is considerably higher and comparatively dry.

The few places where rock exposures occur are noted in the field notes, and no indications of economic minerals were met with.

On the plan I have shown the two canoe routes between Night Hawk River and Trout Lake, the westerly route along the outlet of Trout Lake is the one now used.

Along the south boundaries of the townships of Carman and Thomas, posts were planted at each mile and marked with the number of miles west from the district boundary. Along the south boundaries of the townships of Sheraton and Egan posts were planted forty chains apart and marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and concession one on the north sides. Iron posts were planted at every third mile, as shown in the field notes.

Accompanying this report are plan, field notes and account.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. GALBRAITH,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No 21.)

Survey of Base and Meridian Lines, District of Nipissing.

Little Current, Ont., Oct. 3rd, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of a base line and two meridians west of Abitibi Lake, in the District of Nipissing, surveyed under instructions from your department, dated June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and three.

As soon as possible after receiving the instructions I proceeded by way of Meta-

gami Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway and arrived at the work on the twenty-first of July. As instructed I commenced the work at Ontario Land Surveyor Niven's one hundred and thirty-eighth mile post, on the boundary between Algoma and Nipissing, and ran east astronomically twelve miles; thence south astronomically twelve miles; thence returning to my twelve mile post, continued the base line a further distance of twelve miles, or, to my twenty-fourth mile post; from there I ran south astronomically twelve miles; thence returning to my twenty-fourth mile post, I completed the survey of the base line east of a further distance of twelve miles and forty-seven chains eighty-two links, making a total length of base line of thirty-six miles forty-seven chains eighty-two links, to its intersection with Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian at a point nine chains fifty-eight links south of the forty-second mile post on the said meridian.

The twelve mile posts which I planted on my meridians were placed only temporarily. I produced them for some chains without blazing, and searched for Mr. Speight's base line, but in both cases he apparently had not reached my meridian.

The lines were well cut out and blazed and carefully measured. At every mile a six-inch wooden post was planted. At every township corner, or six miles, a one and seven-eighths inch iron post was also planted, while midway between the township corner a one and one-quarter inch iron post was also planted. The mile numbers were cut on all posts on the side facing the direction of the beginning of the line, numbering from west to east on the base line, and from north to south on the meridian lines. On the iron posts the cutting of the numbers and names was done with a cold chisel.

On the township corner posts the names of the adjoining townships were marked on the sides facing the respective townships. For that purpose the wooden posts at the above corners were set so that the survey lines passed through the angles of the posts.

Except in a few cases, where there were no trees close to the posts, bearing trees were marked and noted. At township corners the course and distance from the post to the tree was also cut on the tree.

At the twenty-fifth mile on the base line, where the mile came in a pond, a post with the mile number and plus chainage was planted on the east shore.

The magnetic variation averaged about nine degrees west of north.

On the base line the first mile is somewhat swampy, with timber large poplar and small spruce.

The second mile is sand hills, with small jack pines, birch and poplar having been burned over a few years ago, then to the Frederick House River, a little past the sixth mile, it is principally swamp, with a small, red spruce. Along the above river there is white spruce from ten to fourteen inches in diameter, though in places scattered, and clay soil. The soil in the swamp just mentioned appears to be sandy.

The seventh and part of the eighth mile is swamp, with small spruce and some cedar, then to about ten and a half miles it is higher land, with large spruce, balsam, birch, poplar and whitewood. It is then sandy country to near the twelfth mile post, with timber principally jack pine, ranging from six to twenty-two inches in diameter.

The thirteenth mile is mostly swamp, then alternate swamp and higher land to fourteen and a half miles. From there to the seventeenth mile it is mostly higher land, rolling in places. The eighteenth mile is principally swamp. On the descent to the Abitibi River in the nineteenth mile there is a good deal of wet land. Along the above river there is excellent clay land, and good-sized timber, principally spruce, balsam, whitewood and poplar. From the twenty-second to the thirtieth mile there is considerable swamp and muskeg, probably two-thirds of the country. The remainder of the line to Mr.

Speight's meridian is higher land, and along Shallow River, which was crossed in the thirtieth and thirty-first miles, the land is somewhat rolling, with timber large poplar, whitewood, spruce and balsam, and an occasional jack pine.

On the meridian which runs from the twelve mile post on the base line, in the first four and a half miles, there is a good deal of sandy country and jack pine timber, some of which is of good size and tall. In the first mile there is clay land and large birch, whitewood, and poplar and some spruce. From the sixth to the eleventh miles (inclusive) it is principally swamp, with small red spruce and dry tamarac. In places there is large white spruce and balsam, and on the higher narrow clay belts large poplar, white wood, balsam and birch. The twelfth mile is higher land, with large spruce, balsam, poplar, birch and whitewood.

On the meridian which runs from the twenty-fourth mile post on base line, there is a great deal of swamp, the only dry, rolling country being in the vicinity of Shallow River, which was crossed in the sixth mile, also along Black River in the seventh mile and the large creek in the eighth mile.

In general regarding the timber and soil it may be said that in the swamps the timber varies from a small red spruce in the lower portions or muskeg, to a larger spruce, ranging from six to ten inches in diameter in an ordinary swamp, with black muck to some depth. A very small percentage of the whole line is muskeg, not more than three miles in all, which lies south and east of the twenty-fourth mile post. In the swamp there is dead tamarac from six to ten inches in diameter. A good deal of this tamarac is rotted next the bark.

In the higher and rolling lands the timber is composed of good-sized white spruce, in places from ten to twenty inches in diameter, but scattered, and poplar, whitewood, balsam and birch, usually from ten to twenty inches in diameter, the soil being clay. This general description will apply to the whole tract, the exceptions to it I have already shown.

There is very little rock, only three or four small exposures of the Huronian, with no indications of mineral.

It is quite probable that, owing to the very wet season, a certain percentage of what now appears to be wet land would in an ordinary season be fairly dry.

The only burned country is in the second and part of the third and fourth miles of the base line.

The whole tract, particularly along the streams, offers, as soon as railroads are built, a splendid opening to the settler. Nearly all the soil is arable. The low-lying portions appear to be local in extent, and could be drained at a reasonable cost.

There appears to be plenty of large game.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. J. PATTEN,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 22.)

Survey of Base and Meridian Lines, District of Nipissing.

Glencoe, Ont., 28th October, 1903.

Sir,—I beg to report as follows in connection with the survey of the meridian line and three base lines in the District of Nipissing, assigned to me under instructions bearing date of twenty-third June, Anno Domini, nineteen hundred and three.

The work lay southwest of Lake Abitibi and involved a somewhat extensive canoe trip to reach it. On account of the great demands for canoes this season, suitable ones for our purpose could not be obtained, and although we had nine of the largest we could get at the time, they were comparatively small, and were quite insufficient to carry the supplies, etc., necessary for the season's work. We, however, pushed on with what we could take with us, and later arranged with a trader on Lake Abitibi to bring up part of what we had left behind. In this we were disappointed, as he failed to bring them, and as a consequence we were not able to finish the work this season. We, however, completed the first and second base lines and the meridian line, leaving the third base line yet to be surveyed.

The work was performed as directed by the instructions, and in the order therein set forth to be carried out.

All the lines were well cut out, opened up, and blazed. A wooden post not less than about six inches square and three feet above ground, made of the most suitable timber in the locality, was planted firmly in the ground at the end of each mile. These posts were marked by having the number of the mile distant from the starting point cut deeply into them. At every third mile was planted an iron post beside the wooden post. The iron posts were also marked by having the number of the mile from the starting point cut thereon, and those posts at the sixth miles, or township corners, have also the names of the townships which they mark cut into them, facing the same as indicated in the field notes of the survey.

When stones could be had a mound of them was built around the posts at the township corners, but this occurred at only one place, and in only one or two instances did the mile post come upon rocky ground, necessitating mounding with stones.

The greater portion of the chaining was checked by re-chaining. Observations for azimuth were taken frequently when circumstances would permit of this being done.

The first base line runs east from the forty-second mile post on Ontario Land Surveyor T. B. Speight's meridian line of the year nineteen hundred and two. As the end of the twelfth mile did not fall in Lake Abitibi, we produced the meridian line through the twelfth mile post northward to the lake, a distance of about ten chains, and planted wooden and iron posts, marked as shown in the field notes, at a suitable distance back from the water's edge.

This meridian line was carried south for a distance of eighteen miles, and the second base line run west from the twelfth mile post on it to intersect Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian line, which it did at two chains and eighty-five links north of his thirtieth mile post.

The country traversed by the first base line is mostly green bush, except that between the fifth and seventh mile posts, the greater part of which is brule of some years' standing.

The second base line passes through considerable brule between the second and seventh mile posts. There are, however, patches of thin green timber in this part.

On the meridian line there is also more or less brule from about the middle of the third mile to about five miles and twenty seven chains and from twelve miles and sixty-four chains to the end of the eighteenth mile green bush and brule alternate.

The timber is chiefly spruce, balsam and dead tamarac, with a small amount of cedar in places on the low ground. On the higher ground there is considerable poplar and birch.

These timbers occur in areas of considerable dimensions. In parts many of the trees are of fair size, tall, and thick upon the ground. There is also considerable pitch pine of variable size and quality, in scattering patches.

The brule in places is fairly clear of timber and underbrush; in other places there is considerable small down timber on the ground, other parts are grown up to underbrush of alders, willow, cherry, hazel, moose maple, poplar, etc.

The soil along the first base line is chiefly clay, of a good quality. The part burnt over, however, is chiefly sandy, with stones and boulders in parts. Along the meridian line the soil might be said to be clayey for the first three miles, and then it is more variable, being clay loam, sandy loam, light sandy land and rocky ridges, sand and boulders, etc. From the twelfth mile to the eighteenth mile the soil is generally sandy.

Along the second base line the land is for the most part sandy, with small areas of fair quality.

Most of the areas burnt over are rolling and sandy, while the more level and swampy lands are green. In the swamps there is generally a considerable depth of soft, spongy vegetable, growth on a subsoil of clay or sand. These swamps, although pretty wet and of considerable area, can, in my opinion, be readily drained, as most of the creeks encountered had fairly swift currents.

The general surface of the land is from level to rolling, and is not to any great extent broken. There are some high hills within view, but those touched by the lines were, for the most part, comparatively small. Some rocky ridges were encountered, but these formed a small percentage of the total area.

No minerals of importance were noticed, except that on the meridian line at about sixty chains in the eighteenth mile the compass needle was strongly deflected in passing over a ridge of boulders and rock.

I might here mention that Mr. G. F. Kay, Geologist, and his men, referred to in your instructions, were met with in the early part of the work, and were furnished by us with some provisions of which they were much in need. A list of those supplied them accompanies this report.

I regret very much my inability to complete my contract this season, as when that part already referred to was accomplished, our remaining supply of provisions was not more than enough to take us out, and for this reason we were obliged to abandon the continuance of the survey for the present.

The route to the work, being over part of the Hudson's Bay Company's canoe route from Quinze Lake, in the Province of Quebec, to Moose Factory, is through some comparatively large waters, where one may readily be wind bound for days at a time, and we were not without this experience. The season was an exceptionally wet one, and this did not tend to the advancement of the work.

With this report I also forward field notes of the survey, made out in the usual form, and a map showing the lines run.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES ROBERTSON,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 23.)

Survey of Meridian Line, District of Thunder Bay.

Port Arthur, Ont., 8th September, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of meridian line from the north boundary of the township of Dorion to McIntyre Bay, Lake Nepigon, District of Thunder Bay, surveyed under instructions from your Department, dated July sixth, nineteen hundred and three.

I commenced at a post on Ontario Land Surveyor David Beatty's base line, run from the northwest corner of the township of Purdom, marked "IX. M. 38.30 C.," and produced the line west astronomically two miles, forty-one chains, seventy links, to complete twelve miles. Here I planted one and seven-eighths inch iron post alongside a wooden one, each marked "XII. M." on east side. From this point I ran the meridian north astronomically to McIntyre Bay, a distance of twelve miles, sixty-seven chains, seventy-four links; wooden posts were planted every mile, one and one-fourth inch iron at the third and ninth mile and on the bay shore, also one and seven-eighths inch iron posts at the sixth and twelfth mile. All posts were marked with number of mile on south side.

I then returned to the base line and ran the meridian line south astronomically to the north boundary of Dorion, a distance of twenty-seven miles, fifty seven chains, fifty-two links. Wooden posts were planted at each mile, one and one-quarter inch iron posts at the third, ninth, fifteenth and twenty-first miles, and one and seven-eighth iron posts at the sixth, twelfth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth miles, and at the intersection with the north boundary of the township of Dorion, each marked with the number of mile on north side; this intersection is distant west thirty-seven chains, fifty links from the north-east corner of lot 14, concession 10, where I found the original post standing and quite sound.

But few stone mounds were made, as loose stones could not be got. Whenever possible I took observations on the east elongation of Polaris. The magnetic declination of needle was two degrees thirty minutes east, azimuth of Polaris one degree fifty-one minutes for latitude forty-nine degrees north. Black Sturgeon River was the only large stream crossed; it is rapid but shallow. Besides Nonwatin Lake, the line only crossed one small lake and a few small ponds, some caused by beaver dams.

Commencing at Ontario Land Surveyor David Beatty's base line, and going north, the country is very heavily timbered with large birch, spruce, poplar, tamarac, Banksian pine, and in places cedar. These averaged from fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. No traces of fire were to be seen. The same timber continued south for thirteen miles, except a large spruce swamp, in which the trees were generally small and scattered. The last fourteen miles south has been overrun by fire some thirty years ago. The timber is mostly small, scattered poplar, Banksian pine and scrub. There is no soil from the north boundary of the township of Dorion north for about fourteen miles, fit for cultivation, the surface being mostly decomposed red sandstone, from which fire has destroyed the vegetable mould. From this north to Nonwatin Lake the soil is rich, but stony. From Nonwatin to McIntyre Bay the land improves very much, there being

considerable areas of rich, sandy loam and white clay in the valleys. I estimate that about thirty per cent. of the land is good, from what I could see. There are numbers of places where boulders lie about a foot below the surface. Red sandstone is the prevailing rock, in many places covered by trap, which form perpendicular bluffs. On the shore of McIntyre Bay where the line ended trap is the only rock visible.

Herewith are plan of survey, field notes and account.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. MACDOUGALL,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 24.)

Township of Coulson, District of Nipissing.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., December 24th, 1903.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions of June thirtieth last, I beg to report on the survey of the township of Coulson, in the District of Nipissing.

I found from correspondence that men were very scarce in the Temiskaming country, and that canoes could not be procured at all, and so took my men from the Sault. All old-seasoned voyagers, who had been with me for many a year, also a first-class outfit of large Peterboro' canoes, the "English Company" model, which I have always found most satisfactory. I met my other assistants at North Bay and proceeded to Mattawa, from thence to North Temiskaming by rail and steamer Meteor, arriving three days from leaving the Sault, thence by way of the Quinze, Long, Island and Abitibi Lakes, to the Abitibi River, from thence by portage about four miles to the northeast angle of Coulson. Thirteen days, with the best outfit, men and canoes to be had, not very "easy of access," as my instructions informed me it would be.

I lost some considerable time in endeavoring to find Mr. Patten's base line, which was to form my northern boundary, and at last decided to commence my work at the iron and spruce posts at the thirty-sixth mile on Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian line of 1902, as the southeast angle of Coulson, instead of as my instructions stated, measuring from the intersection of Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's base line with Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian line, a distance of six miles south along said meridian line. This was, of course, a great disadvantage to me. With this exception, I made the survey in accordance with the instructions, taking frequent observations for azimuth. I found the variation ten degrees five minutes west. In no place did I notice any local attraction.

The township is generally level, some slightly rolling land, with a few rock exposures on the north boundary and the same on the south of the township, the rock exposures all Huronian. A considerable amount of brule on the south. The timber is spruce, poplar, balsam and birch of large size, the poplar exceedingly so. Some trees being from thirty inches to thirty-six inches in diameter, and very tall. The soil generally is grey clay, and is very tenacious. The surface is as a rule covered with water.

There is a heavy windfall and the underbrush is dense. Shallow River runs through the township, a muddy, narrow stream about a chain in average width, blocked with numberless jams and densely fringed with willow and alder. [With proper drainage the country will no doubt form a valuable agricultural section.]

The climate was not a pleasant one; it rained more or less nineteen days out of twenty. The thunder storms we had were the worst in my experience.

We found practically no game in the country, a few ruffed grouse, some moose and bear tracks.

I have to thank Messrs. Malone of North Temiskaming, Klock of Klock's farm, Skeene of the Hudson Bay Company, and Biederman of the Narrows for courtesies extended, also and especially the captain and officers of the steamer Meteor.

I returned to Sault Ste. Marie by the same route I followed going in, taking about the same time.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH COZENS,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 25.)

Township of Wilkie, District of Nipissing.

Sault Ste., Marie, Ont., Dec. 24th, 1903.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions of June thirtieth, A.D., nineteen hundred and three, I beg to report on the survey of the township of Wilkie, in the District of Nipissing.

As it adjoins the township of Coulson on the west and was surveyed immediately after Coulson, I need say nothing of my method of reaching there.

The township is practically of the same character as Coulson, rather more level, and certainly better. There is a large amount of spruce swamp, the spruce being small and scrubby. Timber otherwise same as in Coulson. All tamarac found was dead.

I followed my instructions as in Coulson, taking observations whenever weather permitted. We had several snowstorms towards the end of the work, and had to come out for lack of provisions, leaving a few hundred acres at the southwest corner of the township unsurveyed. The difficulty of getting provisions to this point was extreme.

The township would require drainage to make it of value.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH COZENS,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 26.)

Township of Walker, District of Nipissing.

Peterborough, Ont., January 8th, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the surveys performed by me according to instructions from your Department, bearing date of July third, A.D., nineteen hundred and three.

The work allotted to me, as detailed in those instructions, was the subdivision of the townships of Walker and Clergue, situated in the vicinity of the junction of the Black and Abitibi Rivers, in the District of Nipissing.

We left Toronto on the eleventh of July and proceeded to Matawa, where supplies were obtained and three additional men engaged, our party now numbering thirteen men. From Mattawa we proceeded by the usual rail route to South Temiskaming, and thence by steamer to North Temiskaming. We then took the portage road to Klock's Depot, and there launched our canoes on the Quinze Lake and proceeded by the usual canoe route to the Hudson Bay Company's post at the east end of Lake Abitibi. After a short delay at this point we continued our journey westward on Lake Abitibi to Biederman's Narrows, and thence to the Abitibi River, down which our course lay to the mouth of the Black River, at which place we arrived on the twenty-seventh day of July, the time spent on the trip from Toronto being seventeen days. Considerable delay in commencing the work was caused by the fact that the boundary lines from which I should start had not yet been run.

As soon as I could get a start I commenced work, and subdivided the township of Walker in the usual way, and also continued the line which bounds the south side of Walker, six miles west along the south side of the township of Clergue, but I was unable to subdivide the latter township owing to the lateness of the season.

The township of Walker consists chiefly of rolling clay loam, broken near the river by deep ravines, and well drained and watered by an abundance of spring creeks. I would consider it good arable land.

The whole township is heavily timbered with spruce, poplar, balsam, birch and balm of gilead, of good quality, and in general large, with some cedar along the river banks.

A ledge of cherty rock, carrying some iron in the form of pyrites, extends in a southeasterly direction across the township to the Black River, but no minerals of any importance were found. This same cherty rock shows wherever rapids occur on the Driftwood River. Through the township of Walker run the Abitibi, Black, Driftwood, and Shallow Rivers. The Abitibi is a fine, large river, having an average width of from five to six chains; the current is very swift and the water murky, on account of the clay country through which it runs. The land at the shores is in general level or gently sloping to the banks, which are nearly perpendicular, so that the water deepens very quickly, and the abundance of water-worn stones, so common on our Ontario beaches, is wanting.

The Black, too, is a fine river, with an average width of from two and a half to three chains, but the current is slow and the water very deep, the color of which is very striking, being nearly like that of fairly strong tea. This is particularly noticeable where the waters of the Black mingle with the greyish current of the Abitibi. The shores of the Black are very similar to those of the Abitibi, there being no shoal, but deep water almost from the shore line.

From markings on the trunks of trees I should judge that the water in spring rises to a height of from seven to eight feet. The Driftwood River enters the Black a little

over half a mile from its mouth; it is quite deep for a considerable distance from the mouth and averages about one chain in width.

Unlike the Black the banks of the Driftwood are in many places precipitous, but where rapids occur (of which there are several in the township) the shore on either one side or the other is sufficiently level for a building site. The first rapid is a little over one mile from the mouth of the river, but there are no water powers of much importance.

The magnetic variation is general at nine degrees west, there being no remarkable amount of change in this variation.

What muskeg there is in the township is mostly along the boundaries. The soil becomes much better as you proceed northward from the south boundary.

A few moose were seen and tracks were plentiful along the rivers. Evidences of the presence of beaver were numerous and mink and muskrat abound. Partridge were very plentiful, but duck were scarce. The raven and the Canada jay (whisky jack) were the birds most commonly seen, and the "too-who-o" of the owl was often heard at night. Pike, pickerel and white fish are plentiful, but cannot easily be caught except by net.

The wild fruits observed were raspberries and wild currants, both being plentiful and seemed to be about the only food upon which the partridge lived.

A noticeable feature about the township of Walker is that it is covered almost entirely by virgin forest, and has never been overrun by fire.

Accompanying this report are my plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ALFRED J. CAMERON,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

(Appendix No. 27.)

Survey of Tisdale, District of Algoma.

Orillia, Ont., December 29th, 1903.

Sir:—In compliance with your instructions, dated the seventh day of July, A.D. nineteen hundred and three, for the survey of the townships of Whitney and Tisdale, we proceeded, as soon as arrangements for carrying out the work could be completed, to Metagami, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From the latter place our party embarked in canoes and followed the tributary waters of the Spanish River to the height of land, and thence by lake and stream to the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Metagami. With the exception of one shallow, snag-infested creek on the south side of the height of land and two or three shallow stretches in the creeks immediately to the north of it, the route was found to be an excellent one. From the above mentioned post we continued down stream through the several lakes and their connecting streams forming the head waters of the Metagami branch of the Moose River, and down the latter stream to a point about about five miles by river distance below the crossing of Ontario Land Surveyor Niven's base line, run from the one hundred and twentieth mile on the boundary between the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma, where a portage trail leaves the right bank of the river, and, passing in an easterly direction, crosses the westerly boundary of the above township of Tisdale a few chains south of

the line between concessions two and three. Thanks to the route map furnished with our instructions and the ready information furnished by the genial manager of the post at Metagami, Mr. Miller, no difficulty was experienced in travelling through this country without guides. The portages throughout were in excellent condition, having been much used by the employees of the Hudson Bay Company in transporting freight; but, owing to the length of the journey and the large quantity of supplies required to be carried, about two weeks were consumed on the trip, though our party was made up of men well used to this method of travel and expert canoemen. Should the present projected railway line become a fact, the waters traversed by this route will afford many attractions to the sportsman and tourist. The long, island-studded lake stretches abounding in whitefish, pickerel and pike, the diversified scenery of lake and river passing through a country not yet marred by fire or the axe of the lumberman, and the opportunities offered to the hunter of big game combine to make this region a tempting resort. The canoe and portage route traversing the township of Tisdale and entering Porcupine Lake near the intersection of the line between concessions two and three with the east boundary of the township was carefully noted and shown on the map.

Partly owing to the fact that the portage trails on leaving the Metagami River pass through a comparatively flat country and were in a bad condition for travel due to pools of standing water and deep mud holes, making it difficult to pack supplies, and partly to the advanced season and threatening weather, it was deemed advisable to begin the survey at the west boundary of the township, which had been recently run by Mr. Speight, O.L.S. This course was accordingly followed and the lines between the first and second and the second and third concessions were run from the one and two mile posts on this line, thereby effecting a considerable saving of time, by allowing the packers to move supplies ahead and make caches at points that could be conveniently reached later on in the operations. In all other respects the above instructions were closely followed, special care being taken in regard to the planting and marking of posts.

The concession lines were run due east and west and the side lines due north and south astronomically, dividing the township into blocks of one square mile, each block containing two lots. The concessions were numbered from one to six, beginning at the south boundary of the township, and the lots from one to twelve beginning at the east boundary. A single row of wooden posts, of the most durable timber obtainable in the locality were planted at the intersection of all side lines with concession or boundary lines excepting where such intersection fell in a lake, in which case a post was planted on the side line at the north shore of the lake. The post so planted at the intersections of concessions and side lines were marked on the north and south sides with the numbers of the respective concessions, and on the east and west sides with the proper lot numbers. Wooden posts were also planted on the concession lines and on the south boundary to mark the division lines between the lots of each block. These posts were marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and with the number of the concession on the north side only, in accordance with the system of single front concessions. In addition to the wooden posts above mentioned, iron posts, one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long, were planted on the line between concessions three and four, one at the intersection with the east boundary marked on the north side Con. IV., on the south side Con. III., on the west Side I., and on the east side XII.; one at the intersection of the side line between lots six and seven, marked on the north side Con. IV., on the south side Con. III., on the east side VI., and on the west side VII., these iron posts being planted with the view of insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire. The iron post planted on the south boundary by Mr. Niven, at the end of his sixth mile, being the southeasterly angle of

the township of Tisdale and the southwesterly angle of the township of Whitney, was marked on the northeast side with the name Whitney, on the northwest side with the name Tisdale, and on the southeast side with the name Dance. At the northeast angle of the township we found an iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Brown, marked Hoyle on the northeast side, Murphy on the northwest side, Whitney on the southeast side, and Tisdale on the southwest side, Con. I. on the north side, and the lot numbers XII. and I. on the east and west sides respectively. Upon this post we marked Con. VI. on the south side.

The incessantly cloudy weather and frequent rains, besides interfering greatly with the progress of the work, rendered it difficult to obtain satisfactory astronomical observations, but when opportunities presented themselves they were not neglected. Much local magnetic attraction was observed, especially in the southwesterly portion of the township, and in other places the compass needle would show a stable declination from the astronomical meridian for a mile or more, then suddenly shift through half a degree and continue upon this reading for another mile or two, all the while apparently working in a normal way.

The southerly portion of the township through the first and second concessions is rough and broken by low ridges and rocky outcrops, chiefly schists and granite; and, while the numerous showings of quartz maybe found upon closer examination to contain valuable minerals, this part is scarcely suitable for purposes of agriculture.

Through the central easterly part in concession three some small areas of clay land were met with, but the general character is sandy.

The northerly part is generally low land, sandy even in the swamps, with an elevated sandy area extending across concession three, four and five on lots eight, nine and ten.

The timber in the lower parts consists chiefly of spruce and tamarac, the latter, much of which runs to eighteen inches in diameter, is mostly dead. White birch, poplar and balsam occur on the higher parts, while the sandy elevation above referred to is occupied almost exclusively by jack pine of good size and suitable for making railway ties. The chief value of the timber on the entire area, however, would be for paper pulp and would cut out a quantity much in excess of the limits held for that purpose further to the south.

No stream of any considerable size was met with, but the country is well watered by small creeks invariably containing water of good quality. The few lakes that occur are shallow, with a muddy sediment covering the bottom, contain clear water and an abundance of pike. Along almost all the streams beaver were plentiful, many new dams being met with, and occasional signs of moose and caribou were observed.

On the whole, the above township is not one that could occupy the first place as regards agricultural possibilities, but would be valuable rather for pulp timber and possible mineral prospects, the latter of which could only be ascertained by careful prospecting. The northeasterly portion, however, would furnish some fair agricultural land.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) CAVANA & WATSON.

Ontario Land Surveyors.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 28.)

Township of Whitney, District of Algoma.

Orillia, Ont., December 29th, 1903.

Sir,—In compliance with instructions dated the seventh day of July, A.D. nineteen hundred and three, we beg to report that we have completed the survey of the township of Whitney, in the District of Algoma. We entered this township over the portage trails through the township of Tisdale, lying immediately to the west, forming the route of travel from the Metagami River through Porcupine and Night Hawk Lakes. The portages shown on the plan of this township and forming the direct route between Porcupine Creek and Night Hawk Lake have been apparently but little travelled of late years, the longer water route being preferable. They were found to be wet in places, but traverse level country and were fairly passable, and proved to be valuable in transporting supplies needed in carrying on the work in the northerly part of the township.

Owing to reasons fully stated in our report of the survey of the township of Tisdale, the lines between the first and second concessions and between the second and third concessions were run from the posts planted on the westerly boundary of the township to the east boundary. The concession lines throughout were run due east and west, and the side lines due north and south astronomically, dividing the township into blocks of approximately one square mile, each block containing two lots. A single row of wooden posts were planted on the lines running east and west only, at all intersections and lot corners, except where such points came in lakes, in which case a post was planted on the side line to which such post referred, at the northerly shore of the lake, and was marked on the east and west sides with the lot numbers and on the north side with the concession number. The posts planted at the intersections of all side lines with concession lines or boundaries were marked on the north and south sides with the numbers of the respective concessions, and on the east and west sides with the numbers of the lots. Those planted to mark the division line between the lots in each block were marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides, and on the north side only with the concession number, in keeping with the above instructions and the practice regarding single front concessions. Iron posts were planted beside the wooden posts on the line between concessions three and four, one at the intersection with the side line between lots six and seven marked on the north side Con. IV., on the south side Con. III., on the east side VI. and on the west side VII.; and one at the west boundary marked on the north side Con. IV., on the south side Con. III., on the east side XII. and on the west side I., these iron posts being planted with the view of insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire. On the south boundary the iron post planted by Mr. Niven, O.L.S., at the end of his third mile was marked on the north Con. I., on the east VI., on the west VII., and from this post the side line between lots six and seven was started. The iron post planted by Mr. Niven at the end of his sixth mile, being the southwesterly angle of the township, was marked on the northeast side Whitney, on the northwest side Tisdale and on the southeast side Dance. The iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Brown and marked on the northeast side Hoyle, on the northwest side Murphy, on the southeast side Whitney and on the southwest side Tisdale; on the north side Con. I., on the east side XII. and on the west side I., was marked on the south side Con. VI.

A notable characteristic of this part of the country is the lack of marked topographical features, having a generally even or rolling character. It is well watered by numerous small streams, having generally a good current and affording good outlets for future drainage operations. The water is also of good quality. The chief stream is

Porcupine Creek, draining the lake of the same name. This is shallow and sluggish in places, there being scarcely sufficient depth of water to float a loaded canoe. A comparatively small area of the township is taken up by lakes. The lakes themselves contain clear water of no great depth and abound in pike and to a lesser extent in pickerel.

The southwesterly portion of the township is rocky and rough and apparently of little value. The rock exposures consist chiefly of schists tilted at a high angle, and occasional outcrops of granite, containing seams of quartz. The balance of the township and especially its eastern half, is good clay and, of level or gently rolling character, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The clay, which is stiff and of a grey color burning to a buff, will probably be found to make an excellent brick. In places along the streams, where the opening permits the growth of grasses, a luxurious growth of blue joint upwards of five feet in height was observed. The bush land also contains a profusion of wild currants of both red and black varieties, and raspberries.

All of this land could readily be drained, and many of the flats which have the appearance of swamps would only require to be cleared to convert them into an arable condition, as in all cases there was found to be a solid clay bottom beneath the moss covering. We should consider at least eighty per cent. of this township to have good agricultural prospects.

The timber is of the usual mixed varieties, notable for the absence of pine, spruce being far in excess of any other in quantity. The average diameter of all timber would not exceed eight inches, but would furnish a large quantity of pulp wood per acre. On the knolls poplar is much in evidence and attains a diameter as high as thirty inches. White birch, though forming a considerable proportion of the whole, is generally of small diameter. The tamarac is mostly found to be dead, except young trees. Cedar seldom attains a height of more than thirty to forty feet and the larger trees are usually hollow. Balsam is generally distributed and usually small. A few samples of the black ash were met with, a good deal of mountain ash and some juniper.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) CAVANA & WATSON,
Ontario Land Surveyors.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 29.)

Township of Currie, District of Nipissing.

North Bay, Ont., December 19th, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Currie, in the District of Nipissing, made under instructions from your department dated July third, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

Having procured men and supplies I proceeded to North Temskaming by rail and steamer. From thence I proceeded by waggon road to Quinze Lake, a distance of some sixteen miles, and, after a canoe voyage lasting some nine or ten days, I arrived at a point on Black River, at the mouth of a tributary of that stream, which I named Log-jam River, from the numerous log jams in it. I arrived there on the eighteenth of August, but it was not until the twenty-seventh that I was able to commence the survey of the township of Currie. On that date I met Mr. Speight, Ontario Land Surveyor, who, along with his party, were then engaged in running the north boundary of this township, and I at once began work by running south astronomically from his mile posts. Thus all the side lines except that between lots ten and eleven were run from

the north instead of from the south. I did this to avoid further delay. I ran the concession lines and the south boundary of the township of Currie west astronomically from the several mile posts planted by Mr. Speight on the east boundary of that township, but few lines were run with the magnetic compass, as the variation was so unreliable that I found it impossible to do good work with it. The declination was ten degrees west on the north boundary, and fell to six degrees on the south of the township.

The iron posts, referred to in my instructions to be planted with a view to insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire, were planted and marked at the points indicated therein, and large wooden posts, similarly marked, were planted beside them.

The township of Currie is comparatively level, and, with the exception of the steep hills along the river banks and a few ravines along its tributaries, the only hills worth mentioning being a high, rocky ridge near the southeast angle of the township and another high hill at the southwest angle of lot three, concession one. This latter hill rises about three hundred feet above the surrounding country and terminates in a rocky peak, from which a good view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

The soil is clay and clay loam, with an occasional area of sandy loam, and, although wet in places, can easily be drained, and all the small streams have a strong current. About ninety per cent. of the township is well adapted for agriculture and most of the land, although hard to clear, can be made as productive as any part of the Province.

I do not think the climatic conditions any serious detriment to the early settlement of this portion of the Province.

The timber is chiefly spruce, which will average about fifteen inches, poplar averaging about the same size, balsam of gilead averaging about eighteen inches, birch and tamarac each averaging about twelve inches. The latter is all dead, but is yet sound enough for railway ties. There are a few large cedars (twelve to twenty inches) found growing along the bank of the streams, also a few jack pines on the higher lands, but of little value. Very few white pine trees were found, but what I saw were of good quality. The underbrush is very thick, and in many places is so bent down that it presents the appearance of a field of lodged grain. This is due to the great amount of sleet falling during the winter season.

One noticeable feature is the almost entire absence of beaver meadows, notwithstanding the swampy nature of the country. Log-jam River flows through the eastern portion of this township. It has a very uniform width of about ninety links, and will average about five feet in depth in ordinary low water and flows with a strong current. This stream is not canoeable, owing to the many jams of driftwood in it.

There is a good mill site on this river in this township. This is on lot two, concession one, and within three chains of the south boundary. The river has a natural fall of nineteen feet, eight inches; the estimated energy that could be developed is about two hundred and ninety-five horse power at average low water.

There is very little rock to be seen in the township, save in the hills above mentioned and in the bed of the river. These outcrops are all Huronian. There were no indications of economic minerals in the township.

Fur bearing animals abound in the district, bear, beaver, otter, mink and muskrat are numerous. There are no wolves to be found there.

Moose and caribou are also there, but in somewhat limited numbers.

Accompanying this report are plans, field notes, etc., of the survey of this township.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN H. SHAW,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 30.)

Township of Evelyn, District of Nipissing.

Woodstock, Ont., December 22nd, 1903.

Sir.—In accordance with your instructions, dated June twenty-sixth, A.D. nineteen hundred and three, I left Metagami Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on July eleventh last for Frederick House Lake, to subdivide the townships of Evelyn and Donald. The map of the canoe route furnished me by the Crown Lands Department I found complete and very satisfactory. I had no difficulty in finding the proper channels and portages.

Herewith I send you a copy of my field notes and a plan and a timber map of the township of Evelyn.

[I found little more than half of this township suitable for cultivation.] The good land is level and more or less swampy, but drainage will be comparatively easy, as the elevation of this swampy land is considerably above that of Frederick House Lake. Several creeks with good currents show considerable fall. In fact, much of this level country will, I think, need only clearing to become dry.

As shown on the plan accompanying this report, there is a belt of sandy hills stretching from the southeast corner of the township, where it is about two miles wide, to the northern boundary, where it is nearly the whole width of the township. In the southern part of the township these hills have only a slight elevation above the surrounding country, hardly interfering with the general level character of this part of the township. In the northern part, however, they are from fifty to one hundred feet high and are intersected by numerous ravines and valleys, often having quite steep sides. There are on these hills several plateaus of from half a mile to a mile in extent.

Among the hills are a number of small lakes, ranging in magnitude from ponds of hardly one chain in diameter to Ice Chest Lake, which is about a mile and a half long. A peculiarity of most of these lakes is that they have apparently neither inlet or outlet, being completely surrounded by high hills. The water in all of them, however, is beautifully clear. In this they are a great contrast to Frederick House Lake, which is, on account of the clay surrounding it, and Night Hawk Lake, and the extreme shallowness of the water, always very muddy. Ice Chest Lake is probably drained by soakage through the muskeg to the south of it, out of which flow a couple of good-sized creeks. Lake Nerandau is probably drained in the same manner through the swamp and muskeg along the western limit of the township.

[In all this sand belt there are on, or near, the surface many stones and drift boulders. This fact, and the coarseness of the sand in most places, would make it generally unsuitable for cultivation.]

The northern part of this sand belt has been almost entirely denuded of trees by fire. Much of it was covered, probably not more than fifteen years ago, by a white pine forest. Many valuable trees are still standing uninjured, either isolated or in clumps. This brule is generally covered by a thick growth of white birch or with small scattered jack pine.

[Most of the timber in the rest of the township is small spruce, seldom, except in the heavily timbered part near Frederick House Lake, exceeding ten inches in diameter, while most of it is much smaller. In the southwest corner of the township and in the muskeg south of Ice Chest Lake and Lake Nerandau few trees exceed five inches in diameter. Along the shore of Frederick House Lake, except in concession six and part

of concession five, the timber is much larger. Here there are many large spruce, poplar, birch, cedar and tamarac. The tamarac here, as elsewhere in the township, is all dead or dying.

The clay soil seems generally very suitable for cultivation, being in some parts quite loamy and nearly always free from stones of any kind. At the Indian Cabin, on lot four, concession four, about half an acre was planted with potatoes, which I found of good quality and well matured about the first of September.

Wild fruit in great variety is abundant, very fine raspberries, strawberries and currants are plentiful in the more open country, maturing, however, much later than in southern Ontario. On the sandy hills in the northern concessions remarkably fine blueberries grow in unlimited quantities, ripening about September first, and continuing in excellent condition until destroyed by frost about the twentieth of the month.

There is no evidence of any economic mineral in any part of the township, though native rock crosses out along the shore of Frederick House Lake, in concessions four and five. This rock appears to be some kind of diorite.

Along the shore of Frederick House Lake, at the intersection of the line in front of concession six with the water about three or four feet of peat appears. This peat is seen for only a short distance on the shore, but, judging from the nature of the country to the west and north of this point, may extend for a mile or more in these directions.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. D. GRIFFIN,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 31.)

Township of Milligan, District of Nipissing.

Bruce Mines, Ont., December 8th, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the township of Milligan, in the District of Nipissing, made under instructions dated June twenty-sixth, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

I left Bruce Mines on July twentieth, having arranged with my assistants to meet me at Mattawa. We arrived at North Temiskaming on Wednesday, July twenty-second. Here I engaged men and arranged for the transport of my supplies over the waggom road to Klock's farm on Quinze Lake. We left North Temiskaming on the morning of Friday, July twenty-second, paddling our canoes up the Ottawa River to Quinze Lake. Thence we followed the regular canoe route to Lake Abitibi and arrived at our work without mishap, except some delays on account of bad weather.

Owing to my township lines not being completed when I arrived on the ground I was delayed somewhat on the start, and was compelled to depart from my instructions. Instead of running my side lines from the south boundary, as instructed, I started each side line from the north boundary and ran south. The concession lines were all run in the regular way, starting at the east boundary, otherwise the township was surveyed in the usual manner. The field notes of the side lines, however, are reversed so as to read continuously from south to north. Every possible care was taken in the planting and marking of the posts, and the lines are all well cut out and blazed,

General Features.

The township is low, wet and swampy, with the exception of a portion on the west side, which is composed of high sand and gravel plains. This portion has been fire-swept, and is now growing up with brule. About eighty per cent. of the total area, however, is dense green bush. One noticeable feature is the large amount of fallen timber. There are a number of small lakes and ponds. The surface of the country as a rule is somewhat rolling, but there are very few hills of any account.

Soil.

The soil in the greater portion of the township is a light sand loam, and in places very sandy. It is, however, covered with several inches of rich mould. In those portions which have escaped the fire this mould has been permitted to accumulate. There is, however, very little good clay soil in the township. Along the western portion of the township the land is a barren sand waste, which has been fire-swept, and is now growing up with brule. Of the portion which has escaped the fire, at least sixty per cent. is too wet and swampy for agricultural purposes, without some large system of drainage. Take as a whole, I would consider it as a poor township for agricultural purposes.

Timber.

About eighty per cent. of the township is covered with a splendid growth of spruce, poplar, balsam, white birch and jack pine. This timber is of fine quality and grows to a large size. There is also a large quantity of fine tamarac, but, unfortunately, it has all been killed by an insect pest, which overran this section some years ago. Much of this tamarac is still sound, however, especially in the swampy places. This insect does not appear to have attacked any timber except the tamarac.

Minerals.

There are very few outcrops of rock of any kind and no traces of economic minerals were seen. Such outcrops of rock as were seen are of green diorite and chlorite.

Waters.

Numerous small lakes occur, scattered throughout the northern half of the township. In the high sandy area towards the western side of the township the water in these lakes is beautiful, clear spring water, while in the more swampy section the lakes are brown and muddy. Numerous small streams occur. The largest stream is Low River, a sluggish stream of about thirty-five to forty feet wide, flowing out of a lake on the eastern side of the township. There are no water powers.

Fish and Game.

Moose and deer are very scarce, but bear are quite plentiful. Otter, mink and marten are occasionally seen, while partridges and wild duck are fairly plentiful. Pike and pickerel are plentiful in the lakes.

The magnetic variation is fairly constant, at about nine degrees, thirty minutes west.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan and field notes of the survey.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES S. DOBIE,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 32)

Township of James, District of Nipissing.

Leamington, Ont., December 24th, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the township of James, in the District of Nipissing, surveyed by me during the past summer, as directed by instructions from your Department, dated twenty-ninth of June, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

Under these instructions I was also directed to survey the township of Barber, the survey of James being first proceeded with and completed.

Leaving here on the fourth of August last I proceeded with most of my party by rail to Temiskaming Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence by steamer to Haileybury, where supplies were obtained and my party completed, and from there we proceeded via Bay Lake and the Montreal River to a small clearing within the township, near the foot of Elk Lake and adjoining the west boundary of the township of Tudhope, in the second concession. From there the southeast angle of the township, which is identical with the southwest angle of the township of Tudhope, was readily reached, and the iron post placed to mark the southwest angle of that township was found standing, which post I marked with the name James, on the side facing the township. Having obtained an observation of Polaris I ran a line due west astronomically from this post, a distance of six miles, for the south boundary of the township, planting posts at regular intervals of forty chains apart thereon, to mark the front angles of the lots in the first concession. From each alternate post the lot lines were run due north astronomically. At the end of the third mile on this line one of the small iron posts, supplied me by the Department, "properly marked," was planted alongside of the wooden post, placed there to mark the intersection with the line between lots six and seven. At the end of the sixth mile, to mark the southwest angle of the township, one of the large iron posts supplied me, "properly marked," was planted alongside of a wooden post. The name of the township being cut on the side facing the township, and from these last-mentioned posts the west boundary line of the township was run due north astronomically.

From each of the posts planted at regular intervals of eighty chains apart from the southeast angle of the township north along the east boundary, the concession lines were run due west astronomically for the front of the several concessions, and the posts properly marked and planted on each line as directed.

The iron post found standing at the northeast angle of the township was marked with the name James on the side facing the township and the north boundary run due west astronomically therefrom.

At the intersection of the north boundary with the west boundary a large iron post was planted alongside of a wooden post, to mark the northwest angle of the township with the name of the township marked on the side facing the township.

Small iron posts, supplied me, "properly marked," were planted alongside the wooden posts, as directed, on the line between the third and fourth concessions, namely, at its intersection with the east and west boundaries and at its intersection with the line between lots six and seven; also one at the intersection of the line of lots six and seven with the north boundary. These were planted with a view to insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire.

All lines run were well opened and blazed.

The township as a whole is rough, rocky and broken. The portion of it fit for agricultural purposes being but limited, consisting principally of a narrow belt in the valley on each side of Elk Lake, where the land is fairly level and the soil of good quality.

The soil in the valley on each side of Elk Lake is a rich clay mixed with sand, but in general throughout the township it is a sand and gravel mixture, very shallow on the rocky and stony land.

The timber in the township is principally green, and consists of spruce, jack pine, poplar, birch, cedar and balsam of fair size and dense growth. Some very large poplar, cedar, birch and scattering white and red pine being found in the vicinity of Elk Lake, some tamarac, which is all dead, being found in the swamps.

A large amount of spruce and cedar in the township is most suitable for pulpwood and railway ties, and can be readily got out by way of the Montreal River.

Elk Lake, which is an expansion of the Montreal River, enters the township at the north boundary on lots nine and ten, flows southeasterly through the township and leaves it on lot one in the second concession.

Bear River enters the township by two branches, the north branch entering on lot twelve in the second concession, and the south branch on lot ten in the first concession, and thence both flow northeasterly, uniting on lot eight in the third concession, and thence flowing northeasterly to its junction with Elk Lake on lot six in the fifth concession. This river we found navigable with canoes from its junction with the lake to near the junction of its branches, two short portages having to be made around rapids, one on lots six and seven in the fifth concession and the other on lot seven in the fourth concession. These rapids would form excellent waterpower for milling purposes and the rapids, which are numerous on either branches of the stream above the junction of its branches could be utilized for the same purposes.

The general character of the rock formation is grey granite or gneiss, no indications of minerals were found during the progress of the survey.

Signs of large game, such as bear, moose and red deer were plentiful, and a few of the last two named were seen during the survey. Wolves were heard in the distance, but no signs or traces of them were seen. Of small game, partridge and duck are to be obtained, and pike, pickerel and bass were caught in Elk Lake.

The mean variation of the magnetic needle I found to be eight degrees, forty-five minutes west.

The only settler found in the township was an Indian by the name of Taylor, who, with his family, reside on the south part of lot six in the fifth concession, on the west side of Elk Lake, south of the mouth of Bear River, where there is a shanty built and a small clearing made, some fine potatoes and other vegetables being grown here. On the east side of the lake, in the north part of the same lot, is another small clearing, on which there is built a fine, almost new, log shanty, which, I was informed, a Mrs. Laforge claimed to own. No settler was found there, but the Indian has charge of the shanty. Another small clearing, at which we first landed in the township, is on the north part of lot one in the second concession, on which there is a number of old log buildings, in a dilapidated condition. Mr. H. G. Woods of the Hudson Bay Company's station at Temagami states he has purchased an Indian claim to this property.

I submit herewith a plan of the township and field notes of the survey, etc.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEXANDER BAIRD.
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 33.)

Township of Barber, District of Nipissing.

Leamington, Ont., December 28th, 1903.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Barber, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions from your Department of date twenty-ninth of June, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

Immediately after completing the survey of the township of James, on which I have recently reported, I proceeded with my party down the Montreal River to the iron post planted by me last year to mark the southwest angle of the township of Cane, and which was to be the starting point of my survey for the township of Barber. Having there obtained an observation of Polaris, I ran a line due west astronomically from this iron post six miles, planting posts thereon forty chains apart, at regular intervals, from the starting point, to mark the front angles of the lots in the first concession, and from each alternate one of these posts the side lines between the lots were run due north astronomically. Posts were also planted at regular intervals of eighty chains apart from the southeast angle of the township north along the east boundary, and the lines for the front of the several concessions were run due west astronomically therefrom, and on each line, as directed, posts properly marked were planted.

An iron post was planted on the line run for the south boundary of the township at the end of the sixth mile alongside of a wooden post, to mark the southwest angle, and from these posts the west boundary of the township was run due north astronomically, striking the iron post at the southeast angle of the township of James.

The iron posts at the several corners of the townships were marked with the name of the township on the side facing the township.

Other iron posts supplied me, "properly marked," were planted, as directed, alongside the wooden posts, one at the intersection of the south boundary with the line between lots six and seven, one at the intersection of the line in front of the fourth concession with this line of lots and one at the intersection of this line of lots with the north boundary, also one at the intersection of the east boundary with the line between concessions three and four and one at the intersection of the line between these concessions and the west boundary; these iron posts being planted with the view to insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire.

The township in general is very level, with a few high rocky outcrops to the west of Mountain and Spring Lakes and in the centre of the township.

At least two-thirds of the township is fine land, well adapted for farming purposes.

Where low and flat the land is readily drained by the Montreal River and the large creeks in the township.

The soil apparently is of excellent quality, being in general a sandy clay mixture, intermingled with fine gravel in places.

The large creeks emptying into Mountain and Spring Lakes from the west are navigable with canoes for some distance up from their mouths and can be utilized for floating the timber of the west portion of the township to the Montreal River.

The township is rich in timber of good size and dense growth, consisting of jack pine, spruce, cedar, poplar and birch. To the west of Spring Lake, in the first, second and third concessions, there is a fine stretch of white pine of great length and large diameter, and on the east side of this lake, on lots three and four in the first and second concessions, a fine grove of red pine was found.

The timber of the township can be readily got out through the Montreal River, which, with its wide expansion, known as Mountain Lake, may be said to traverse the township from northwest to southeast.

Spring Lake, in the township, is a beautiful sheet of fine, clear water, and is connected with the Montreal River a short distance south of the township, through Spring Creek.

A fine water power is available in the Montreal River at the rapids in the south part of lot five in the fifth concession, where the descent is about ten feet in eight chains and around which it is necessary to portage on the east side of the river.

Frequent observations for azimuth were taken when the weather would permit, and the average variation of the magnetic needle found to be eight degrees, thirty minutes west.

Signs of red deer, moose, bear and wolves were seen during the survey, and an Indian residing in the township trapped two of each of the three last mentioned while we were in the township.

The only settlers found within the township were a number of Indians residing on the north part of lot ten in the sixth concession, where they have small clearings on each side of the river and a number of log shanties (in which they reside), built on the east side of the river. One of these Indians informed me he had been a resident there for the past fifty years.

Accompanying this report will be found a plan of the township and field notes of the survey, with accounts in duplicate. All of which are respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEXANDER BAIRD,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 34.)

Township of Auld, District of Nipissing.

Ridgetown, Ont., December 30th, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the township of Auld, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions dated June the twenty-ninth, A.D., one thousand nine hundred and three.

Leaving Ridgetown on the twenty-seventh day of July last, our party proceeded by rail to Temiskaming, at the foot of the lake bearing the same name. Thence by steamship up the lake to Haileybury. Having procured our supplies we left the following morning (July thirtieth) by waggon road to Bay Lake. From this point we had a splendid canoe route up the Montreal River to our township. Having found the iron post at the southwest angle of the township of Lundy, I marked it on the northwest side Auld, and ran west astronomically a distance of six miles, planting wooden posts at regular intervals of forty chains, also a small iron post at the end of the third mile, to mark the point between lots six and seven, and a larger one at the end of the sixth mile, to mark the southwest angle of our township; marking the same on the northeast side Auld, on the north side concession one and the east side lot twelve.

The lot lines between lots two and three, four and five, etc., were run north as-

tronomically, and posts properly marked were placed at their intersection with the several concession lines. Iron posts of the smaller kind were planted at the front of the fourth concession on the east boundary, between lots six and seven of the same concession, and on the west boundary.

The west boundary is a meridian line run from the end of the sixth mile of the south boundary, but, owing to the deflection in the west boundary of Lundy, does not strike the iron post planted at the southwest angle of Cane, accordingly a large iron post was planted, marked on the southeast side Auld, on the east side lot twelve and on the south side concession six. All the lines were well opened and blazed.

With the exception of the northwest corner, which is swampy, the township is rough and rocky and not well adapted for agriculture.

The soil in general is a sand and clay mixture, with a clay sub-soil; in some sections, however, gravelly soil is to be found, but not to any great extent.

No minerals were found during the progress of the survey, but there was considerable local attraction in some places.

The waters were all traversed within the limits of the township, and connected with the lines of the survey. A Foster Microimeter was used in all measurements connected with the same.

The township, as will be seen by the map, contains five lakes, apart from Indian Lake, which is an expansion of the Montreal River.

The township is covered with jack pine, spruce, poplar, tamarac, cedar, balsam and birch, ranging in size from six to eighteen inches. Some scattering large white pine were found in lots two and three in the first concession, and along the south boundary, in lots ten, eleven and twelve. No section could, however, be set apart for milling purposes.

A settler's shanty was found on lot eight in the fifth concession, bordering on Indian Lake. There is about three acres cleared.

A number of moose, red deer and bear were seen during the survey. Wild duck and partridge were also plentiful.

The mean variation of the compass was eight degrees, thirty minutes west.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS SCANE,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 35.)

Township of Innes, District of Thunder Bay.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 23rd, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions dated September sixteenth, A.D., nineteen hundred and three, I have completed the survey of the township of Innes, situated on the south side of McIntyre Bay, Lake Nepigon, and east of the meridian run by me last summer, the north six miles of which is the west boundary of the township.

The concession lines were run east astronomically from the mile posts on the meridian which were marked with the proper concession and lot numbers. Innes was marked on the southeast of post at northwest corner, and on northeast of post at southwest

corner. Substantial wooden posts were planted at each half mile and marked with the proper concession and lot numbers. One and seven-eighth inch iron posts were planted alongside wooden ones at the northeast and southeast corners of township marked Innes, and concession and lot number. One and one-quarter inch iron posts were planted alongside wooden ones in front of concessions one, four, and on bay shore between lots six and seven, these latter being planted with the view of insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire. The side lines were run north astronomically at each mile.

The township is generally well covered with spruce, birch, poplar and tamarac, from six inches to fifteen inches in diameter. On the high, rocky ridges small spruce, jack pine and birch prevail; a few white and red pine were found near the northeast corner. Outside of this small bunch I only saw five pine trees in the township. I found large birch and poplar trees eighteen inches in diameter growing over old burnt pine stumps, showing that a long time had passed since a forest of large pine had been destroyed.

There are no large streams in the township. The two largest empty into McIntyre Bay, through lots six and seven, concession six. These are about twelve feet wide by two feet deep until they reach the flat land near the bay shore, when they spread out to fifty feet wide in a marsh, with no perceptible current.

There are no large lakes. Krug Lake, the largest, is about one mile long by one-half wide. The rest are generally shallow, with occasional beds of reeds.

I estimate that over forty per cent. of the township is suitable for farming. This is without taking into account the swamps, which have a sandy bottom, and are not very wet.

The southwest sixteen lots, being mostly trap rock, are practically useless. The eastern eight lots in concessions one, two, three have generally a considerable area of sandy loam, but mixed in places with boulders. About twenty-five per cent. is fit for cultivation. Going north, the land improves very much in concessions four, five, six. The soil is a very rich, sandy loam, slightly rolling. On the west five lots of concession four there are some boulders, and on lots six and seven, concession six, there is a large wet marsh, the bottom of which is about level with the waters of the bay. Otherwise this is a good tract of land. From lot eight to the east boundary the shore of the bay is flat and sandy. From lot eight west the shore is chiefly trap rock, with small sandy bays.

There is a very fair harbor at the northwest corner, with deep water and well sheltered.

No economic minerals were found. Nepigon trap is the prevailing rock. This caused the compass to vary from three degrees west to five degrees east. The shore of McIntyre Bay was carefully traversed with micrometer and compass, which was set to read true north. Check sights were taken to most of the prominent points, as well as tying the traverse to all township lines.

There is an Indian Reserve in the northeast corner, with a population of about twenty Indians, looked after by an Episcopal clergyman. The Indians have about fifty acres cleared, but, except raising a few potatoes, do no farming. The land is good, sandy loam.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. MACDOUGALL,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 36.)

Township of Potts, District of Rainy River.

Fort Frances, Ont., January 5th, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Potts, in the District of Rainy River, performed under instructions from your Department, dated the fourteenth day of July, A. D., nineteen hundred and three.

This township is bounded on the south by the townships of Mather and Kingsford on the west by meridian line run in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven, and on the east and north by unsurveyed lands.

I commenced work on the fifth day of August, moving in by team from Stratton Station, on the Canadian Northern Railway. The north boundaries of Mather and Kingsford were first cleared out and re-run, and then Niven's meridian line. I chained east along the north boundary of the township of Mather, as directed, but could find no post at the southeast angle of the township of Potts. I therefore commenced the east boundary from the point directed, namely, nine chains west from Niven's six mile post, and five chains forty-six links west from Ontario Land Surveyor Meadows' post, lots ten, eleven, township of Kingsford. I then laid out the second concession and side lines, west astronomically and north astronomically, respectively, as directed in the instructions, as nearly as possible. Iron posts were planted in the places directed and wooden posts at the other necessary points, the former being planted with the view of insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire.

Great difficulty was experienced in laying out the fourth and fifth concessions, as the dam on Boundary Creek had been left closed, and consequently a large area was submerged. Having no appliances to open the dam, I had to remove one stop log at a time, and wait until the water fell sufficiently to permit the removal of another, and so on until all were removed. I was then able to proceed, and succeeded in getting past the drowned land, but it was very wet work.

The first three concessions were mainly composed of good land, rather stony in places, but easily cleared and available for agricultural purposes. The northerly three concessions are very rocky and hilly and of little value.

No valuable minerals were indicated, the magnetic needle showing a steady variation of about eight degrees thirty minutes east throughout the township.

Fires have run over all the township with the exception of a small part north of Off Lake. All the valuable pine has already been cut, and only a few scattering bunches of pine are left, which will be of value to settlers.

A large portion of the three southerly concessions has been burnt thrice, and has only a heavy growth of small poplar and brush, which can be very easily cleared off.

Accompanying this report are plans, field notes and timber plan, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

Samples of rock from various points of the township have also been sent.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. J. GILLON,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 37.)

Township of Richardson, District of Rainy River.

Fort Frances, Ont., January 5th, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Richardson, in the District of Rainy River, performed under instructions received from your Department, dated the fourteenth day of July, A.D., nineteen hundred and three.

The township is bounded on the west by the township of Sifton, on the south by the townships of Tait and Mather, on the east by the newly-surveyed township of Potts, and on the north by unsurveyed lands.

Each of the four corners of the township was marked by an iron post, marked with the names of the surrounding townships. These posts were subsequently marked with the name Richardson on the side facing this township. Other iron posts supplied by your Department were marked and planted as directed in the instructions, these being planted with the view of insuring permanency for the survey in case of fire.

I moved into this township from the adjoining township of Potts, the survey of which I had just completed, and surveyed the concession and side lines, as directed in the instructions, east and west astronomically, and north and south astronomically, respectively, as nearly as possible. I commenced at the southeast angle, running due west along the north boundaries of the townships of Tait and Mather, planting posts at intervals of forty chains on the north boundary of Mather, and on the north side of the Tait road allowance, that is, one chain north from the line run for the north boundary of sections in the township of Tait. From these posts I ran the side lines astronomically north.

I ran the several concession lines due west astronomically from the points of intersection of the concession line in the township of Potts with the meridian line run by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

The north boundary I ran due east from the northeast angle of the township of Sifton, as directed in the instructions.

The southern half of the township is composed of first-class land, very easily cleared and consisting of good clay loam. The northern half is very broken, rocky and hilly, and not well adapted for agricultural purposes, although some good land can be found in the valleys between hills. The whole of the township has been burned over. Three fires have evidently crossed most of the land, and where this has been the case everything has been burnt, and, with the exception of a few swamps which escaped, no timber has been left, the land being covered with a thick growth of small poplar and brush. Where only two fires have crossed the second growth is larger and a good deal of windfall encumbers the ground.

Much wet weather was experienced during October, and it was only with difficulty that the work proceeded until the twenty-second day of that month, as Pine River and all the creeks had by that time overflowed their banks, and every swamp was full of water. Work became impossible without all hands being wet to the skin from morning to night, consequently the men refused to work any longer. I was therefore compelled to stop work until the land dried or froze.

I returned again on November fifth and completed the survey.

There is no merchantable timber in the township, but the north boundary passes close to a long, scattering range of white and red pine, extending from lot eight to the meridian line.

Moose, caribou and red deer were very plentiful, as also were cayotes, which could be heard in the distance every night. Pine River and some of the other creeks are well stocked with beaver, whose dams had much to do with the overflow of the creeks.

No indication of mineral was found, the magnetic needle holding a very steady variation of eight degrees forty minues east throughout the township.

Accompanying this report are plan, timber plan, field notes and list of squatters, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. J. GILLON,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 38.)

Algonquin National Park.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands :

Honorable Sir,—I beg to hand you a report of the work performed, etc., for the year 1903 by the Algonquin Park staff.

The staff for the past year has been composed of ten rangers and myself. During the trapping seasons the usual work of patrolling the Park has been carefully carried on. Some trappers have been caught and punished, but I am pleased to report that very little trapping has been reported by the rangers from their several sections. It is gratifying to note that they all report fur-bearing animals of all kinds on the increase, especially the beaver, which are to be found in abundance in all sections. Otter are also reported very numerous. Ranger Sawyer reports caribou in the north end of the Park. It may be quite possible that they are working south, as numbers of them are to be found in the neighborhood of the Kipeewa and Temiscaming lakes. The red deer are increasing rapidly and becoming very tame, so much so that this year a doe came to where the section men of the Canada Atlantic Railway were taking dinner and took bread from them.

Of clearing on portages, making snow-shoes, repairing canoes, etc., the usual amount of work has been done. On Hogan's lake a splendid shelter has been built, on altogether new lines. The logs were all sided; lumber was cut with a pit-saw for floor and roof, and the hut well shingled, good windows and a door put in, and a building completed that will last for many years.

As usual, the rangers have put out a lot of poison for wolves, and several have already been destroyed. They continue numerous, and this fall might often be heard at night from headquarters.

We had last year double the number of visitors of any previous year. They come from all over Canada and the United States, and all express themselves as delighted with the Park, the fishing and the abundance of game of all kinds easily to be seen. One gentleman from Toronto told me this past summer that he saw twenty deer in one afternoon's walk. It is very encouraging to note that more of our own people are taking advantage of the delights of the Park in canoe trips and fishing excursions, and not one have I heard express himself as disappointed in any way.

Fifty-three capercaillie were brought from Norway by the Fish and Game Commission and liberated in the Park. These birds were in splendid condition, considering the journey, and there is every reason to believe they will do well here. Several have since been seen by different parties, apparently quite reconciled to their surroundings, and in good, healthy condition. I would strongly recommend a special clause in the general game laws protecting these birds, as they evidently make long flights, and will doubtless spread all over the country. I do not think there is a doubt of the success of the attempt to introduce them into this country. The fishing has been good this year, and the bass introduced into these waters have increased wonderfully.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. W. BARTLETT,
Superintendent.

(Appendix No 39.)

Rondeau Provincial Park.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit this my report as caretaker and ranger of the Rondeau Provincial Park for the year 1903.

This year saw the completion of the road begun in 1902, leading from the town-line between Howard and Harwich right up to the pic-nic grounds, and already the benefit is apparent in the increasing numbers of people who visit the Park.

As time goes on, we see more and more the necessity of the road being extended up through the bush to the sand-bar, four and a half miles further, a survey of which should be made as soon as possible. Then we would have ready access to the grounds which are most accessible to persons of poaching disposition, and would be in a much better position to protect the Park game. The road would make a very attractive drive, as some of the finest timber is situated in that portion of the Park through which it would run.

During the winter of 1894-5 a first-rate dock was built on the Rondeau Harbor side, near the pic-nic grounds. At the end of each winter when the ice breaks up it comes down in great masses, driven by the force of the high winds. The effect of the ice on the dock has been to injure it considerably, and unless given prompt attention it will need rebuilding from end to end. What is wanted is a stone crib, say 14 by 40 feet in size, across the end, or in the form of a T. The planking of the dock shows very little sign of decay, but some of the stringers and a few of the piles will require renewing, and the railing replaced.

The old structure that has until now been used as a restaurant is unsuitable for the purpose, and a new and better building should be erected.

The barn and stable should be raised and a concrete foundation, with new joists and flooring, put under it.

Another improvement much urged by the public is that the pavilion be supplied with curtains, for use in case of rain and wind storms. This is the only place of shelter on the grounds for picnickers, and as the building is constructed with open sides, it is deficient in protection against wind and rain. It has also been urged to have better lighting for the pavilion and grounds at night.

If the Government should conclude that all the large timber on the Park, say of 22 inches in diameter and upwards, could properly be disposed of by tender or public auction, it would bring in a large sum of money, enough to pay for all the improvements required at the Park, and create a revenue for the Province as well. I am satisfied, too, that the cutting and removal of the larger timber would leave the bush in better condition as a windbreak. If the younger and stronger trees were given a chance to grow up by taking out the old ones, the number of trees blown down by the wind every year would be fewer. The undergrowth is becoming so dense that it is almost impossible in places for a man to walk through it.

The game and deer on the Park, both in the enclosures and at large, are doing as well as in other years.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ISAAC GARDINER,
Caretaker and Ranger.

Morpeth, 25th January, 1904.

(Appendix No. 40.)

List of persons holding Cullers' Licenses issued under the Ontario Cullers Act up to 31st December, 1903.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Anderson, M. M.	Almonte.	Benson, John Bird	Midland.
Allan, James D.	Bracebridge.	Brennan, Richard Lawrence	Peterborough.
Appleton, Erwin B.	Bracebridge.	Brown, Hugh Risside	Huntsville.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.
Adam, J. Q.	Longford Mills.	Bennett, Edward Clinton	Ahmie Harbour.
Anderson, Patrick J.	Campbellford.	Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orillia.
Anderson, J. C.	Gravenhurst.	Borrett, Thomas	Barrie.
Allan, Alfred	Ottawa.	Bickell, James Manuel	Sault Ste. Marie.
Allen, R. A.	Bannockburn.	Buisson, William	Sudbury.
Aikens, Geo. M.	French River.	Borrett, James A.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Bliss, C. Liddon	Sudbury.
Adams, James M.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Bray, James	Kimnount.
Aylward, James	Peterborough.	Bremner, Geo.	Arnprior.
Archibald, John L.	Keewatin.	Bromley Samuel	Pembroke.
Austin, Wm. G.	Renfrew.	Brown, A. C.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Anderson, Charles	Little Current.	Berliquet, Julius	Opimicon, Que.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Blastorah, Fred L.	Harwood.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Burns, Clifton H.	Little Current.
Anderson, J. G.	Alpena, Mich.	Beaumont, Ernest	Parry Sound.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Beattie, Alex.	Whitney.
Adams, Wm.	Westmeath.	Brennan, Reginald	Gravenhurst.
Arkle, George	Rat Portage.	Boyd, Geo.	Gravenhurst.
Armstrong, James Theodore	McKellar.	Bissell, George Thomas	Trenton.
Armstrong, Thos. J.	Arnprior.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Acheson, Ira M.	Westmeath.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Albert, Alfred E.	Ottawa.	Poyd, George A.	Thessalon.
Brophy, Michael Patrick	Massey Station.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Brown, Singleton	Bracebridge.	Brundage, Alfred W.	Pembroke.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Brougham, Thomas	Eganville.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick	Ottawa.	Blair, Robert L.	Arnprior.
Bird, W. S.	Parry Sound.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Bayley, James T.	Gravenhurst.	Beck, Charles M., Jr.	Penetanguishene.
Bell, Henry	Ottawa.	Beatty, W. J.	Coldwater.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.	Burns, C. W., Jr.	South River.
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.
Beatty, W. R.	Parry Sound.	Bettes, John Hiram	Muskoka Mills.
Brooks, Frederick William	Mackey's Station.	Brady, John	Renfrew.
Brown, Robert D.	Port Sidney.	Beattie, W. J.	Arnprior.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetanguishene.	Bromley, William	Westmeath.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee	Muskoka Mills.	Bissell, Hartie	Trenton.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Brown, Robert	Starat.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetanguishene.	Beaton, Hugh	Waubashene.
Bird, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Bailey, Arthur	Parry Sound.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Burd, James Henry	Parry Sound.
Brandon, Martin W.	Peterborough.	Bailey, Samuel James	Orillia.
Bell, John C.	Peterborough.	Burton, Tinswood	Renfrew.
Bartlett, George W.	Warren.	Poyes, James	Huntsville.
Brown, Silas	Klock's Mills.	Brown, John	Rockdale.
Boland, W. G.	Eganville.	Brennan, Edward Scott	Sundridge.
Baulke, George R.	Aylmer, Que.	Pell, John Arguey	Klock's Mills.
Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.	Bromley, Edw. H.	Pembroke.
Bremner, John L.	Admaston.	Bliss, Lawrence E.	Byng Inlet.
Bromley, W. H.	Pembroke.	Buie, Neil	Spanish Station.
Bowers, Isaac	Little Current.	Brazziel, Leonard	Spanish Station.
Brown, Thomas	Barrie.	Bowie, Jas	Bryson, Que.
Bass, Walter R.	W. Huntingdon.	Barrie, Nicholas J.	Ottawa.
Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.	Burke, J. D.	Rat Portage.
Binnie, Thomas	Port Arthur.	Bowen, Thos	Deseronto.
Blair, William	Keewatin.	Brown, James F.	Baysville.
Bick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Campbell, Robt. John	Flinton.
Burke, John Thomas	Midland.	Carpenter, John A.	Arnprior.

(Appendix No. 40.)—Continued.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Campbell, Alexander J.....	Trenton.	Cassidy, S. C.....	Dunchurch.
Carson, James.....	Bracebridge.	Charleson, John Baptiste.....	Ottawa.
Campbell, J. M.....	Bracebridge.	Comer, Billa F.....	Tweed.
Campbell, Robert.....	Bracebridge.	Carter, George.....	Sundridge.
Clairmont, Joseph.....	Campbellford.	Corrigan, Robt. T.....	Emo.
Clarkson, Robert J.....	Parry Sound.	Caswell, Grant.....	Coldwater.
Carruthers, Aaron.....	Hintonburg.	Caswell, Geo.....	Coldwater.
Calder, Wm. J.....	Burk Lake.	Chemir, David A.....	Pembroke.
Chew, Joseph.....	Gravenhurst.	Clairmont, Philadelph L.....	Gravenhurst.
Cole, James Colin.....	Ottawa.	Crowe, Edgerton.....	Bobcaygeon.
Cameron, William.....	Collins' Inlet.	Crowe, Leslie.....	Bobcaygeon.
Cain, Robert.....	Midland.	Campbell, Duncan W.....	Stewartville.
Crawford, Stephen W.....	Thessalon.	Callaghan, Thomas M.....	Arnprior.
Cochrane, George.....	Peterborough.	Clements, Albert James.....	Bent River.
Coburn, John.....	Lindsay.	Dunning, E. Percival.....	Parry Sound.
Crowe, Nathaniel.....	Bobcaygeon.	Duff, R. J.....	Arnprior.
Cameron, Alexander.....	Norman.	Durrill, John W.....	Ottawa.
Chrysler, Frank R. L.....	Webbwood.	Dickson, John.....	Sundridge.
Callaghan, Thos., Jr.....	Campbellford.	Dickson, Jas. L.....	Michipic'ten H'b'r
Carson, Hugh.....	Rat Portage.	Danter, R. W.....	Parry Sound.
Calder, George.....	Woodville.	Doyle, T. J.....	Eau Claire.
Callaghan, Dennis.....	Campbellford.	Dobie, Alexander R.....	Blind River.
Corigan, Robert T.....	Emo.	Donally, Richard S.....	Sudbury.
Cameron, John H.....	Rat Portage.	Devine, William.....	Cook's Mills.
Carson, Melvin.....	Little Current.	Durrill, William.....	Nosbonsing.
Cameron, John K.....	Spavish River.	Draper, Patrick.....	Quyon, Que.
Cassidy, William.....	Little Current.	Davis, J. P.....	Bobcaygeon.
Coons, George Washington.....	Peterborough.	Dale, John Alexander.....	Birkendale.
Chisholm, George Leopold.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Dinsmore, Chas. L.....	Huntsville.
Chalmers, George James.....	Peterborough.	Druin, Patrick.....	Belleville.
Caverly, David Charles.....	Parry Sound.	Durham, Edgar S.....	Roseau.
Campbell, Archibald J.....	Little Current.	Duquette, Charles.....	Webbwood.
Close, John L.....	Arnprior.	Davis, William Albert.....	Bobcaygeon.
Carmichael, Donald.....	Arnprior.	Dickson, Robert Alexander.....	Keene.
Carty, John.....	Arnprior.	Dawkins, John.....	Gravenhurst.
Cleary, Patrick M.....	Arnprior.	Doxsee, James E.....	Gravenhurst.
Cuthbertson, William.....	Arnprior.	Didier, L. P.....	Aylmer, Que.
Carter, Robert E.....	Fesserton.	Devine, Patrick J.....	Sheenboro, Que.
Coleman, Jos.....	Baysville.	Dinsmore, Richard.....	Huntsville.
Cardiff, George McDougall.....	Sudbury.	Dunn, Percy E.....	Longford Mills.
Cameron, W. D.....	Rat Portage.	Duval, Chas.....	Halfway.
Crandall, F.....	Port Arthur.	Donlevy, James.....	Calabogie.
Campbell, James R.....	Eganville.	Doris, Patrick.....	Peterborough.
Campbell, John A.....	Galetta.	Doris, John.....	Peterborough.
Caillier, Hyacinth.....	Arnprior.	Donahoe, Michael.....	Erinsville.
Chamberlain, Thomas.....	Bobcaygeon.	Doran, W.....	Belleville.
Cooper, David Allan.....	Millbrook.	Dickson, Robt. R.....	Kippewa, Que.
Cox, Henry.....	Ballerica, Que.	Donlevy, Wm. C.....	Rockcliff.
Currie, James.....	Ottawa.	Duff, Chas A.....	Stewartville.
Clarkson, A. E.....	Midland.	Dean, James C.....	Rat Portage.
Clairmont, E.....	Gravenhurst.	Enlaw, Oliver.....	Campbellford.
Cameron, W. F.....	Sturgeon Bay.	Ebert, Andrew P.....	Pembroke.
Connolly, Daniel.....	Gravenhurst.	Ellis, Alexander.....	Arnprior.
Campbell, P. C.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Ellis, John.....	Westmeath.
Cadenhead, Alexander.....	Midland.	Errington, Joseph.....	Sundridge.
Carpenter, R. J.....	Arnprior.	Edgington, Henry John.....	Parry Sound.
Christie, William Pringle.....	Seyern Bridge.	Eagar, James.....	Parry Sound.
Campbell, C. V.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Elliott, Porter P.....	Mine Centre.
Clegg, Samuel.....	Peterborough.	Elliott, William.....	Cache Bay.
Clairmont, William L.....	Gravenhurst.	Edgar, J. E.....	Rat Portage.
Cook, Sidney P. W.....	Spanish Station.	Fraser, John A.....	Rat Portage.
Corrigan, John.....	Baysville.	Ferguson, Wm. H.....	Red Bay.
Chalmers, Alexander M.....	Peterborough.	Farber, Christopher McKay.....	McLean's Depot.
Charlton, Geo. A.....	Collingwood.	Fitzgerald, E. Clair.....	Parry Sound.
Cahill, Thomas.....	Nosbonsing.	Farrell, W. H.....	Ironside, Que.
Chew, Manley.....	Midland.	French, Lewis William.....	Byng Inlet.
Cooper, James Eddy.....	Saurin.	Fraser, William A.....	Matawa.
Cook, Reinhardt.....	South River.		
Crowe, Cecil.....	Bobcaygeon.		
Callaghan, Dennis.....	Trenton.		

(Appendix No. 40.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Fortune, Owen	Trenton.	Gadway, John	Parry Sound.
Fraser, David	Norman.	Garrow, Edward	Webbwood.
France, John	Collins' Inlet.	Golding, William	Dorset.
Ferguson, Ernest A	Baysville.	Gillies, Harry	White Lake.
Ford, Charles	Wahnapiatae.	Gordon, Herbert C.	Nelson.
Findlay, J. H.	Braeside.	Gillespie, M. H.	Cook's Mills.
Fraser, Jas	Renfrew.	Griffin, William	Huntsville.
Fairen, Francis	Peterborough.	Ganton, David	Trout Creek.
Faulkner, Jos	Fesserton.	Graham, George L.	Arnprior.
Fraser, Alexander, Jr.	Westmeath.	Graham, Frederick S	Arnprior.
Fairbairn, William	Calabogie.	Gill, Cuthbert	Orillia.
Fraser, Wm. A	Pembroke.	Graham, James Robert	Rat Portage.
Fraser, Foster	Pembroke.	Graham, Thomas Jordan	Byng Inlet.
Fraser, William	Little Current.	Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel	Orillia.
Fraser, Hugh Alexander	Pembroke.	Gorman, Patrick	Eganville.
Flaherty, John	Lindsay.		
Fisher, William	Trenton.	Hurd, Cyrus	Parry Sound.
Fox, Thomas	Deseronto.	Hartt, James	Gilmour.
Fallis, James W.	Sturgeon Bay.	Hayes, James	Enterpris.
Fairbairn, N. H.	Webbwood.	Humphrey, T. W.	Gravenhurst.
Friel, John	Trenton.	Huckson, A. H.	French River.
Fox, Charles	Trenton.	Handley, Robert	Douglas.
Featherstonhaugh, Wm. Henry	Penetanguishene.	Howe, Alexander	Queensborough.
Friar, Schuyler	Westmeath.	Hurd, Edwin	Hurdville.
Farren, Joel	Savanne.	Huff, J. S. Morris	Arnprior.
Fraser, Duncan	Big Forks.	Halliday, Robert J	Lindsay.
Freeston, Walter	Burk's Falls.	Hutton, John	Hutton House.
Fraser, John	Bancroft.	Hutchinson, Wm. E.	Huntsville.
Fitzgerald, D. C.	Spanish Station.	Hogarth, Joseph Rowan	Pembroke.
Foster, Wm. C.	Searchmont.	Humphrey, John	Gravenhurst.
Frazier, Jas. C.	Spanish Mills.	Hill, Joshua	Midland.
Fremlin, H. P.	Richards' Land'g.	Hall, David	Lovering.
Foster, Ed. G.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Hartley, Charles	Peterborough.
Farrell, Peter M.	Whitefish.	Hawkins, Henry Charles	Blind River.
Fairhall, Edward	Whiteside.	Hines, Philip Wallace	Huntsville.
Fraser, Levi	Bracebridge.	Hudson, John Lewis	Combermere.
		Helferty, Dennis	Eganville.
Griffith, Geo. F	Pembroke.	Hamilton, Robt	Rat Portage.
Graham, John	Arnprior.	Hoppins, Abiram	Kingston.
Golden, Jno.	Gilmour.	Hoppins, Densmore	Kingston.
Gunter, Henry M	Trenton.	Haystead, John	Parry Sound.
Goltz, Ernest	Bardsville.	Henderson, John Irwin	Bobcaygeon.
Green, Forman A	Gilmour.	Hartley, William	Millbridge.
Green, Samuel E.	Parry Sound.	Higgins, John C.	Peterborough.
Grant, John	Flinton.	Harrison, John, Jr	Pembroke.
Green, Arthur	Ottawa.	Hawkins, E.	Le Breton Flats.
Green, Norman McL	Bancroft.	Henderson, Charles	Bracebridge.
Gillis, John J	Whitefish.	Halliday, Frank	Parry Sound.
George, R.	Parry Sound.	Halliday, James	Springtown.
Gardiner, John	Parry Sound.	Hurdman, J. A	Ottawa.
Golden, Frank J	Trenton.	Hawkins, Stonewall J	Meldrum Bay.
Garson, Robert	Thessalon.	Hinchliffe, William	Gunter.
Gropp, August	Penetanguishene.	Henderson, Arthur	Baysville.
Grozelle, Antoine D	Muskoka Mills.	Hillis, James M	Sutton West.
Goulais, James	Peterborough.	Harris, Wm., Jr	Day Mills.
Grayson, Charles	Keewatin.	Hogg, W. J.	North Bay.
Gladstone, Harry E.	Cook's Mills.	Hoxie, E. P	Katrine.
Gwynne, John	Hawkesbury.	Hawkins, Walter	Pembroke.
Gray, Frederick M	Brule Lake.	Howard, James	Eganville.
Graham, Edward G.	Wahnapiatae.	Howard, William	Baysville.
Griffin, James	Spanish River.	Hogan, Enos W	Savanne.
Gordon, Alexander B	Pembroke.	Horne, John T.	Fort William.
Gareau, Noah J	Pembroke.	Hamilton, Chas. E	Rat Portage.
Gordon, Robert W.	Pembroke.	Henderson, Leonard	Baysville.
Guertin, Nelson	Petawawa.	Hunter, Thos.	Callandar.
Gardener, John	Rat Portage.	Hamilton, Robt. J.	Ottawa.
Gunter, Peter M	Gilmour.		
Glennie, William	Millbridge.	Irving, Thos. H	Parry Sound.
Gorman, Maurice J	Fenelon Falls.	Irwin, Eli	Rat Portage.
Gillies, John A.	Braeside.	Irving, Edward C	Rat Portage.

(Appendix No. 40.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Johns, Frank A.	Toronto.	Lozo, John	Trenton.
Jackson, Robert	Brechin.	Loughrin, Lawrence	Pembroke
Johnson, Finlay	Bracebridge.	Linton, J. H.	Parry Sound.
Jones, Albert	Victoria Harbor.	Ludgate, James	Peterborough.
Johnson, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.	Lee, Robert	Huntsville.
Johnston, Archibald M.	Norman.	Langford, Mark	Baysville.
Julien, Charles	Trenton.	Letherby, Edwin	Midland.
Junkin, Henry	Marmora.	Lovering, William James	Coldwater.
Johns, Frank	Nipissing Junc't'n	Lane, Maurics	Bobcaygeon.
Jessup, Edward D.	Catche Bay.	Lenton, George	Peterborough.
Johnson, Frank N.	Ottawa.	Lowe, Thos. A.	Renfrew.
Johnston, John	Peninsular Lake.	Livingston, Robert M.	Huntsville.
Johnson, S. M.	Arnprior.	Londry, William E.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Jones, Frederick James	Flinton.	Labelle, James	Waltham, Que.
Johnston, William A.	Castleford.	Labelle, Eli	Waltham, Que.
Jervis, Henry	Wisawasa.	Ladurante, J. D.	Ottawa.
Jones, William	Fenelon Falls.	Ludgate, Theodore	Peterborough.
James, Martin	The Flats.	Lucas, Frank	Sault Ste. Marie.
Johnston, James	Fort Frances.	Lunam, Duncan	Collfield, Que.
Kintree, Stuart	Little Rapids.	Lott, George	Trenton.
Kerby, John	Beileville.	Lawrie, John D.	Parry Sound.
Kennedy, Robert	Marmora.	Lovering, George Francis	Coldwater.
Kirby, Louis Russell	Ottawa.	Lavigne, John	Aylmer, Que.
Kennedy, Timothy	Enterprise.	Landoll, Charles S.	Huntsville.
Kirk, Henry	Trenton.	Long, Henry Elisha	Mattawa.
Knox, Milton	Ottawa.	Lynch, W. H.	Collingwood.
Kinsella, Michael Pierce	Trenton.	Laplane, Francis	Byng Inlet.
Kitchen, D.	French River.	Lindsay, Jas	Arnprior.
Kelly, Jeremiah	Sudbury.	Labelle, Michael	Arnprior.
Kelly, Ferdinand	Mattawa.	Legree, John	Oacra.
Kennedy, T. J.	Arnprior.	Lagree, James L.	Calabogie.
Kenning, Henry	Pembroke.	Leigh, John Chas	Gravenhurst.
Kirby, D. F.	Belleville.	Lloyd, Edward B.	King.
Kirkpatrick, David	Lindsay.	Lemyre, Bruno	Gravenhurst.
Kelly, Michael J.	Baysville.	Lavelle, Charles H.	Canoe Lake.
Kirk, Wm. James	Webbwood.	Lyons, James	Waltham Sta., Q.
Kerr, E. G.	Thessalon.	Ledwood, Chas.	Ottawa.
King, Napoleon	Mattawa.	Lavelle, Emery	Waltham Sta., Q.
Kean, B. F.	Orillia.	Little, Theo	Rat Portage.
Kemp, Orval Wesley	Trenton.	Lehman, Joseph	Stratton Station.
Kirk, Charles Barron	Queensborough.	Malloy, Mark	Baysville.
Kingsland, W. P.	Ottawa.	Martin, Hugh	Sault Ste. Marie.
Kerr, John B.	Arnprior.	Miller, R. O.	Gravenhurst.
Kennedy, Walter	Arnprior.	Morrison, James	Toronto.
Kennedy, John	Pembroke.	Murray, Frederick	Huntsville.
Knox, Wm. M.	Fesserton.	Menzies, Archibald.	Burk's Falls.
Kingston, Robert	Wisawasa.	Manning, James	Trenton.
Kearnan, Edward	Blind River.	Martin, Philip	Stoco.
Kearney, Michael John	Buckingham, Que.	Malone, Wm. Pat	Ottawa.
Kendrick, John	Burk's Falls.	Marsh, Esli Terril	Trenton.
Kendrick, John L.	Burk's Falls.	Millar, John W.	Huntsville.
Kennedy, Jno. W.	Ottawa.	Mutchinbacker, Asa	Rosseau Falls.
Kell, James F.	Trout Creek.	Morris, George F.	French Bay.
Kauffman Julius	Blind River.	Murray, George, Jr.	Waubashene.
Leanroth, Francis	Arnprior.	Maughan, Joseph	Fort William.
Lee, James	Warren.	Margach, Wm. J.	Fort Arthur.
Lloyd, Alfred	Severn Bridge.	Murray, George, Sr.	Waubashene.
Lawrie, Frank A.	Parry Sound.	Maniece, Wm.	Peterborough.
Latimer, Jas	Frank's Bay.	Murray, Wm.	Rat Portage.
Lemyre, Middey	Campbellford.	Morgan, Richard J.	Rat Portage.
Lutz, Jacob	Parry Sound.	Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.
Luby, John E.	Ottawa.	Murdoch, James	Cook's Mills.
Law, Wm. J.	Markstay.	Mulvahill, Wm.	Arnprior.
Lummis, Daniel	Glanmire.	Murphy, Arthur	Ottawa.
Lowe, W. C.	Port Arthur.	Mahew, Jacob	Northcote.
Londry, S. C.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Milne, Archie	Arnprior.
Lechnan, James	Ottawa.	Murray, James	Peterborough.
		Moore, James A. E.	Lakefield.

(Appendix No. 40.)—Continued.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Moore, Henry R.	Lakefield.	Macpherson, John	Ottawa.
Mickle, Charles S.	Gravenhurst.	McEachren, John A.	W'st Gravenhurst
Mullen, James	Webbwood.	McLeod, Dugald.	Gravenhurst.
Morley, A. W.	Winnipeg.	McClelland, R. H.	Parry Sound.
Munroe, Peter P.	Commanda.	McEvoy, Frank	Cambellford.
Mason, Benjamin	Westmeath.	McDermott, Peter	Orillia.
Monaghan, John B.	Arnprior.	McIlroy, John	Madoc.
Monaghan, M. J.	Arnprior.	McNab, Robert J.	Parry Sound.
Mulvihill, John.	Arnprior.	McFadden, James.	Ottawa.
Moran, Andrew	Rockingham.	McIntosh, James G.	Carleton Place.
Mulvihill, Michael.	Arnprior.	McInnis, Hector D.	Bracebridge.
Mann, John	Manitowaning.	McKinnon, Malcolm.	Bracebridge.
Marrigan, Richard.	Deseronto.	McLean, Daniel	Bracebridge.
Monaghan, John Dorland.	Deseronto.	McKinnon, Archie J.	Bracebridge.
Matheson, Wm	Chelmsford.	McKay, D. C.	Bayville.
Munro, Alex. G.	Braeside.	McDonald, James.	Parry Sound.
Monro, Philip.	Braeside.	McPherson, Allan	Longford.
Mangan, Patrick	Arnprior.	McDonald, James P.	French River.
Marcil, Peter.	Ottawa.	McFarland, Joseph C.	Port Severn.
Main, Samuel	Spanish Station.	McNabb, Alexander.	Thessalon.
Morley, Charles	Huntsville	McGillivray, Archibald.	Port Arthur.
Moore, David Henry.	Peterborough.	McGrane, Edward	Lindsay.
Murphy, John	Arnprior.	McLeod, Donald, Jr.	Keewatin.
Mathieson, Daniel	Chelmsford.	McDonald, Hector R.	Thessalon.
Milne, Wm	Ethel.	McDougall, Duncan	Bracebridge.
Mangan, Charles	Burk's Falls.	McNabb, Alexander D.	Warren.
Mooney, Lincoln	Orillia.	McCormack, John C.	Sudbury.
Mangan, John	Arnprior.	McNamara, John	Byng Inlet.
Mooney, Thomas	Kingston.	McGillivray, Duncan D.	Algoma Mills.
Mason, Robert T.	Rochesterville.	McIntyre, Daniel A.	Klock's Mills.
Moore, Wm. John	Gravenhurst.	McNamara, Lewis.	Klock's Mills.
Morrison, Donald	Reay.	McDonald, Sidney C.	Mattawa.
Moore, Wm	Bobcaygeon	McCool, Christopher L.	Cartier.
Mutschenbacher, Herman	Rosseau Falls.	McCollum, Donald	Arnprior.
Moors, Norman	Arnprior.	McDowell, Wm.	Cache Bay.
Morley, John R.	Rat Portage.	McConachie, Roy Stewart.	Huntsville.
Mackay, J. A.	Big Forks.	McDonell, J. K.	Rat Portage.
Miller, Robt.	Montreal.	McDonald, Alex. J.	Vermilion Bay.
		McKay, D. A.	Rainy River.
McCaw, Joseph E.	Tweed.	McMillan, James.	Rat Portage.
McLaren, Peter	Rat Portage.	McPhee, Ronald.	Bracebridge.
McGregor, Colin F.	Rat Portage.	McKay, George Donner	Dorset.
McKenzie, Robert	Rat Portage.	McWilliams, Maxwell Theodore.	Peterborough.
McKadyen, A. J.	Bracebridge.	McLeod, John	Keewatin.
McCauley, Thos J.	Goulais Bay.	McPherson, George.	Keewatin.
McDonald, John C.	Spanish Mills.	McDougall, John D.	Rat Portage.
McKenzie, Alex. E.	Ansonia.	McGregor, Duncan	Burnstown.
McIntyre, John	Arnprior.	McLean, Peter W.	and Point.
McGenigal, John H.	Whitby.	McManus, John C.	Arnprior.
McCart, Patrick	Arnprior.	McNabb, Alexander.	Arnprior.
McGrath, Thomas B.	Peterborough.	McFarlane, Alexander	Renfrew.
McCormick, James J.	Trenton.	McFarlane, J. D.	Stewartsville.
McCarthy, Wm	Enelon Falls.	McFarlane, Duncan	Renfrew.
McAvoy, Owen	Cambellford.	McKendry, Wm. B.	Arnprior.
McConnell, Lewis	Fesserton.	McPhee, Hugh.	Renfrew.
McMullen, George.	Spragge.	McPhee, John.	Arnprior.
McNab, Angus	Burnstown.	McLachlin, Peter.	Arnprior.
McColgan, C. H.	Quyon, Que.	McLachlin, Alexander	Arnprior.
McCallum, Webster	Arnprior.	Mackey, Edward.	Arnprior.
McCagherty, Robert E.	Westmeath.	McEwen, Henry	Trenton.
McNab, Archie.	Calabogie.	McDonald, Alfred	Peterborough.
McDonald, Malcolm	Spragge.	McGeary, John J.	Sundridge.
McIvor, J. A.	Fort Francis.	McDonald, Archibald W.	Gilmour.
McCulloch, M.	Rat Portage.	McCaw, John Gillen.	Queensborough.
McPherson, Jas. S.	Rama.	McCauley, Barney	Trenton.
McKinley, Edward C.	Toronto.	McDougall, James T.	Klock's Mills.
McClelland, John	Parry Sound.	McInenly, Thomas.	Quebec Que.
McFarlane, J. W.	Cache Bay.	McBride, Archibald	Arnprior.
McDonald, Roderick	Pembroke.	McFarlane, Robert L.	Arnprior.
McCormack, Wm.	Pembroke.	McGown, Wm	Parry Sound.

(Appendix No. 40).—Continued.

Name.	P.O. Address	Name.	P.O. Address.
McGown, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Petrie, George A.	Fergus.
McDermet, Patrick	South River.	Pomeroy, Peter	Trenton.
McKay, Angus.	South River.	Perry, Pringle K.	Byng Inlet, North
McDonald, A. J.	Longford.	Purcall, Wm. G.	Ottawa.
McInnis, Angus D.	Gravenhurst.	Purvis, John	Parry Sound.
McKendry, Alexander.	Waubashene.	Porter, James	Uphill.
McGuire, Timothy.	North Bay.	Pearson, John James	Lindsay.
McGrath, John.	Peterborough.	Paterson, John	Wahnapitae.
McWilliams, John Bannon.	Peterborough.	Paterson, Alexander	Orillia.
McCagherty, Patrick	Westmeath.	Parke, James.	Gravenhurst.
McKendry, Daniel.	Arnprior.	Parquette, Oliver	Webbwood.
Macdonald, D. F.	Parry Sound.	Palmateer, Sherman	Gravenhurst.
McManus, Thomas J.	Renfrew.	Paget, George	Huntsville.
Macfarlane, David R.	Ottawa.	Pounder, Joseph	Westmeath.
McColgan, Edward.	Quyon, Que.	Pell, Richard D.	Arnprior.
McMichael, Charles.	North Seguin.	Perry, Frederick	Port Arthur.
McIlroy, Thomas Davis.	Madoc.	Paget, Charles Edward	Novar.
McDonald, Wm. Henry.	Trenton.	Porter, Thomas Robert Mark	Dorset.
McGaw, Wm. Thomas	Callandar.	Pountey, E. J.	Arnprior.
McMillan, L.	Callandar.	Pyburn, David J.	Dorset.
McDermott, John L.	Orillia.	Purdy, Geo.	Hintonburg.
McDonald, Charles M.	Pembroke.	Playfair, Andrew Wm	Sault Ste. Marie
McPhee, Benjamin.	Pembroke.	Pipe, Taylor	Haileybury.
McGee, John Edward.	Parry Sound.	Pipher, George E.	Mowat.
Macfarlane, Mack	Arnprior.	Pendee, David	Parry Sound.
MacCallum, Alexander	Braside.		
McRae, Farquhar	Rat Portage.	Quinn, William	Peterborough.
MacCullum, Albert.	Arnprior.	Quigley, Hugh	Penetang.
McGonigal, John.	Arnprior.		
McConachie, John	Huntsville.	Robertson, D.	Rat Portage.
McKay, D. G.	Rat Portage.	Richardson, Frederick George	Trenton.
McDonald, James	Peterborough.	Richards, Richard	Tamworth.
McCullough, John L.	Lonsdale.	Riddell, George Alexander	Rochesterville.
McConnell, James	Mine Centre.	Robertson, Lewis McLean	Dunchurch.
McNaughton, Daniel	Bracebridge.	Robinson, Wm. F.	Bobcaygeon.
McCagherty, William E.	Westmeath.	Reamsbottom, Wm. H.	Mattawa.
McDonald, John D.	Mattawa.	Richey, Evan	Brentwood.
McCagherty, Joseph T.	Westmeath.	Randall, Louis G.	French River.
McAdam, Arch. H.	Quyon, Que.	Richardson, Charles Mervyn	Trenton.
McMurphy, Dougald, Jr	Rat Portage.	Rochester, Daniel Baillie	Ottawa.
		Riddell, James	Ottawa.
Nescott, George	Rat Portage.	Rice, Asa A.	Hull, Que.
Newton, Frank.	Gravenhurst.	Roberts, T. A.	Huntsville.
Newburn, Wm.	Parry Sound.	Ross, Andrew	Longford Mills.
Niblett, James	Arnprior.	Rose, Donald M.	Rat Portage.
Niblett, Robert.	Osceola.	Rawson, Charles Edgar	Coldwater.
Newall, John H.	Parry Harbor.	Ross, George	Waubashene.
Nolan, John.	Gravenhurst.	Roberts, Percy T.	Keewatin.
Newton, Charles W.	Victoria Harbor.	Ritchie, Wm. D.	Little Current.
Nent, Charles	Vermilion Bay.	Ramsay, Robert	Arnprior.
		Ritchie, J. F.	Arnprior.
Overend, George J.	Longford Mills.	Ritter, Samuel G.	Ahmik Harbor.
O'Brien, Andrew	Ottawa.	Robinson, Wm	Bobcaygeon.
O'Connor, John.	Hintonburg.	Reid, Joseph B.	Lindsay.
Oliver, Darcy.	Wahnapitae.	Ross, Walter M.	Ottawa.
O'Connor, Wm.	Nosbonsing.	Ruttle, H. A.	Carlton Place
O'Neill, James W.	North Bay.	Richards, Benedict	Ottawa.
O'Donnell, Wm.	Penetanguishene.	Regan, John	Orillia.
Owens, Richard	Basin Depot.	Russell, Wm.	Pembroke.
O'Reilly, Patrick	Cartier	Ramsay, Charles	Sudbury.
O'Neill, Mark	Renfrew.	Russell, Corsan L.	Pembroke.
Orill, John	Trenton.	Richards, Henry	Dacre.
O'Neill, Patrick	Bancroft.	Ryan, Wm.	Killaloe.
Orde, Francis W.	Rat Portage.	Rooney, Wm. H.	Campbellford.
		Revell, J. O.	Dryden.
Pigott, John.	Fitzroy Harbor.	Rankin, Anthony	Cache Bay.
Pattison, Thomas.	Bracebridge.	Ross, Angus	Orville.
Price, A. E.	Arnprior.	Robinson, Albert E.	Washago.
Presley, J. F.	Ashton.	Robinson, Edward	Washago.
Power, James	Bobcaygeon.	Robinson, Thomas G.	Washago.

(Appendix No. 40.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Revell, Lionel Oliver	W. Gravenhurst	Sullivan, Jas.	Aylmer, Que.
Regan, Judd Patrick	Orillia.	Scully, Cornealius	Whitney.
Robins, Etna Rosedale	Orillia.	Savoy, Eutrope	North Bay.
Regan, John, Jr.	Orillia.	Smith, Walter J.	Campbellford.
Ryan, James	Savanne.	Seymour, Jno. J.	White Fish.
Rusk, Oscar W.	Cache Bay.	Smith, Alex. R. C.	Burk's Falls.
Robinson, Thos. Geo.	Bracebridge.	Stewart, Richard M.	Chelsay, Que.
Rooksby, Wm.	Campbellford.	Souliere, John. H.	Canoe Lake.
Ramesbottom, Robt	Byng Inlet.	Smith, Abraim G.	Quyon, Que.
Roy, Lewis	Arnprior.	Swallow, C. H.	Day Mills.
Riddell, Horace A.	Galetta.		
Rowan, A. L.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Tait, Thomas B.	Burk's Fall.
Ritchie, James A.	Spragge.	Taylor, C. M.	Gravenhurst.
		Thornton, W. D.	Longford Mills.
Smith, M. D.	Fort William.	Trussler, Gilbert	Trout Creek.
Scanlan, William	Enterprise.	Thompson, Geo. S.	Lindsay.
Sutherland, D. H.	Gravenhurst	Thompson, Frederick A. H.	Callandar.
Spanner, John	Huntsville.	Thompson, Francis Henry	Nosbonsing.
Shier, James D.	Bracebridge.	Train, A. C.	Rowan Mills.
Spooner, W. R.	Katrine.	Turgeon, George	Cook's Mills.
Simpson, Alfred E.	Wakefield.	Thomson, Alexander W.	Arnprior.
Souliere, John B.	Ottawa.	Taylor, Thomas G.	Gravenhurst.
Shields, James A.	Carlton Place.	Trowse, A.	Arnprior.
Spargo, George	Ottawa.	Thompson, Daniel	Port'ge du Fort, Q.
Smyth, W. H.	Byng Inlet North	Thompson, Richard	Rat Portage.
Salmon, R. H.	Baysville.	Thomson, Joseph H.	Bracebridge.
Salmon, Alexander C.	Baysville.	Taylor, Edward A.	Westmeath.
Stremer, A.	Ottawa.	Tait, Ralph	Arnprior.
Shields, Frank A.	Parry Sound.	Train, William	Burk's Falls.
Stapleton, John J.	Ogidakie.	Turner, Gavin F.	North Bay.
Sloan, William H.	Fort Frances.	Tilson, Joseph	Burk's Falls.
Smyth, Job E.	Cache Bay.	Tuffy, John	Cartier.
Sage, Nelson	Muskoka Mills.	Thorpe, Thos.	Pembroke.
Shaw, Thomas B.	Waubausheene.	Taylor, Chas. E.	Gravenhurst.
Swanston, James.	Peterborough.	Tench, Arthur	Hekkla.
Simpson, William	Hall's Bridge.		
Sadler, Thoms.	Lindsay.	Udy, Dean.	French River.
Smith, Patrick Albert.	Norman.	Urquhart, Elias	Gravenhurst.
Smith, Wm. J.	Mattawa.		
Stnn, Wm. F.	Arnprior.	Vigrass, Percy J.	Dufferin Bridge.
Sheppard, Wm Joseph	Waubausheene.	Vincent, Joseph	Warren.
Sequin, Napoleon	Spanish Station.	Vollin, Samuel	Nosbonsing.
Scrim, Robert	Arnprior.	Vannier, Nelson Joseph	Bobcaygeon.
Sharp, James A.	Sudbury.	Vincent James	Fesserton.
Shaneay, Harry S.	Cook's Mills.	Vincent, Henry T.	Port Sidney.
Smith, Wm	Ottawa.		
Stewart, Daniel	Raeside.	Watson, Wm	Huntsville.
Sheehan, Michael H.	Waubausheene.	Webb, Geo. W.	Parry Sound.
Scott, Thomas	Parry Sound.	Wilcox, Thomas	Parry Sound.
Smith, Lawrence	W. Saginaw, Mich	Wheeler, J. A. McL.	Tamworth.
Shea, Stewart	Campbellford.	Widdifield, C. H.	Pine Orchard.
Sullivan, John	Sault Ste. Marie.	Whitmore, Edgar	Rosseau Falls.
Sinclair, Finlay	Sudbury.	Wright, L. B.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Shiels, Henry F.	Cartier.	Ward, Joseph W.	Ottawa.
Smith, Gideon Ousley	Burk's Falls.	Wilkinson, Wm	French River.
Smith, John Wallis	Thedford.	Waldie, John E.	Victoria Harbor.
Smith, Henry G.	Arnprior.	Wigg, Thomas G.	Thessalon.
Story, John A.	Ottawa.	Wall, Patrick B.	Cheboygan, Mich.
Sweezey, Benjamin	Massey.	Wells, John R.	Little Current.
Sheppard, Charles H.	Coldwater.	Whiteside, John	Huntsville.
Sinclair, Armon D.	Arnprior.	Watt, Wm	Peterborough.
Smith, Sidney E.	Ottawa.	Wilson, George	Lindsay.
Sleeman, Wm	Rapid River.	White, Thomas	Parry Sound.
Sheenan, Peter F.	Loring.	Watson, Wm	North Bay.
Sleeman, Geo	Rapid River.	Wagner, Fred	Rat Portage.
Standish, Wm. H.	Batchawining Bay	Wainwright, Edward C.	Huntsville.
Simpson, Wm. A.	Lakefield.	Wilson, Wm. James	Deseronto.
Scollard, Wm	Young's Point.	Weston, Frank R.	Midland.
Shuttleworth, Alma	Trout Creek.	White, James B.	Manitowaning.
Shanacy, Wm. J.	Spragge.	Wilson, James A., Jr.	Webbwood.

(Appendix No. 40.)—Concluded.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Whaley, Thomas.	Huntsville.	White, John B.	Kippewa, Que.
Webster, Wm. Alfred.	Bracebridge.	Whelan, Peter M.	Renfrew.
Wornsdorf, Grederick Gutlep.	Pembroke.		
Warrell, Wm.	Trout Creek.	Yuill, John Albert.	Braeside.
Wims, Peter.	Blessington.	Young, Wm.	Severn Bridge.
Wickware, Philip Almonte.	Cloyne.	Young, A. J.	Cache Bay.
Wilson, Edward.	Deseronto.	Young, Samuel.	Coldwater.
Whelan, P. J.	McDougall.	Young, Patrick P.	Young's Point.
Whyte, Jonn Thomas Goth.	Ottawa.	Young, Francis G.	Young's Point.
Watterworth, J. A.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Yuill, Thomas.	Arnprior.
White, Wm. James.	Muskoka Falls.	Yuill, A. D.	Braeside.
Warrell, George.	Powassan.	Young, C. T.	Harvey.
Wells, Geo. W.	Little Current.	Yuill, John Alex.	Arnprior.
Wilson, Frederick Gould.	Rat Portage.	Yuill, Archibald.	Bracebridge.
Wallace, John Thomas.	Thessalon.	Yuill, Wm. J.	Braeside.
Wilkins, George N.	Baysville.		
Wylie, Byrom M.	Webbwood.		
Wood, Thos.	Parry Sound.	Total, 974.	

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner of Crown Lands
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
For the Year
1904.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1905.



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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1904

To His Honour the Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

May it Please Your Honour:

As required by law, I submit for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, a report for the year ending on the 31st December, 1904, of the management of the Crown lands of the Province.

CLERGY LANDS.

The area of Clergy lands sold during the year was 286 acres aggregating in value \$160.25. The collection on account of these and former sales amounted to \$3,764.22. (See appendix No. 3, page 5.)

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 103 acres the value of which was \$450. The collection on account of these sales and those of former years was \$9,772.73. (See appendix No. 3, page 5.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 521 acres for a sum of \$504.12. The collection on account of these and sales in former years was \$849.26. (See appendix No. 3, page 5.)

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The area of these lands sold during the year was 2,731 acres for \$2,175.61. The collection on account of these and sales of former years was \$1,647.72. (See appendix No. 3, page 5.)

CROWN LANDS.

During the past year there were sold for agricultural purposes 72,781 acres for a sum of \$47,044.41. The collections on account of these and sales of former years was \$64,517.94. There were sold for mining purposes 3,440 acres for \$8,321.80. There was collected on account of conversion of mining leases into patents \$9,920.38. The collection on account of mining leases was \$15,109.30. There were leases for mining purposes 11,002 acres at a rental of \$10,762.06. The collection on account of these and former leases was \$28,579.46. The total area of lands sold and leased during the year was 102,866 acres. The total collection on account of Crown Lands was \$126,268.83.

The Temiskaming region has continued to attract the largest proportion of new settlers, the character of the country as a fine agricultural region being well established. The newly surveyed townships are reported to be level and well adapted for farming and many people took up land in them before they were opened for settlement. The construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has opened up the country to the north of New Liskeard and the immediate extension to the proposed junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific will result in there soon being a continuous settlement from Montreal River to the junction of the two railways.

The Free Grant districts have continued to attract home-seekers, especially the Rainy River District. There were eight townships surveyed in this district during the past summer, the lands in which were all applied for as soon as the survey was complete.

The best lands in the older Free Grant districts have been taken up and the new locations are principally to sons and relatives of the old settlers. The branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Romford, on the main line, to Byng Inlet, is being rapidly carried on, and as soon as it is completed a considerable area of land in the western part of the Parry Sound District will, for the first time, be easily accessible. The construction of the Canadian Northern Railway west of the Muskoka chain of lakes will also open up a region hitherto without railway facilities.

The settlers in the newer parts of the Province are fairly prosperous, work being plentiful and markets for all kinds of produce excellent.

MILITARY GRANTS.

During the year there were 1,610 certificates issued under I. Edward VII. Cap. 6, authorizing parties to select locations. This makes a total of 11,860 certificates issued to date. Location certificates, securing the land to the veteran for ten years from date of location, upon certain conditions, were issued to 2,040 veterans in 124 townships, the great majority being in the Temiskaming and Rainy River districts. Of these 170 were assigned and 60 were accepted subject to settlement regulations. One half of those entitled to military grants have not yet selected their locations, owing to the desire to secure them in the New Districts, but in which sufficient lands have not yet been surveyed.

The last amendment to the Act above mentioned, required all applications for military grants to be filed in the Department before the 1st July, 1904. A number of South African volunteers were late in making application for the grant. Some of these claim to have only returned from South Africa, others had never heard of the grant. There are also several applications on file from veterans of 1865, 1866 and 1870 received too late to be considered.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The mining industry continues to develop, and as exploration goes on, the extent and variety of the mineral resources of the Province become more

apparent. The rich discoveries of native silver and cobalt nickel ores noted in last year's report as having been made near Haileybury, have excited widespread attention, and additional deposits were brought to light in 1904. Some five or six of the veins have been opened up, and a large quantity of the ore extracted. It may be expected that a considerable part of the district, especially where the geological conditions resemble those at Cobalt Lake, the site of the original discoveries, will be prospected during 1905, and that the demand for mining lands will be stimulated. From appearances, Ontario will soon supply the greater part of the world's requirements in cobalt as well as nickel.

In other departments of mining, such as nickel-copper and iron ore, there has been expansion. During the year the Mond Nickel Company, Victoria Mines, which was inactive at the close of 1903, resumed operations, and the Canadian Copper Company, the chief producer of nickel, completed the construction of its extensive metallurgical plant at Copper Cliff.

At Loon Lake, near Port Arthur, investigation has proven the existence of large bodies of hematite, and there is a prospect of the establishment of a blast furnace at Port Arthur, where the ores of the Apikokan and other ranges will be smelted into pig iron. There are now four iron smelters in operation in Ontario, as against three in 1903, the fourth having been blown in during the year by the Lake Superior Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie.

COLLECTIONS.

The total collections of the Department from all sources of revenue under its control amounted to \$2,781,272.66. Of this \$126,268.83 was derived from sales and leases of Crown Lands, \$2,650,782.56 from Woods and Forests, and from miscellaneous \$4,221.28. (See Appendix No. 4, Page 6.)

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Department were \$284,227.37. This includes the following services:—Agents' salaries, \$35,666.90; Forest Ranging, \$33,391.00; Fire Ranging, \$42,989.48; Mining development, \$12,154.31; Surveys, \$101,299.60; Refunds, \$14,601.89; Forest Reserves, \$10,199.66. It also covers \$58,896.91 for special services under direction of the Department as follows:—Colonization and Immigration, \$19,889.94; Diamond Drill, \$2,573.22; Iron Mining Fund, \$25,000.00; Parks, \$10,176.18. (See Appendices 6 and 7, Pages 8 and 24.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The total revenue from Woods and Forests was \$2,650,782.56. Of this \$1,634,268.31 was received on account of bonuses; \$919,471.21 on account of timber dues; \$64,997.03 on account of ground rent, and \$2,056.00 on account of Transfer Fees. (See Appendix No. 4, Page 9.)

CULLER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Culler's Examinations were held at Huntsville, Arnprior, and Rat Portage during the year, when 88 candidates were successful and were granted certificates authorizing them to act as Cullers.

PULP WOOD.

It will be noticed that there is a considerable falling off in the quantity of pulp wood taken out during the year. This is accounted for by the fact that the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company did not take out any pulp wood last season.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Mill has been operated continuously during the season and an extensive addition is now contemplated, which will practically double its capacity.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, it is understood, have succeeded in getting their dam into place and before long their mills will be in operation.

The other pulp concessions, which are in existence, are the Nepigon, Rainy River, Keewatin and the Blanche. The first four of these have not yet proceeded with any active developments. The territory covered by the Blanche River Pulp concession has been almost entirely settled, and the lands have passed into the hands of settlers.

FIRE RANGING.

There were 318 Fire Rangers on duty in the forest during the last summer exclusive of those engaged in Algonquin Park and the Forest Reserves. The cost of the Fire Ranging Service for the year was \$82,589.48, of which the Department paid \$42,989.48, as its proportion, leaving \$40,000 as the proportion to be paid by the Licensees.

Of the 318 Rangers 290 were distributed over licensed territory, 12 on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 16 elsewhere on lands of the Crown not under license. The Rangers along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway were under the supervision of a Chief Ranger, who was clothed with Magisterial powers, so as to try promptly any offenders against the Fire Act. A Ranger was also placed on the construction of the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Romford Station and Byng Inlet on the Georgian Bay. Several Rangers were placed in the Rainy River District on unlicensed lands, and one was on the head waters of the Missanabie and Moose Rivers, so as to post up notices on the portages and have a general supervision of parties using these waterways.

No serious fires occurred on licensed lands. There were two fires in the Temagami region, one near Net Lake, which would certainly have developed into a very serious fire had it not been promptly suppressed by the Rangers on the spot. The other was on Horse Island in Lake Temagami, which was suppressed by the Rangers in the Reserve. There were also two fires in the western Temagami Reserve, which would no doubt have assumed very serious proportions had they not been suppressed by the Rangers.

The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will render it necessary that a large staff of Fire Rangers be employed there during the coming season. The supervision along this railway last season was very close, the line being patrolled by Rangers using railway velocipedes, which enabled them to follow the trains from one division to another, so as to see that no fires were caused by sparks from the locomotives, etc.

THE PROVINCIAL PARKS.

The reports of the Superintendents of Algonquin National Park and Rondeau Provincial Park will be found in appendices Nos. 65 and 66 respectively, pages 121 and 123.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The following Crown Surveys have been carried out this year:—

Two Hundred and Ninety-four and one-half miles of base and meridian lines have been run in the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma, such lines being run to form the bases of future subdivision surveys. Forty-four townships

have been subdivided into lots and concessions, the following being a list of the names and Districts in which they occur: In the District of Nipissing, the Townships of Gowan, Little, Mann, Dundonald, McCart, Matheson, German, Calvert, Aurora, Clergue, Teefy, Stock, Taylor, Carr, Bond, Bowman, Egan, Warden, Beatty, Munro, Rickard, Knox, McCool, Barnet, McCann, Sheraton, Burt, Holmes, Pense, Cook and Coleman. Thirty-one in all. In the District of Algoma, Townships of Murphy, Hoyle, Tully, Prosser. In the District of Thunder Bay, Township of Pearson, near Fort William. In the District of Rainy River, Townships of Dewart, Tovell, Britton, Rowell, Hartman, Revell Dance and Fleming. Most of these Townships have been reported by the surveyors as containing a large percentage of good agricultural land.

The islands in Lake Temagami, in the District of Nipissing, were also surveyed during the year, to the number of 1,258. A plan of the survey is in course of preparation, and will shortly be engraved and published.

A number of timber berths in the Districts of Algoma, Nipissing and Rainy River, were also surveyed during the year. Several other minor surveys have been performed during the year.

Owing to the fine summer most of the surveyors were able to finish their contracts.

The Surveyors' Reports so far as received and examined will be found in appendices 18 to 64 inclusive, pages 40 to 120 inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

The Department has during the year, on the petitions of the Municipalities of the Town of Peterborough, Township of York, Township of Hinchinbrooke, Township of Toronto, Town of New Liskeard, County of Carleton, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, issued instructions for the survey of portions of townships and towns within said Municipalities, namely, the right of way or road allowance along the west bank of the Otonabee River from Wolfe street to Hunter street, in the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough. In the Township of York, in the County of York, the original allowance for road in rear of lots 39 and 40, in the broken front concession of the Township of York, from Ellis Avenue to the River Humber: In the Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, line between the 6th and 7th concessions across lots Nos. 8 to 16 inclusive. In the Township of Toronto, in the County of Peel, to survey the allowance for road between the 1st and 2nd ranges Credit Indian Reserve south of Dundas street, from the northwest angle of lot No. 8, 1st range, across lots Nos. 9 to 14 inclusive in the 1st range, and lots Nos. 6, 9 and 10, in the 2nd range Credit Indian Reserve, and thence along the road allowance between the 2nd range Credit Indian Reserve and the 2nd concession of Toronto Township south of Dundas street, being across parts of lots 22, 23, 24 and 25 in the 2nd concession south of Dundas street to the westerly limit of said lot 25, being the easterly limit of the allowance for road between lots Nos. 25 and 26, known as the Lorne Park Road, and as regards the 2nd range on the northerly side of said road allowance being across parts of lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, Credit Indian Reserve. The Town of New Liskeard, in the District of Nipissing, to survey the boundaries thereof in accordance with the description embodied in the Proclamation of date 30th March, 1903. Osgoode and Mountain, to survey the allowance for road forming the boundary between the Township of Osgoode in the County of Carleton, and the Township of Mountain in the County of Dundas.

The following Municipal Surveys have been confirmed during the year under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 181, sections 14 and 15, such surveys so confirmed being final and conclusive. The town

line between the Township of Logan in the County of Perth and the Township of McKillop in the County of Huron, from the front of the 13th concession of each of said townships northerly to the north town line of the townships. That part of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, from lot 25 southerly to lot 11 inclusive. The line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, across lot No. 24. The original road allowance between lots 16 and 17, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Pickering, in County of Ontario. The road allowance between lots Nos. 5 and 6, from concession No 3, to concession No. 8, both inclusive, in the Township of Ross, in the County of Renfrew. The original allowance for road running in rear of lots 39 and 40, in the broken front concession of the Township of York, in the County of York, from Ellis Avenue to the River Humber. The boundaries of the Town of New Liskeard in the District of Nipissing, in accordance with the description embodied in the Proclamation of date 30th March, 1903.

The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in appendices Nos. 14 and 15, pages 34 to 37 inclusive.

MINING AND OTHER SURVEYS.

The Mines Act of 1897, and amendments thereto, require that applicants to purchase or lease mining lands in unsurveyed territory shall file in the Department Surveyor's plans (in duplicate) of their proposed mining locations, with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds, before any sale or lease can be carried out, and under Orders-in-Council, dated 23rd of January, 1892; 3rd December, 1892; 29th April, 1886; and 22nd September, 1893, applicants to purchase islands or locations for agricultural purposes in unsurveyed territory are required to file surveyor's plans (in duplicate) of their locations, with field notes and descriptions by metes and bounds; the locations to be of the form and size, wherever practicable, prescribed by the Mines Act, together with the necessary affidavits.

Under the above Act and regulations, in the Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, an area of 8,639 63/100 acres has been sold and patented during the year, for which the sum of \$14,961.00 has been received; and an area of 9,523 1/100 acres has been leased at \$1.00 per acre for the first year's rental.

COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.

By arrangement with the railway companies, special rates of fare are given land settlers upon certificates issued by the Director of Colonization. During the year 1,350 certificates were issued, but many land seekers and settlers moved to the new districts who were not aware of this arrangement.

The increase in Immigration to the Province has been very marked during the year, and it is satisfactory that the immigrants have been of a very good class, and the great majority of them from the Mother Country.

The total immigration to the Province for the year, according to returns obtained from the Dominion Immigration Agents at the ports of entry, amounted to 24,965.

Of these, 19,780 were English, Irish, Scotch or Welsh; 1,177 Scandinavians; 575 Italians; 997 Hebrews from various countries, the larger number, 754, from Russia.

The establishment of a Farm Labor Bureau in connection with immigration has proved of great assistance not only to the immigrants but to the farmers of

the Province. The policy of the Department has been to encourage immigrants to engage with an Ontario farmer as a laborer for at least a year before buying land of their own, and during the year 5,000 immigrants were distributed by the Bureau among the farmers who had applied for their assistance. Many farmers engaged help from among the immigrants as they arrived, without the aid of the Bureau.

J. J. FOY,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
20th February, 1904.



APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.
Return of Officers and Clerks of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1904.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary Per Annum.	Remarks.
	Hon. E. J. Davis	Commissioner	1889 Oct. 21	\$4,000	Resigned Nov. 22, 1904.
	Hon. A. G. MacKay	Commissioner	1904 Nov. 22	4,000	
	Aubrey White	Assistant Commissioner	1882 Jan. 1	3,250	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872 Feby. 1	2,200	
	Sully Draper	Secretary	1903 Jan. 1	1,000	
Sales Free Grants and Military Grants.	J. J. Murphy	Chief Clerk	1872 May 1	1,900	
	E. S. Williamson	Clerk	1889 May 1	1,400	
	W. R. Ledger	Clerk	1894 Feby. 5	900	
	Walter Cain	Clerk	1903 Mar. 6	900	
	May Bengough	Clerk	1896 Oct. 23	550	
	R. H. Browne	Clerk	1900 Mar. 2	1,200	
	R. T. Winter	Clerk	1904 Jan. 13	650	
	M. C. Jafray	Clerk	1904 Nov. 9	450	
	I. F. O'Neill	Clerk	1904 Nov. 9	450	
Surveys and Patents.	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Director of Surveys	1885 Jan. 30	2,200	
	J. F. Whitson	Clerk	1892 Sept. 1	1,400	
	W. F. Lewis	Clerk	1872 Feby. 5	1,000	
	D. G. Boyd	Clerk	1897 Sept. 27	1,200	
	J. B. Proctor	Clerk	1887 Jan. 15	800	
	E. M. Jarvis	Clerk	1904 Oct. 19	800	
	H. Treeby	Clerk	1904 Jan. 13	850	
	M. H. W. Kirkland	Clerk	1904 Nov. 23	400	
	C. S. Jones	Chief Clerk Patents	1890 May. 22	1,650	
	C. E. Burns	Clerk	1900 Apl. 9	800	
	W. S. Sutherland	Clerk	1902 June. 13	1,000	
	W. Carrell	Clerk	1904 Jan. 15	900	

Woods and Forests.	J. A. G. Crozier	Chief Clerk	1867 Dec. 1	1,800
	Kenneth Miller	Clerk	1891 Nov. 1	1,100
	H. Gillard	Clerk	1900 Apl. 9	850
	J. B. Cook	Clerk	1903 Jany. 1	800
	F. J. Niven	Clerk	1898 Aug. 1	1,250
	W. F. Trivett	Clerk	1904 Jany. 13	750
	R. H. Hodson	Clerk	1904 Nov. 23	700
Accounts Branch	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861 Apl. 15	1,850
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873 Dec. 20	1,200
	M. J. Ferris	Clerk	1892 Apl. 1	1,100
	A. E. Robillard	Clerk	1894 May 4	800
	H. M. Lount	Clerk	1904 Nov. 1	1,000
	F. Yeigh	Registrar	1880 Mar. 1	1,500
	H. Cartwright	Clerk	1893 Oct. 1	1,100
Bureau of Mines.	T. W. Gibson	Director	1891 June 19	2,500
	W. E. H. Carter	Secretary	1901 Feby. 10	1,300
	Anne Moffatt	Stenographer	1901 Mar. 1	500
	Jules Ferry	Clerk	1904 Jany. 13	400
Colonization and Forestry	Thomas Southworth	Director	1895 Apl. 17	2,000
	Judson F. Clark	Forester	1904 Aug. 1	1,600
	Geo. W. Yates	Secretary	1899 Feby. 26	1,300
	A. Robertson	Clerk	1882 Dec. 1	950
	J. Cadieux	Clerk	1903 Jany. 1	800
	N. McLeod	Stenographer	1903 Jany. 1	500
	R. M. Persse	Constable at Station	1899 Jany. 1	600
	H. Brophy	Messenger and Caretaker	1893 Oct. 1	600

D. G. ROSS,

Accountant

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner,

Appendix No. 3.

List of Land Agents for the year 1904.

Name.	Post Office Address.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary Per Annum.	Remarks.
Anna, A. E.	Dryden	Part of District of Rainy River	1895, Nov. 28th	200	Agent for Sale of Land.
Armstrong, Jno.	New Liskeard	Lake Temiscaming, District of Nipissing	1893, Oct. 27th	500	do
Best, S. G.	Maganetawan	Part of Parry Sound District	1875, Mar. 23rd	500	Without Salary.
Bishop, H. E.	Marksville	Town Plot of Hilton	1896, Mar. 23rd		Agent for Sale of Land.
Buchanan, Thos.	Phesalon	Part of Algoma District	1901, Nov.	300	
Campbell, Wm.	Stratton Station	Part of District of Rainy River	1897, Aug. 12th	300	
Cockburn, J. D.	Sturgeon Falls	" Nipissing District	1884, May 21st	500	
Cloutier, A. L.	Phesalon	Homestead Inspector	1904, Nov. 23rd	1,200	Agent for Sale of Land.
Eastland, T. G.	Apsley	" Part of County of Peterborough	1896, July 10th	300	
Ellis, Jamets	Parry Sound	" Nipissing District	1898, Dec. 1st	500	
Gilligan, B. J.	Mattawa	" Parry Sound	1904, Jan. 1st	300	
Handy, E.	Emsdale	" Victoria	1879, Jan. 3rd	500	
Hartle, Wm.	Minden	" Town Plot of Aliberton, etc.	1895, Nov. 28th	350	
Holland, C. J.	Fort Frances	Part of Nipissing District	1892, Oct. 12th	300	Mining and Land Agent.
Hamilton, Alex.	Warren	" Thunder Bay District	1901, May 18th	250	Agent for Sale of Lands.
Hesson, W. H.	Port Arthur	" Muskoka District	1903, July 8th	500	
Kirk, Wm.	Bracebridge	Homestead Inspector	1892, July 28th	500	
Macdonald, D. F.	Parry Sound	Town Plot of Killarney	1904, Dec. 16th	1,200	
Patton, W. H.	Killarney	Part of Algoma	1895, Mar. 2nd	Commission	Agent for Sale of Land.
Ryan, T. J.	Sudbury	Homestead Inspector	1888, June 15th	500	Mining and Land Agent.
Scott, W. F.	New Liskeard	District of Rainy River	1903, Nov. 21st	1,200	
Seegmiller, M.	Rat Portage	Part of Parry Sound	1903, Oct. 15th	800	Mining and Land Agent.
Scarlett, J. S.	Pawassen	" Rainy River District	1880, June 17th	500	
Stephenson, Wm.	Emo	" District of Hastings & Peterborough	1882, June 6th	300	
Stewart, C. R.	Haliburton	" Renfrew	1891, Sept. 26th	500	
Stewart, James	Pembroke	" Hastings	1869, May 28th	300	
Tait, J. R.	L'Amable	" Renfrew	1884, Sept. 19th	300	
Whelan, Jno.	Brudenel	" Frontenac and Addington	1892, Dec. 1st	100	Also in chge of El. Forest Reserves
Wood, A. W.	Plevna	" Algoma District	1903, Apl. 28th	500	Agent for Sale of Land.
Whalen, R. J.	Walford	" "	1901, Nov. 23rd	300	Free Grant and Sales Agent.
Young, H. N.	Sault Ste. Marie	" "			

GEO. D. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. 3.

STATEMENT of Lands Sold and Leased, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases for the year 1904.

Service.	Amount Sold and Leased.	Amount of Sales and Leases.	Amount of Collections on Sales and Leases
<i>Crown Lands—</i>			
Agricultural	i 72,781	\$ c. 47,044 41	\$ c. 64,517 94
Mining	6,440	8,321 80	
Converted Leases		9,920 38	15,109 30
Clergy Lands	286	160 25	3,764 22
Common School Lands	103	450 00	9,772 73
Grammar School Lands	** 521	504 12	849 26
University Lands	2,731	2,175 61	1,647 72
<i>Leases—</i>			
Mining Leases	11,002	10,762 06	28,597 46
Crown Leases and Licenses of Occupation...	12,002	295 71	2,010 20
	102,866	79,634 34	126,268 83

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

Appendix No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1904.

Service.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
LAND COLLECTIONS.			
<i>Crown Lands—</i>			
Agricultural	64,517 94		
Mining	15,109 30		
		79,627 24	
Clergy Lands		3,764 22	
Common School Lands		9,772 73	
Grammar School Lands		849 26	
University Lands		1,647 72	
<i>Rent—</i>			
Mining Leases	28,597 46		
Crown Leases	2,010 20		
		30,607 66	
WOODS AND FORESTS.			
Bonus		1,664,258 31	
Timber dues		919,471 21	
Ground rent		64,997 03	
Transfer fees		2,056 00	
			2,650,782 55
Mining Licenses		1,597 15	
Casual fees	405 29		
Cullers' fees	448 00		
Assay fees	780 24		
		1,633 53	
Rondeau Park	61 00		
Forest Reserves	62 00		
		123 00	
			3,353 68
REFUNDS.			
Surveys		530 00	
Agents' Salaries		278 20	
Mining Inspections		59 40	
			867 60
			\$2,781,272 66

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

(Appendix No. 5.)

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1904, which are Considered as Special Funds.

Service.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Clergy Lands.</i>				
Principal	1,737	75		
Interest	2,026	47		
			3,764	22
<i>Common School Lands.</i>				
Principal	3,628	46		
Interest	6,144	27		
			9,772	73
<i>Grammar School Lands.</i>				
Principal	559	97		
Interest	289	29		
			849	26
<i>University Lands.</i>				
Principal	1,594	57		
Interest	53	15		
			1,647	72
			\$16,033	93

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

(Appendix No. 6.)

STATEMENT of Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1904.

Name.			
AGENTS' SALARIES.			
Land.			
Annis, A. E.....		200 00	
Armstrong, Jno.....	500 00		
Armstrong, T. E., Clerk	400 00		
		900 00	
Best, S. G.....		500 00	
Buchanan, Thos.....		300 00	
Campbell, Wm.....		300 00	
Cockburn, J. D.....		500 00	
Eastland, T. G.....		300 00	
Ellis, Jas.....		500 00	
Gilligan, B. J.	300 00		
do Arrears 1899-03	1,250 00		
		1,550 00	
Hamilton, Alex.....		250 00	
Handy, E.....		500 00	
Hollands, C. J.....		300 00	
Hartle, Wm.....		350 00	
Hesson, W. H.....		500 00	
Kirk, Wm.....		500 00	
Ryan, T. J.....		500 00	
Seegmiller, M.....		800 00	
Scarlett, J. S.....		500 00	
Stephenson, Wm.....		300 00	
Stewart, C. R.....		500 00	
Stewart, James		300 00	
Tait, J. R.....		300 00	
Whelan, Jas.....		300 00	
Whalen, R. J.....		500 00	
Wood, A. W.....		100 00	
Young, H. N.....		300 00	
			11,850 00
Timber.			
Christie, W. P.....		1,600 00	
Garrow, E.....		1,400 00	
Henderson, C.....		1,400 00	
Kennedy, John		1,600 00	
Lloyd, E.....	1,200 00		
Lloyd, E., 1903.....	59 17		
		1,259 17	
Margach, Wm.....		1,600 00	
Maughan, J.....	1,400 00		
do 1903	88 22		
		1,488 22	
Munro, J.....		1,200 00	
McWilliams, J. B.....		2,500 00	
Sleeman, Geo.....		1,200 00	
Wigg, T. G.....	1,400 00		
do 1903.....	88 22		
		1,488 22	
			16,735 61
Carried forward			28,585 61

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			28,585	61		
AGENTS' DISBURSEMENTS.						
<i>Land.</i>						
Annis, A. E.....	73	66				
Armstrong, John	37	23				
Best, S. G.....	7	88				
Campbell, Wm.....	27	10				
Cockburn, J. D.....	21	17				
Eastland, T. G.....	9	82				
Ellis, Jas.....	15	65				
Handy, E.....	13	10				
Hesson, W. H.....	40	25				
Kirk, Wm.....	13	32				
Ryan, T. J.....	18	85				
Seegmiller, M.....	369	65				
Stephenson, Wm.....	35	82				
Stewart, C. R.....	6	50				
Whelan, Jas.....	9	21				
Whalen, R. J.....	3	51				
Wood, A. W.....	27	00				
Young, H. N.....	10	50				
			740	22		
<i>Timber.</i>						
Christie, W. P.....	211	84				
Garrow, E.....	136	57				
Henderson, C.....	195	75				
Kennedy, Jno.....	220	67				
Lloyd, E.....	100	00				
Margach, Wm.....	1,457	56				
Maughan, J.....	272	99				
Munro, J.....	73	50				
McWilliams, J. B.....	250	70				
Sleeman, Geo.....	665	94				
Wigg, T. G.....	744	74				
			4,330	26		
<i>Homestead Inspectors.</i>						
Cloutier, A. C.....	126	30				
Scott, W. F.....	1,200	00				
do 1903	133	33				
			1,333	33		
			1,459	63		
<i>Homestead Inspectors' Disbursements.</i>						
Cloutier, A. C.....	100	00				
Scott, W. F.....	190	98				
			290	98		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Ames, D., guarding islands in Laboro & Dog Lakes	20	00				
Belton, Geo., guarding islands in Loon Lake...	25	00				
Brady, Jno., inspecting 22, 15 Cardiff	41	00				
Danis, S., guarding Leonard Islands	20	00				
<i>Carried forward</i>	106	00	35,406	70		

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	106	00	35,406	70		
<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>						
Fairbairn, R. P., inspecting water power	75	20				
Forbes, F. S., disbursements	2	00				
Hurd, J. H., inspecting McConkey	34	00				
McGowan, do do	43	00				
			260	20		
<i>Crown Timber Offices, Ottawa.</i>					35,666	90
<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Darby, E. J., agent	1,250	00				
Larose, S. C., clerk	900	00				
			2,150	00		
Rent	500	00				
Disbursements	87	10				
			587	10		
<i>Quebec.</i>					2,737	10
Nicholson, B., agent	1,500	00				
Harney, Thos., clerk	150	00				
			1,650	00		
Rent	125	00				
Disbursements	368	87				
			493	87		
<i>Woodranging.</i>					2,143	87
Brady, John			1,360	38		
Bremner, J. L.			820	80		
Bolt, James			64	15		
Christie, W. P.			20	55		
Campbell, Wm.			638	00		
Crawford, A. C.			862	00		
Campbell, J. M.			678	40		
Devine, M. J.			503	00		
Elliott, Geo. E.			1,115	00		
Fraser, Duncan			690	00		
Halliday, James			850	00		
Hanes, J. L.			463	37		
Hickerson, M. T.			936	00		
Johnson, S. M.			1,522	02		
Jervis, Hy.			1,076	75		
Kintrea, Stuart			838	90		
Kirk, W. J.			438	50		
Loughrin, L.			488	20		
Lloyd, E. B.			27	45		
McConachie, J.			526	00		
McGillvray, A.			567	50		
McFarlane, Jno. W.			614	00		
McGown, Wm.			1,230	00		
McCogherty, P.			734	87		
McLean, Peter			156	00		
McDonald, Thos.			603	30		
McConachie, Roy			100	00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			17,925	14	40,547	87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$ c0	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		17,925 14	40,547 87
<i>WOOD RANGING—Concluded.</i>			
McKenzie, A. E.....		33 00	
Moore, D. H.....		1,570 99	
Margach, J. A.....		464 80	
Margach, Wm.....		1,830 18	
Maughan, J.....		59 89	
Malone, W. P.....		704 00	
Mooney, Thos.....		694 60	
Milne, James.....		100 00	
Obin, Oliver.....		112 00	
Pearson, J. J.....		545 00	
Quinn, Wm.....		1,210 00	
Riley, E.....		135 40	
Regan, Jno.....		1,942 70	
Robinson, Wm.....		1,588 60	
Revell, L. O.....		100 00	
Smith, R. W.....		40 00	
Sinclair, F.....		1,034 00	
Taylor, T. G.....		730 00	
Widdifield, C. H.....		259 50	
Wood, Wm.....		140 20	
Watterworth, James.....		1,070 00	
Wigg, T. G.....		220 00	
Young, Cyril.....		881 00	
			33,391 00
<i>Fire-ranging.</i>			
Anderson, Gill.....		108 00	
Anderson, Herbert,..... 1903		131 00	
Austin, Norman.....		114 00	
Austin, Chas.....		66 00	
Armstrong, W. J.....		125 00	
Armitage, Jno.....		131 00	
Aylward, Jas.....		90 00	
Archer, George.....		131 00	
Brown, Hugh R.....		131 00	
Brannan, Samuel..... 1903	92 00		
Disbursements.....	24 00		
Brannan, Samuel..... 1904	101 00		
Bromley, Thos..... 1903	74 00	217 00	
do..... 1904	79 00		
Brash, Robt..... 1903		153 00	
Burns, Wm..... 1903		131 00	
Burns, G. F.....		104 00	
Burns, Jno.....		120 00	
Boyer, Paul.....		41 00	
Biggs, Joseph.....		104 00	
Burgess, Wm. H.....		108 00	
Boddy, Wm.....		131 00	
Bethune, Donald.....		131 00	
Bethune, Wm.....		105 00	
Barron, E.....		109 00	
Buhcanan, Robt.....		131 00	
Brown, J. F.....		61 00	
		47 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		2,720 00	73,938 87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		2,720 00	73,938 87
<i>FIRE RANGING—Continued.</i>			
Beullefeuille, Oliver .....1903		131 00	
Bonfield, Jno.....		19 00	
Brewer, Chas. E.....		131 00	
Beaudry, Jno.....		131 00	
Boisvert, Jno.....1903		102 00	
Burk, Harry.....1903		43 50	
Campbell, G. M.....		118 00	
Campbell, Robt.....		112 00	
Campbell, Henderson		125 00	
Campbell, Geo.....		131 00	
Campbell, James		125 00	
Campbell, Jno. L.....		131 00	
Cahill, M. L. ....297 50			
Disbursements .....40 60			
		338 10	
Cook, H.....		105 00	
Cook, Frank		100 00	
Cole, Jno.....		36 00	
Cole, Geo.....		125 00	
Curtin, David .....1903			
Disbursements .....7 50			
Curtin, David .....1904110 00			
		117 50	
Cochrane, Jno .....1903132 00			
Disbursements .....160 38			
Cochrane, Jno.....1904105 00			
		397 38	
Cosgrove, J. P.....190358 00			
Disbursements .....45 00			
Cosgrove, J. P.....190478 00			
		181 00	
Costello, Simon		120 00	
Christie, Peter		97 00	
Conway, Richard		123 00	
Collins, Chas.....		64 00	
Caswell, Herbert		108 00	
Chamberlain, B. E.....		131 00	
Carlin, Thos.....		124 00	
Callaghan, Dennis L.		117 00	
Cleary, Jno. F.....1903131 00			
Columbus, Frank		131 00	
Cromble, Jno.....		131 00	
Coughlin, John		131 00	
Culhane, Jno.		131 00	
Christilow, Henry		120 00	
Clouthier, Jno.....		131 00	
Cousins, James		120 00	
Chaput, Isidore		130 00	
Cunningham, Jos.		131 00	
Doyle, T. J. ....131 00			
Disbursements .....10 00			
		141 00	
Dawkins, Jno.....120 00			
Disbursements .....22 68			
		142 68	
Driver, Joseph		115 00	
Driver, James		131 00	
Didier, L. P.....		48 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>		8,168 16	73,938 87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward.....			8,168	16	73,938	87
WOOD RANGING—Continued.						
Dzwanskoukie, M., Disbursements.....1903	588	00				
Dzwanskoukie, M. ....1904	585	00				
Disbursements	11	00				
			984	00		
Doherty, Wm.....	282	50				
Disbursements	16	10				
Dillabough, E.....			298	60		
Dason, Moses			38	00		
Dunn, Thos. B			65	50		
Dyke, Maurice V.....			105	00		
Dupond, Ignace			105	00		
Dennison, Harry			102	00		
Dube, John.....			131	00		
Edwards, E. D.....			79	00		
Everett, Chas.....			142	00		
Elliott, Wm.....			131	00		
Eagleston, Jno.....			118	00		
Farrell, Wm.....			131	00		
Farrell, Samuel.....			105	00		
Fraser, John			111	00		
Finlayson, J. H.....			69	00		
Forbes, Alex.....			131	00		
Faireau, Geo.....			91	00		
Findlay, Jno.....			93	00		
Fisher, Fred.....			98	00		
Fraser, W. A.....			34	00		
Disbursements						
Foley, Patrick			266	63		
Gardner, Jno.....			104	00		
Disbursements	235	00				
	7	30				
Gonu, James			242	30		
Gorgeon, Arthur.....			125	00		
Gagnon, Noel			131	00		
Gauthier, Olida			131	00		
Grant, Joseph D.....			131	00		
Gorgeon, Arsene			131	00		
Garceau, Adolph			75	00		
Guertin, Oliver			131	00		
Graham, Jno. M.....			131	00		
Growberger, Thos			131	00		
Groulx, Arthur			131	00		
Guthrie, Jno.....			98	25		
Guiney, F. K.....			130	00		
Gould, Ferdinand			98	00		
do	146	00				
do	130	00				
Green, Wm.....			276	00		
Griffin, James.....			105	00		
George, W. C.....			131	00		
Grozelle, A. D.....			48	00		
Gagnon, Samuel			95	00		
Gagnon, Oliver			21	00		
Hoff, J. S. M.....			36	00		
Harvey, Albert			105	00		
			95	00		
Carried forward			14,429	44	73,938	87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward.....			14,429	44	73,938	87
WGD RANGING—Continued.						
Harvie, Andrew .....1903	131	00				
do .....1904	131	00	262	00		
Harkness, James .....1903	131	00				
do .....1904	131	00				
			262	00		
Hanrahan, Jno.			131	00		
Hartley, Mark.....			104	00		
Henderson, Arthur			124	00		
Huckson, Alfred			130	00		
Hamilton, James			130	00		
Henry, James C.....			86	00		
Hillman, A. P.....			109	00		
Harper, Thos			131	00		
Haley, Edw.....			131	00		
Heise, Geo.....	50	00				
Disbursements	41	20				
			91	20		
Hurd, Cyril			94	00		
Hunt, J. W.....			107	00		
Irwin, Thos.....			110	00		
Johnson, Jas			97	00		
Johnson, Wm.....1903	131	00				
Disbursements .....1903	82	75				
			213	75		
Johnson, Michael			110	00		
Johnston, Jno.....			101	00		
James, Martin			63	00		
Jonasen, Dan'l	131	00				
Disbursements	4	75				
			135	75		
Kennedy, M. J..... Disbursements 1902			54	25		
Kennedy, Sylvester			97	00		
Kennedy, Robt.....			67	00		
King, Frank			64	00		
King, Neil A.....1903	57	50				
Disbursements						
			65	70		
King, Charles.....			127	00		
Kingston, T. J.			131	00		
Kingston, James			122	00		
Kelly, John .....1903			133	00		
Kelly, Dan'l .....1903			122	00		
Kirk, W. J.....			131	00		
Kirby, Jno.....			27	00		
Latour, Alfred.....			131	00		
Long, Henry E.....			118	00		
Long, Oscar A.....			118	00		
Larond, F. K.	123	00				
Disbursements	9	00				
			132	00		
Lalond, J. B.			131	00		
Ledgerwood, Wm.			362	50		
Law, W. J.			131	00		
Lazenby, Chas.	297	50				
Disbursements	14	20				
			311	70		
Carried forward			19,728	29	73,938	87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward.....			19,728	29	73,938	87
FIRE RANGING—Continued.						
Lenton, M. W. ....1903	131	00				
do .....1904	131	00				
Logan, Hugh A.	445	00	262	00		
Disbursements	13	95				
Lamothe, Mich'l			458	95		
LeBlanc, Oliver	131	00	131	00		
Disbursements	11	25				
Leahey, John			142	25		
Lavois, Benj'n			131	00		
Lemyre, Meddy			131	00		
Lynch, Mich'l			50	00		
Lawson, David			105	00		
Lorenz, Chas.			119	00		
Lytle, W. A.			131	00		
Lewis, Jno. Disbursements 1903			104	00		
Lamothe, H. 1903			10	00		
Leckie, Jno. 1903			131	00		
Labrie, Isadore			131	00		
Labrash, J. P.			117	00		
Malloy, Mark, disbursements .....1903	158	63	128	00		
do services .....1904	131	00				
Munroe, J. H.			289	63		
Munroe, Henry			131	00		
Malloy, John			131	00		
Mann, Robt. A.			113	00		
Mercier, Pat.			74	00		
Massey, H.			131	00		
Martin, W. J.			105	00		
Moore, G.			42	00		
Mason, B. C.			131	00		
Montrueil, Louis 1903			66	75		
Middleton, Jno. 1903			131	00		
Milne, Albert 1903			118	00		
Marshall, James			2	05		
May, Wm.			38	00		
Millichamp, Thos. A.			131	00		
Muir, Wm.			79	00		
Montroy, Joseph			131	00		
Mackie, Thos. 1903			131	00		
McCogherty, P.	760	00	38	00		
Disbursements	160	00				
Macdonald, Jno. D.	320	00	920	00		
Disbursements	4	00				
McDonald, Donald			324	00		
McDonald, A. J.			131	00		
McDonell, Alex. 1903			31	00		
McDonald, Mat.			136	00		
McDonald, David			131	00		
McInnis, Angus D.	105	00	104	00		
Disbursements	56	03				
			161	03		
Carried forward			25,961	95	73,938	87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			25,961	95	73,938	87
<i>FIRE RANGING—Continued.</i>						
McIntyre, James			238	00		
McIntyre, Wm.			131	00		
McPhee, Jno.			131	00		
McPhee, Hugh			131	00		
McGhie, Chas.			131	00		
McDermott, J. L.			104	00		
McDermott, W. F.			104	00		
McDermid, Alex.			108	00		
McDermott, W. H.			108	00		
McGuey, Denis, disbursements	1903	893	37			
do	1904	131	00			
				1,024	37	
MacCormack, J. C.			131	00		
McClelland, Robt.	1903	117	00			
Disbursements	1903	13	84			
				130	84	
McIlroy, Denis			120	00		
McColl, Arch.			131	00		
McGarvey, Robt.			121	00		
McNaughton, Robt.			134	00		
McAdam, James			128	00		
McLaren, G. D.			92	00		
McFadden, Ed.			131	00		
McMullen, Alex.			126	00		
McPherson, Herbert			131	00		
McNab, Duncan			108	00		
McCaffrey, James			119	00		
Macfarlane, R. L.			129	00		
McCauley, Jerry, disbursements	1903	100	00			
Disbursements	1902	26	25			
				126	25	
McCreary, James	1903	131	00			
McNeil, Alex.	1903	127	00			
McKee, Jno. P.		120	00			
McDermid, Robt.	1903	123	00			
McConachie, Jno., disbursements ..	1903	53	07			
McAndrew, Patk.	1903	50	00			
McDougall, Dr.	1903	21	00			
McKay, Angus		105	00			
McLean, Peter		65	00			
Nolan, Peter	1903	131	00			
do	1904	131	00			
				262	00	
Nadeau, Martin	1903	105	00			
do	1904	98	00			
				203	00	
O'Connor, John		131	00			
Owens, Richard		109	00			
O'Neil, Thos.		112	00			
O'Neil, A. J.		468	00			
Disbursements		6	65			
				474	65	
O'Brien, Philip		80	00			
O'Brien, Clifton		131	00			
Ouissant, Toussant		102	00			
O'Hara, Dominick		78	00			
<i>Carried forward</i>			32,507	13	73,938	87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward.....			32,507	13	73,938	87
FIRE RANGING—Continued.						
Oram, John			131	00		
O'Connor, D., disbursements			15	40		
Potter, Chas. ....1903			65	00		
Payne, Robt.			84	00		
Pelow, F. K.			131	00		
Paul, Benjamin			65	50		
Peeler, Charles			97	50		
Peters, Robert			131	00		
Parent, William			130	00		
Plaunt, Joseph			127	00		
Page, George			131	00		
Page, N. R.			131	00		
Paul, Wesley			105	00		
Perrault, Thos.			128	00		
Quesnelle, N.			105	00		
Quelette, Arthur .....1903			122	00		
Rancier, Geo.			380	00		
Riley, E.	208	00				
Disbursements	39	50				
			247	50		
Reynolds, Jno.			105	00		
Reynolds, Mich'l			105	00		
Raymond, Chas.			117	00		
Ranson, Jno.			130	00		
Rawson, Chas. E.			63	00		
Rich, Anthony			71	55		
Reamsbottom, W. H.			105	00		
Reither, Onesime .....1903			90	00		
Rainville, Dan'l .....1903			131	00		
Rath, W. F.			131	00		
Rowe, Wm.			131	00		
Robinson, Leonard, disbursements .....1903			62	06		
Stewart, Jos. ....1903			131	00		
Smith, Leslie	131	00				
Disbursements	10	50				
			141	50		
Smith, Joseph			131	00		
Savage, Sidney			125	00		
Savage, R. E.			125	00		
Skuce, Thos.	131	00				
Disbursements	3	13				
			134	13		
Secord, F. K.			131	00		
Spaniel, Ambrose			123	00		
Stevenson, Wm.			126	00		
Scantlin, James			118	00		
Sheridan, Peter			100	00		
Sheppard, H. E.			87	00		
Spreadborough, N.			125	00		
Simpson, Alex.			105	00		
Sandow, Peter			131	00		
Simms, Thos.			131	00		
Shilds, Geo.			105	00		
St. Laurent, Joseph			131	00		
Carted forward			38,256	27	73,938	87

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brought forward.....			38,256	27	73,838	87
FIRE RANGING—Concluded.						
Telgman, O. E. Disbursements.....1903	71	42				
do Services.....1903	131	00				
do Disbursements.....1904	933	62				
			1,778	04		
Thompson, Wm.			112	00		
Thompson, R. D.			131	00		
Thompson, Harry.....			30	00		
Tyson, Jno. ....1903	46	00				
do .....1904	41	00				
			87	00		
Tyson, Thos.			89	00		
Trainer, Wm. ....1903	57	00				
do .....1904	63	00				
			120	00		
Tubman, W. J. ....1903			105	00		
Trudeau, Paul			131	00		
Tomlinson, E. F.			46	00		
Tullock, W. A.			36	00		
Turner, Geo.			112	00		
Took, F. K.			124	00		
Tough, Joseph .....1903			122	00		
Thivierge, Narcisse .....1903			122	00		
Thivierge, Xavier.....1903						
Disbursements			197	81		
Urquhart, Jno.			25	00		
Vandoski, Jno.			93	00		
Valin, Saml.			161	00		
Volker, Philip D.			131	00		
Vien, Mich'l .....1903			100	00		
Wood, F. K.	250	00				
Disbursements	223	92				
			472	92		
Watters, Thos.			105	00		
Winters, Jno.			100	00		
Weart, E. B.			132	00		
Wilkins, G. W. ....1903			131	00		
Williams, W.			131	00		
Wattie, Thos.			79	00		
Wilson, A., disbursements			2	80		
Wilson, David .....1903			20	00		
Wilson, Joseph			54	00		
Wallace, Geo.			118	00		
Wilson, J. C.			6	55		
Yeomens, James			72	00		
Young, Cyril	30	00				
Disbursements	11	00				
			41	00		
Refunds			43,544	40		
			554	92		
					42,989	48
					116,928	35
Carried forward.....						

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					116,928	35
MINING DEVELOPMENT.						
<i>Belleville Assay Office.</i>						
Burrows, A. G., salary	1,000	00				
Embury, W. J., clerk		42				
Hamby, G. H. do	228	00				
				1,270	00	
Disbursements	301	31				
Advertising		08				
Supplies		233				
Repairs and Maintenance	95	38				
				839	14	
						2,109 14
<i>Inspection.</i>						
Boyd, D. G., disbursements				66	67	
Carter, W. E. do				422	95	
Miller, W. G., salary	3,600	00				
Knight, C. W., assistant	280	00				
Cartwright, R. A., do	192	00				
Disbursements	701	30				
				4,773	30	
<i>Exploration.</i>						
Bell, J. M., services	755	00				
Evans, W. W., assistant	332	00				
Disbursements	1,554	60				
				2,641	60	
Coleman, A. P., salary	500	00				
Culvert, M. T., assistant	202	00				
Disbursements	860	59				
				1,562	59	
Gillespie, P., inspecting cement plant				100	00	
Kay, G. F., services	50	00				
Disbursements	27	72				
				77	72	
McMillan, J. G., services	500	00				
Henderson, A., assistant	302	00				
Disbursements	807	21				
				1,609	21	
Parks, W. A., disbursements				36	75	
Workman, J. K., services	222	00				
Disbursements	94	95				
				316	95	
Melrose Oil Syndicate, grant in testing for oil				500	00	
Bell, J. M., coal exploration, 1903				46	57	
						12,154 31
<i>Cullers Act.</i>						
Johnson, S. M., disbursements				5	75	
Mather, D. L., services				4	00	
Mulvehill, John do				8	00	
McWilliams, J. B., disbursements				16	30	
Sleeman, Geo. do				16	00	
<i>Carried forward</i>				50	05	131,191 80

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			50	05	131,191	80
CULLEOS' ACT— <i>Concluded.</i>						
Turnbull, W., services	8	00				
Disbursements	2	00				
Advertising			10	00		
			8	12		
					68	17
FOREST RESERVES						
<i>Temagami Reserve.</i>						
Allan, H. G., services	330	00				
Disbursements	26	20				
			356	20		
Dent, Isreal, services	452	50				
Disbursements	21	90				
			474	40		
Friday, Jas., services			264	00		
Graham, W. N., services	255	00				
Disbursements	23	60				
			278	60		
Keatt, Antonio, services			208	00		
Loughrin, L., services.....	606	00				
Disbursements	279	87				
			885	87		
McLean, John, services			240	00		
McGregor, Peter, services	492	50				
Disbursements	10	60				
			503	10		
Paul, Alexander, services			92	00		
Pettypiece, C., services			110	00		
Petra, Tom, services			264	00		
Riddell, E. R., services	342	50				
Disbursements	21	55				
			364	05		
Turner, John, services			452	50		
Turner, Joseph, do			200	00		
Whitebear, Francois, do			114	00		
Young, Patrick, do	375	00				
Disbursements	19	75				
			394	75		
Supplies			180	15		
			5,381	62		
<i>Metagami Reserve.</i>						
Doherty, William H., services	94	00				
Disbursements	33	70				
			127	70		
Davidson, Alexander T., services	327	50				
Disbursements	18	35				
			345	85		
<i>Carried forward</i>			5,855	17	131,259	97

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			5,855	17	131,259	97
<i>Tenagimi Reserve—Concluded.</i>						
Davidson, Geo., services	186	00				
Disbursements	65	85				
Earls, C. F., services	247	50	251	85		
Disbursements	18	35				
Laronde, Lawrence, Services			265	85		
Luke, Andrew, do			276	00		
Moore, Joseph, do			2	00		
McLean, Tom, do	237	50	130	00		
Disbursements	17	65				
Nephew, Chas., services			255	15		
Penabis, Sandy, do			94	00		
Restaul, Francis, do			160	00		
Robillard, A. E., do	277	50	2	00		
Disbursements	17	85				
Ross, K. G., services	370	00	295	35		
Disbursements	18	35	255	35		
Samson, Jno., services						
Southworth, H., services	360	00	36	00		
Disbursements	117	12				
Supplies			477	12		
Stndries			788	66		
			55	06		
			9,332	56		
<i>Eastern Reserve.</i>						
Stalker, James, services			194	00		
Winsley, F. H., do			198	00		
Wood, A. W., do	120	00	250	00		
Wood, Frank H., do	5	10				
Disbursements			125	10		
<i>Sibley Reserve.</i>						
Munro, H.			100	00	10,199	66
TIMBER SALE, 1903.						
Ryan, Peter, auctioneer's fees, balance			4,218	34		
Tolchard, D. F., supplies			47	50		
Copp Clark & Co., maps			32	00		
Advertising			628	55		
					4,926	39
SURVEYS					101,299	60
BOARD OF SURVEYORS					200	00
REFUNDS					14,601	89
<i>Carried forward</i>					262,487	41

(Appendix No. 6.)—Continued.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>					262,487	41
CONTINGENCIES.						
<i>Bureau of Mines.</i>						
Printing and binding	503	72				
Stationery	720	27				
			1,223	99		
Postage	141	48				
Telegraphing	42	46				
Express, Cartage, etc.	99	88			283	82
Advertising	195	85				
Subscription	112	73				
Books	131	99			440	57
Maps	409	69				
Photo supplies	73	82			483	51
Gibson, T. W., travelling expenses					147	51
Eggart, J., translation					25	00
Typewriters, rent, etc., of					47	75
Extra clerks					135	95
Sundries					44	30
					2,832	40
<i>Forestry and Colonisation.</i>						
Printing and binding	51	45				
Stationery	99	05			150	50
Postage	317	33				
Telegraphing	48	74			366	07
Subscriptions	46	00				
Books	22	39				
Photos and supplies	51	50			119	89
Extra clerks	541	40				
Typewriter	120	00				
Lantern slides	96	35				
Press Association Expenses	104	46				
Sundries	37	48			899	69
Clark, J. F., travelling expenses	123	60				
Southworth, Thos., do do	320	42			444	02
					1,980	17
<i>Departmental.</i>						
Printing and binding	1,356	09				
Stationery	2,750	74			4,106	83
Postage	1,263	51				
Express	185	02			1,448	53
Telegraphing	329	13				
Telephoning	59	10				
<i>Carried forward</i>	388	23	5,555	36	267,299	98

(Appendix No. 6.)—Concluded.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	388	23	5,555	36	267,299	98
<i>Departmental—Concluded.</i>						
Cab hire	70	50				
Car fare	60	00				
			518	73		
Extra clerks			5,280	02		
Subscriptions	331	08				
Advertising	265	89				
			596	97		
Maps	2,248	95				
Books	30	75				
Typewriter and repairs	106	55				
Rubber Stamps and repairs	42	60				
			2,428	85		
Geo. W. Yates, transcribing evidence King vs Larose			188	10		
Davis, Hon. E. J., travelling expenses	203	85				
White, Aubrey, do do	28	00				
Jones, C. S., do do	109	75				
Kirkpatrick, G. B., do do	82	71				
Kelly, J. J., do do	12	00				
Williamson, E. S., do do	8	00				
Yates, G. W., do do	13	05				
			457	36		
Sundries			66	65		
			15,092	04		
<i>Military Grants.</i>						
Printing and binding	173	08				
Stationery	278	75				
Postage	317	52				
Extra clerks	1,054	00				
Sundries	12	00				
			1,835	35		
					16,927	39
					284,227	37

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 7.)

STATEMENT of Expenses on account of various Services, under the direction of
the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1904.

Name	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.						
<i>Exhibition.</i>						
Robertson, James, services	30	00				
do disbursements	47	00				
			77	00		
Collecting grasses, etc.			147	00		
Freight and cartage			104	30		
Photographing			15	30		
Printing			42	50		
Supplies			123	62		
					509	72
Press excursion					200	00
<i>Immigration Office, Union Station.</i>						
Perase, R. M., disbursements	23	00				
Rent	300	00				
Subscription, Globe	5	00				
Office cleaning	72	00				
Maintenance	42	20				
Verity, R., services	96	00			538	20
Carriage of Immigrants	3,887	23				
Meals, do	1,116	05				
Guides' fees	670	00			5,673	28
Advertising	4,595	73				
Printing and stationery	525	48				
Maps	416	25				
Photographs	101	56				
Postage	50	00			5,679	02
Express and freight	71	24				
Telegraphing	267	79			339	03
Salvation Army, grant	1,000	00				
Women's Christian Temperance Union	100	00			1,100	00
Myles, A. W., funeral expenses	15	00				
Envelope fastener	20	00				
					35	00
Kyle, H. E., services and expenses					927	07
Expenses of Liverpool office					4,808	00
Sundries					80	62
DIAMOND DRILLS.						
Roach, E. K., salary	583	65				
Disbursements	185	92			768	57
Raoch, W. W., salary	478	58				
Disbursements	104	43			583	01
Carried forward.....					1,351	58
						19,889 94

(Appendix No. 7.)—Concluded.

Name.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,351	58	19,829	94
DIAMOND DRILLS— <i>Concluded.</i>						
Lloyd, A., travelling expenses				54	85	
Freight, express and teaming	352	75				
Labor	2,324	96				
			2,677	71		
Supplies	795	06				
Drill furnishings	817	73				
			1,612	79		
			5,696	93		
Refunds			3,183	71		
					2,513	22
MINING SCHOOLS					1,316	91
IRON MINING FUND					25,000	00
ALGONQUIN PARK					7,916	08
RONDEAU PARK					2,260	10
					\$58,895	91

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

(Appendix

WOODS AND

Statement of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

Agencies.	Area covered by timber license.	QUANTITY AND					
		Sawlogs.				Boom and	
		Pine.		Other.		Pine.	
		Pieces.	Feet, B. M.	Pieces.	Feet, B. M.	Pieces.	Feet, B. M.
Western Timber District	10,254	8,337,243	480,635,510	486,823	21,149,457	212,834	24,955,431
Belleville Timber District ..	882	258,733	21,855,298	235,474	10,121,462	8,293	2,100,022
Ottawa Timber District	6,237	1,706,625	127,104,557	303,564	10,944,479	55,785	6,504,074
	17,373	10,302,601	629,595,365	1,025,861	42,215,398	276,862	33,559,527

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

Agencies.	Cordwood.		Tan Bark.	Railway Ties.	Posts.	Telegraph Poles.	Shingle Bolts.	Stave Bolts.
	Hard.	Soft.						
	Cords.	Cords.						
Western Timber District	5,293	46,907	7,071	1,937,309	657	4,600	120	3,014
Belleville Timber District...	30	82	3,226	7,062	2,696	244	.....	.....
Ottawa Timber District .....	.....	3,569	.....	40,808	617	5,453	153	.....
	5,323	50,558	10,800	1,985,179	3,970	10,297	273	3,014

J. A. G. CROZIER,
Chief Clerk in charge.

No. 8.)

FORESTS.

Rent and Bonus during the year ending 31st December, 1904.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

Dimension Timber.				Square Timber.				Tamarac and Spruce.		Cedar.
Other.		Pine.		Pile Timber.		Pile Timber.				
Pieces.	Feet, B.M.	Pieces.	Cubic Feet.	Pieces.	Lineal Feet.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Lineal feet.	Lineal. feet.
28,976	3,145,060	33,264	1,705,123	3,897	168,825	8,422	795,833	1,237	32,514	146,352
4,008	672,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,612
26,689	1,411,174	4,304	258,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,291	.....
56,673	5,228,844	37,568	1,963,938	3,897	168,825	8,422	795,833	1,237	318,805	171,964

TIMBER, Etc —Continued.

Cords.	Amounts accrued.						
	Transfer Bonus.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber dues.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
27,703	1,736 00	6,038 08	23,563 52	844,700 12	1,635,668 88	40,034 00	2,606,040 60
41	.....	484.19	235 92	32,034 04	.....	4,218 00	36,972 15
2,089	320 00	1,877 35	4,711 44	156,511 23	.....	19,056 00	182,476 02
29,833	2,056 00	62,399 62	28,810 88	1,033,245 39	1,635,668 88	63,308 00	2,825,488 77

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 11.)

Statement shewing the number of Locatees and of areas located; of purchasers and of acres sold; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties; and of patents issued under "The Free Grants and Homesteads Act," during the year 1904.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Baxter	Muskoka	Wm. Kirk, Bracebridge	9	1,437	6	147	2	5
Brunel	do	do do	6	701	...	...	8	2
Chaffey	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	2
Draper	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	3
Franklin	do	do do	5	620	3	89	1	7
Macaulay	do	do do	1	100	...	...	1	...
Medora	do	do do	4	400	...	...	4	2
Monck	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Morrison	do	do do	8	961	1	56	1	2
Muskoka	do	do do	3	318	1	8	2	...
McLean	do	do do	6	567	1	4	6	4
Oakley	do	do do	2	199	...	...	1	...
Ridout	do	do do	2	170	1	93	3	1
Ryde	do	do do	3	498	1	1	4	3
Sherbourne	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinclair	do	do do	5	663	1	49	2	6
Stephenson	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stisted	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	4
Watt	do	do do	3	250	...	...	3	3
Wood	do	do do	13	1,714	1	96	9	10
Cardwell	do	Jas. Ellis, Parry Harbor .....	...	...	4	300	2	4
Carling	Parry Sound..	do do	6	1,181	...	...	15	...
Christie	do	do do	8	1,372	1	16	3	...
Conger	do	do do	10	1,934	4	227	2	1
Ferguson	do	do do	3	554	1	58	3	...
Foley	do	do do	2	200	1	8	3	3
Hagerman	do	do do	9	1,577	...	...	9	...
Humphrey	do	do do .....	...	...	1	100	...	2
Monteith	do	do do	11	1,487	...	...	5	2
McConkey	do	do do	10	1,400	...	...	...	2
McDougall	do	do do	5	842	...	...	3	...
McKellar	do	do do	3	398	...	...	3	3
McKenzie	do	do do	14	2,415	11	469	3	12
Shawanaga	do	do do	1	93	...	...	...	...
Wilson	do	do do	9	1,358	4	51	3	3
Burpee	do	do do	2	400	1	100	...	2
Chapman	do	S. G. Best, Maganetawan.....	4	448	2	141	6	3
Croft	do	do do	12	1,985	2	110	7	6
Ferrie	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gurd	do	do do	10	1,700	3	29	3	5
Lount	do	do do	1	85	1	82	...	5
Machar	do	do do	9	1,249	1	35	6	3
Mills	do	do do	3	387	2	148	3	1
Pringle	do	do do	5	792	2	60	2	4
Ryerson	do	do do	3	445	1	45	1	6
Spence	do	do do	4	379	...	...	4	4
Strong	do	do do	4	399	...	...	3	5
Armour	do	E. Handy, Emsdale.....	9	1,096	...	...	11	6
Bethune	do	do do	9	1,309	1	55	21	2

(Appendix No. 11.)—Continued.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Joly	Parry Sound...	E. Handy, Emsdale	10	1,740	...	...	15	4
McMurrich	do	do do	4	365	3	239	4	7
Perry	do	do do	2	400	...	...	3	3
Proudfoot	do	do do	1	88	13	602	18	11
Chisholm	do	J. S. Scarlett, Powassan.....	18	2,367	2	104	6	7
Hardy	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	9
Himsworth	do	do do	22	3,162	2	26	15	6
Laurier	do	do do	7	959	...	...	5	4
Nipissing	do	do do	13	2,020	3	176	14	4
Patterson	do	do do	3	554	1	42	...	5
Anson	Haliburton.....	Wm. Hartle, Minden.....	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glamorgan	do	do do	3	316	1	36	...	2
Hindon	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lutterworth	do	do do	1	173	...	...	2	1
Minden	do	do do	4	388	...	...	3	...
Snowdon	do	do do	2	221	...	...	...	3
Stanhope	do	do do	6	593	...	...	4	1
Anstruther	Peterboro	T. G. Eastland, Apsley	3	472	...	...	2	...
Burleigh	do	do do	1	62	...	...	...	2
Chandos	do	do do	3	327	1	3	...	...
Methuen	do	do do	3	250	1	102	2	3
Cardiff	do	C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	9	850	1	2	1	3
Cavendish	do	do do	6	862	2	17	...	4
Galway	do	do do	8	883	1	2	2	3
Monmouth	Haliburton	do do	15	1,792	7	366	5	7
Bangor	Hastings	do do	9	794	1	7	2	3
McClure	do	do do	3	519	...	...	...	...
Wicklow	do	do do	2	250	...	...	1	1
Carlow	do	J. R. Tait, L'Amable.....	12	1,250	1	2	6	6
Cashel	do	do do	2	228	...	...	...	1
Dungannon	do	do do	6	888	2	1,062	3	8
Faraday	do	do do	8	996	2	17	2	5
Herschel.....	do	do do	3	305	1	4	4	3
Limerick.....	do	do do .....	...	...	2	115	...	4
Mayo	do	do do	5	887	1	26	6	1
Monteagle	do	do do	9	759	2	16	4	6
Wollaston	do	do do	3	383	...	...	1	2
Abinger	Addington	A. W. Wood, Plevna.....	...	...	...	...	...	7
Denbigh	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	4
Canonto, S.	Frontenac	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
do N.	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clarendon	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miller	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palmerston	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Algona, S.	Renfrew .....	...	4	160	...	...	2	4
do N.	do .....	...	3	350	...	...	...	2
Brougham	do .....	...	9	1,097	1	42	2	1
Grattan	do .....	...	7	604	2	82	2	5
Hagarty	do .....	...	5	501	...	...	...	3
Richards	do .....	...	2	200	...	...	...	...
Wilberforce	do .....	...	4	177	...	...	2	...

(Appendix No. 11.)—Continued.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of pur- chasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
Brudenell	Renfrew	Jno. Whelan, Brudenell ..	3	287	...	...	3	3
Griſſith	do	do do	2	291	...	...	...	1
Jones	do	do do	14	1,482	2	73	...	...
Lyell	Nipissing	do do	8	1,197	...	...	1	...
Lyndock	Renfrew	do do	6	1,059	2	15	2	3
Matawatchan	do	do do	1	148	...	...	...	...
Radcliffe	do	do do	7	936	...	...	1	1
Raglan	do	do do	14	1,477	2	100	9	9
Sebastopol	do	do do	2	194	1	88	3	1
Sherwood	do	do do	14	1,521	7	22	1	7
Alice	do	Jas. Stewart, Pembroke.....	1	100	...	...	1	1
Buchanan	do	do do	6	615	...	...	3	1
Cameron	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fraser	do	do do	2	300	1	2	1	1
Head	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maria	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
McKay	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petewawa	do	do do	6	703	...	...	2	4
Rolph	do	do do	1	112	...	...	...	1
Wylie	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bonfield	Nipissing	B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa ..	7	689	...	...	4	7
Calvin	do	do do	3	512	...	...	2	2
Ferris	do	do do	14	1,600	1	100	9	14
Mattawan	do	do do	4	501	...	...	1	2
Papineau	do	do do	10	1,023	...	...	2	2
Korah	Algoma	H. N. Young, Sault Ste. Marie	2	320	2	162	...	3
Parke	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince	do	do do	7	1,102	1	2	4	6
Plummer	do	Thos. Buchanan, Thessalon	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph Isld.,	do .....	.....	15	1,533	2	424	10	8
Blake	Thunder Bay.....	W. H. Hesson, Port Arthur	3	480	...	...	4	...
Conmee	do	do do	11	1,778	1	162	7	2
Crooks	do	do do	3	542	...	...	1	...
Dawson Road	do	do do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorion	do	do do	21	3,374	1	10	14	1
Gillies	do	do do	11	1,724	2	5	10	2
Gorham	do	do do	14	2,184	1	2	2	...
Lybster	do	do do	10	1,563	...	...	12	...
Marks	do	do do	5	791	12	38	15	...
McIntyre	do	do do	12	1,657	...	...	13	...
McGregor	do	do do	4	641	...	...	1	...
O'Connor	do	do do	13	1,975	2	161	19	...
Oliver	do	do do	14	2,246	3	7	10	3
Paipoonge	do	do do	14	1,518	...	...	16	8
Scoble	do	do do	7	1,010	5	339	3	...
Strange	do	do do	15	2,366	4	174	12	...
Atwood	Rainy River.....	Wm. Campbell, Stratton	1	161	...	...	2	2
Blue	do	do do	21	3,133	12	28	15	...
Curran	do	do do	4	648	3	10	3	2
Dewart	do	do do .....	...	...	1	52	...	...
Dilke	do	do do	6	685	1	18	6	4
Morley	do	do do	5	810	7	93	6	13

Appendix No. 11.)—Concluded.

Township.	District or County.	Agent.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	No. of purchasers.	No. of acres sold.	No. of lots resumed.	No. of patents issued.
McCrosson	Rainy River ...	Wm. Campbell, Stratton...	17	2,627	5	381	5	...
Nelles	do	do do	27	4,048	12	111	21	1
Pattullo	do	do do	8	1,130	15	259	4	2
Roseberry	do	do do	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shenston	do	do do	3	323	3	24	3	6
Spohn	do	do do	11	1,598	1	9	...	...
Sutherland	do	do do	20	3,228	1	89	...	...
Sifton	do	do do	6	974	9	34	2	...
Tait	do	do do	21	3,194	14	346	17	1
Tovell	do	do do	3	564	3	34	...	...
Worthington	do	do do	7	850	2	81	5	4
Ayleworth	do	Wm. Stephenson, Emo	3	404	1	40	2	...
Barwick	do	do do	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burriess	do	do do	24	3,966	8	105	23	2
Carpenter	do	do do	10	1,617	7	42	9	5
Crozier	do	do do	8	1,132	4	88	9	15
Devlin	do	do do	7	1,017	2	9	5	14
Dobie	do	do do	17	2,746	5	89	17	...
Kingsford	do	do do	17	2,087	11	90	16	...
Lash	do	do do	4	563	6	130	4	4
Mather	do	do do	17	2,743	9	148	17	2
Miscampbell	do	do do	13	2,063	1	80	9	...
Potts	do	do do	9	1,452	7	12	...	...
Pratt	do	do do	10	1,607	4	23	4	...
Roddick	do	do do	3	366	4	116	1	...
Richardson	do	do do	12	1,821	...	...	...	...
Woodyatt	do	do do	2	316	4	118	...	4
			1,098	152,699	326	10,212	710	894

E. S. WILLIAMSON,
Clerk in Charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 12.)

Statement of work done in the Military Lands Branch of Crown Lands during the year.

Letters received	9,500
Letters written	8,000
Certificates issued	1,610
Documents issued in connection with certificates	8,000
Pamphlets issued	3,000
Maps issued	15,000
Forms issued	2,000
Location Certificates issued	2,040

R. H. BROWNE,
Chief Clerk in charge.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Appendix No. 13.)

Statement of the number of Letters received and mailed by the Department in 1902 and 1903 and 1904.

Year.	Letters received.						Names indexed.	Orders-in-Council.	Returned Letters.	Letters, circulars and reports mailed from Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Mines.	Colonization and Forestry	Totals.				
1902....	15,055	6,480	5,339	3,828	6,299	48,401	45,207	98	62	48,500
1903....	16,750	6,612	5,923	4,572	16,976	62,333	56,319	86	58	51,250
1904....	17,960	6,735	5,786	3,250	8,239	41,970	48,230	79	47	52,110

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

FRANK YEIGH,
Registrar.

(Appendix No. 14.)

Statement of Municipal Surveys for which instructions issued during the year 1904.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date When Confirmed Under R. S. O. 1897, Cap. 181, Sects. 10 to 15 inclusive.
1	Alfred J. Cameron	648	29th March, 1904...	To survey right of way or road allowance along the west bank of the Otonabee river from Wolfe Street to Hunter Street in the town of Peterboro, and to define the western limit of the said right of way or road allowance by stone or iron monuments to be planted at the intersection of the several streets from Wolfe Street to Hunter Street with the said western limit, and at other places if necessary.	
2	Silas James	649	20th May, 1904.....	To survey the original allowance for road running in rear of lots thirty-nine and forty in the broken front concession of the township of York, from Ellis Avenue to the	Confirmed Nov. 16, 1904.

(Appendix No. 14.)—Continued.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, sections 10 to 15 inclusive.
2	Silas James.....	649	20th May, 1904	river Humber, and to define the same by permanent stone or iron monuments erected on each side of said original road allowance to mark the limits thereof, said original road allowance being that between the broken front concession and the first concession from the Bay in the said township of York, in the county of York.	
3	E. T. Wilkie	650	17th June, 1904.....	To survey the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of the township of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Frontenac, across lots numbers eight to sixteen inclusive, and to define the concession road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments, planted on each side thereof.	
4	Peter S. Gibson.....	651	12th August, 1904...	To survey the allowance for road between the first and second ranges Credit Indian Reserve south of Dundas Street, township of Toronto, from the northwest angle of lot eight, first range, across lots nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen in the first range, and lots six, nine and ten in the second range, Credit Indian Reserve, and thence along the road allowance between the second Range Credit Indian Reserve and the second concession of Toronto Township, south of Dundas Street, being across part of lot twenty-two, lot twenty-three, lot twenty-four and lot twenty-five in the second concession south of Dundas Street to the westerly limit of said lot twenty-five, being the easterly limit of the allowance for road between lots twenty-five and twenty-six, known as the "Lorne Park Road," and as regards the second range on the northerly side of said road allowance, being across parts of lots ten, eleven and twelve and part of lot thirteen in the second Range, Credit Indian Reserve, and to define said allowance for road by permanent stone or iron monuments planted at each side thereof.	

(Appendix No. 14)—Concluded.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, sections 10 to 15 inclusive.
5	W. J. Blair	652	19th August, 1904..	To survey the boundaries of the town of New Liskeard, in the District of Nipissing, in accordance with the description embodied in the Proclamation of date 30th March, 1903, as published in the Ontario Gazette of 4th April, 1903.	28th December, 1904.
6	John H. Moore ...	653	14th October, 1904...	To survey the allowance for road, forming the boundary between the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, and the Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas, and to mark the limits of the said original road allowance by permanent stone or iron monuments on each side of the said original road allowance.	

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

(Appendix No. 15.)

Statement of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1904.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, sections 10 to 15 inclusive.
1	James A. Bell.....	645	12th August, 1903..	To survey the town line between the Township of Logan, in the County of Perth, and the Township McKillop, in the County of Huron, from the front of the thirteenth concession of each of said townships northerly to the north town line of the townships, and to mark said portion of town line by durable monuments at the angles of the concession road allowances abutting on the said town line, in the Townships of McKillop and Logan.	15th March, 1904.

(Appendix No. 15.)—Continued.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, sections 10 to 15 inclusive.
2	E. T. Wilkie.....	646	31st August, 1903.....	To survey that part of the line between the fifth and sixth concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, from lot twenty-five southerly to lot eleven inclusive, and to mark the same by permanent monuments at the angles of the lots on each side of the concession road allowance between the above concessions.	1st June, 1904.
3	E. T. Wilkie.....	643	27th February, 1903	To survey the line between the second and third concessions of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, across lot number twenty-four and to define the same by permanent stone or other durable monuments.	1st June, 1904.
4	W. E. Yarnold....	647	3rd November, 1903	To survey the original road allowance between lots sixteen and seventeen in the third concession of the Township of Pickering, in the County of Ontario, and to mark the same by permanent monuments of stone or iron planted on each side of the allowance for road so as to define the limits of the above lots.	20th June, 1904.
5	James L. Morris...	644	2nd May, 1903.....	To survey the road allowance between lots five and six from concession number three to concession number eight, both inclusive, in the Township of Ross, in the County of Renfrew, and to mark the same by permanent monuments on either side thereof.	16th Nov'ber, 1904.
6	Silas James	649	20th May, 1904.....	To survey the original allowance for road running in the rear of lots thirty-nine and forty in the broken front concession of the Township of York, from Ellis Avenue to the River Humber, and to define the same by permanent stone or iron monuments erected on each side of the said original road allowance to mark the limits thereof, said original road allowance being that between the broken front concession and the first concession from the Bay, in the said Township of York, in the County of York.	16th Nov'ber, 1904.

(Appendix No. 15.)—Concluded.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No	Date of Instructions.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 181, sections 10 to 15 inclusive.
7	W. J. Blair	652	August 19th, 1904	To survey the boundaries of the Town of New Liskeard, in the District of Nipissing, in accordance with the description embodied in the Proclamation of date 30th March, 1903, as published in the Ontario Gazette of the 4th April, 1903.	28th Dec'ber, 1904.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

(Appendix No. 16.)

Statement of Crown Surveys in progress and amount paid to date, during the year 1904.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.
1	July 7th, 1903.....	W. Galbraith.....	Survey of township of Sheraton, in the District of Nipissing	\$2,000 00
2	October 7th, 1904	E. Seager.....	do Pettypiece, in District of Rainy River.....	1,400 00
3	March 2nd, 1904	T. B. Speight.....	Survey of Islands in Lake Temagami, in the District of Nipissing	1,100 00
4	May 30th, 1904...	Alex. Niven.....	Preparation of plan of islands in Lake Temagami .....	.....
				\$4,500 00

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

(Appendix No. 17).

Statement of Crown Lands surveyed, completed and closed during the year 1904.

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of Acres.
1	June 23rd, 1903	James Robertson ...	Survey of townships of Barnet and Cook, District of Nipissing	4,639 72	46,523
2	June 23rd, 1903	James Robertson ...	Survey of Base Line in the District of Nipissing	606 40	
3	June 26th, 1903	Jas. S. Dobie	Survey of townships of Milligan and Warden, District of Nipissing...	2,012 49	46,193
4	June 27th, 1903	A. T. Ward	Survey of townships of Britton & Rowell, District of Rainy River...	1,426 94	46,742
5	June 29th, 1903	A. S. Code	Survey of townships of Taylor and Stock, District of Nipissing.....	2,636 80	45,615
6	June 29th, 1903	W. A. McLean	Survey of township of McCool & north boundary Munro, Nipissing ..	38 15	23,020
7	June 30th, 1903	W. H. Fairchild ...	Survey of townships of German, Matheson and Gowan, District of Nipissing	3,703 07	68,923
8	July 3rd, 1903	John H. Shaw	Survey of township of Currie in the District of Nipissing	168 18	23,080
9	June 30th, 1903	G. L. Brown	Survey of townships of Hoyle and Murphy, District of Algoma....	2,836 20	45,734
10	July 3rd, 1903	A. J. Cameron	Survey of township of Walker, in the District of Nipissing	225 04	23,056
11	July 20th, 1903	Edmund Seager	Survey of township of Revell in the District of Rainy River.....	551 04	22,872
12	Sept. 19th, 1903	A. T. Ward	Survey of township of Hartman in the District of Rainy River	815 53	23,079
13	June 29th, 1903	Thomas Scane	Survey of township of Auld in the District of Nipissing	56 78	22,954
14	Sept. 16th, 1903	A. H. Macdougall...	Survey of township of Innes in the District of Thunder Bay...	165 12	26,216
15	July 14th, 1903	D. J. Gillon	Survey of townships of Richardson & Potts, District of Rainy River.	232 25	47,554
16	July 21st, 1903	Angus Smith	Survey of townships of Burt & Holmes, District of Nipissing...	574 32	46,229
17	July 31st, 1903	A. Loughheed	Survey of townships of Tovell & Dewart, District of Rainy River.....	706 10	48,230
18	March 4th, 1904	D. J. Gillon	Survey of certain timber berths in the District of Rainy River	2,043 40	
19	February 13th, 1904	T. J. Patten	Survey of line between timber berths 143 & 149, N. S. L. Huron	278 76	
20	January 29th, 1904	Jas. S. Dobie	Survey of line between timber berths 2 & 3, Chesley Additional, in Algoma	110 10	
21	May 16th, 1904	W. J. Blair	Survey of township of Coleman in the District of Nipissing...	1,564 21	21,453
22	July 3rd, 1903	A. J. Cameron	Survey of townships of Clergue & Teefy, District of Nipissing.	4,920 94	46,269
23	May 16th, 1904	J. W. Fitzgerald ...	Survey of townships of Little and Mann, District of Nipissing.....	4,435 52	45,953
24	May 16th, 1904	Cavana & Watson...	Survey of townships of Tully and Prosser, District of Algoma ...	4,423 71	45,849
25	May 16th, 1904	Alex. Baird	Survey of township of Calvert & South part Aurora, District of Nipissing...	3,335 76	34,564
26	May 16th, 1904	John H. Shaw	Surveys of townships of Bond, Bowman & Egan, District of Nipissing...	6,373 68	69,152

(Appendix No.17)—Continued.

Number.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount paid.	No. of acres.
27	May 16th, 1904	A. S. Code	Survey of township of Carr, in the District of Nipissing	2,163 90	22,042
28	May 16th, 1904	T. B. Speight	Survey of certain Base and Meridian Lines, Algoma & Nipissing	3,300 00	
29	February 25th, 1904	T. B. Speight	Survey of part of Lofig Point, Lake Erie	90 00	
30	March 12th, 1904 ...	J. F. Whitson	Survey of lands adjoining Fort Frances Water Power	86 25	
31	May 31st, 1904	Jos. Cozens	Survey of townships of Knox & Rickard, District of Nipissing	4,693 64	48,652
32	May 16th, 1904	A. D. Griffin	Survey of townships of McCart & Dundonald, District of Nipissing..	4,130 01	45,889
33	May 16th, 1904	W. Galbraith	Survey of certain Base and Meridian Lines District of Nipissing....	5,644 39	--
34	May 16th, 1904	J. S. Dobie	Survey of townships of Beatty & Munro, District of Nipissing..	4,375 35	48,615
35	May 30th, 1904	Alex. Niven	Survey of Lake Temagami and Islands, District of Nipissing	5,021 43	
36	June 13th, 1904	Thos. Scane	Survey of township of Pense in the District of Nipissing	2,223 54	20,331
37	June 15th, 1904	A. H. Macdougall...	Survey of township of Pearson in the District of Thunder Bay	3,030 47	35,015
38	June 30th, 1904	D. J. Gillon	Survey of township of Dance & pt. of Fleming, District of Rainy River....	2,660 28	35,115
39	July 8th, 1904	J. F. Whitson	Survey of part of the west boundary of Craig & timber berth on Dog Lake	100 93	
40	Sept. 3rd, 1904	J. F. Whitson	Survey of west b'dary of Timber Berth 168 & pt. Biscotasing Lake....	219 81	
41	May 16th, 1904	T. J. Patten	Survey of Base and Meridian lines in the District of Algoma	6,587 48	
42	June 25th, 1904	T. B. Speight	Survey of township of McCann in the District of Nipissing...	2,527 02	23,078
			John B. Smith & Sons, wooden boxes..	5 40	
			H. Treeby, Salary	836 89	
			Rice Lewis & Sons, iron posts...	222 50	
				96,799 50	1,147,997

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK,
Director of Surveys.

(Appendix No. 18.)

BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Little Current, Ontario, October 20th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the survey of base and meridian lines in the District of Algoma, under instructions from your Department dated May sixteenth, A.D., nineteen hundred and four.

After forming my party principally of Indians from this place and Missanabie, I proceeded by way of Metagama Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway to my starting point at the northwest angle of the township of Murphy, and arrived there on the eighteenth of June last, having been two weeks on the way from Metagama Station.

From the above starting point I ran a meridian eighteen miles north. I then returned six miles to my twelve mile post, and ran a parallel east along the north boundaries of the township of Prosser and Tully to its intersection with Ontario Land Surveyor Niven's east boundary of Algoma, near the one hundred and forty-fourth mile post, then proceeding north on the said district line to the one hundred and fiftieth mile post I ran from there a parallel twelve miles west, having intersected at eleven miles, sixty-nine chains and nine links, my meridian. From this twelve mile post on the parallel, I then ran a meridian twelve miles north keeping the mileage continuous from the northwest angle of Murphy, thus making thirty miles therefrom. From this thirty mile post I then ran a parallel east to where it intersected the district boundary near the one hundred and sixty-two mile post. I then returned to the thirty mile post on the meridian, and ran a parallel twelve miles west. I then returned to the thirty mile post and from there ran north ten minutes east, astronomically, twelve miles, keeping the mileage continuous, thus making forty-two miles. Then from the one hundred and seventy-fourth mile post on the said district boundary, a parallel was run which intersected my meridian near the forty-two mile post. From this intersection I then ran a parallel eighteen miles, the mileage on posts reckoning from my meridian.

Parallels were run on six mile chords, with the exception, as shown in the field notes, of a portion of the parallel from the twelve mile post on the meridian, also a portion of that from the one hundred and fiftieth mile post on the district boundary, and the one running west from the thirty mile post on my meridian.

Wooden posts were planted at every mile excepting where the mileage occurred in a lake or river. At such points witness posts were planted on the shore, with the mileage and plus chainage marked thereon. Where a post was intended to mark the corner of a township, the name was marked on that side of the post facing the township. An iron post one and seven eighths inches in diameter was also planted every six miles to mark the township corners, and at every three miles midway between, a one and one quarter inch iron one was planted. All posts were marked with the mileage on the side facing the direction from which the line was run and measured.

The magnetic variation ranges from two to twelve and one-half degrees west, but is mostly from eight to nine degrees. In some places it was fairly uniform.

The lines were well cut out and blazed.

The distances from the intersections of my lines with the several closing points are noted in the field notes.

I endeavored to observe for azimuth at least every six miles, but on account of cloudy weather, at times I was unable to.

The southern portion of the country traversed is generally level, and some low lands, with an occasional ridge a few feet above the general level covered with poplar and red spruce, and occasionally a few birch and balsam of gilead. The middle portion is nearly all level with a considerable part of it low lying and covered with a thick growth of red spruce and dead tamarac. The northern portion is mostly higher ground, and towards the Frederick House River is hilly, and generally compares very favorably with the fine farming districts in the south of the province. From the hill on the fortieth mile of the meridian, a splendid view was obtained of the country to the south-west, west, north-west and north, and as far as could be seen with a field glass, probably nearly forty miles, it appeared to be poplar ridges. To the north-east, east and south-east, it appeared to be rolling and hilly.

A few small lakes were crossed by the lines.

The soil is in the higher tracts clay and clay loam. In the lower tracts it appears to be clay, but covered with black muck to various depths. At the northeast angle of the township of Tully some sandy loam was seen. At least seventy-five per cent of the land is capable of cultivation with a fair amount of draining by the settlers, and with a system of drainage under Government aid, practically all the country would be available. In the northern part, somewhat more than half of the country is high and rolling or slightly rolling. A great portion of that which now appears to be swamp, and which is included in the seventy-five per cent. mentioned, would, when cleared, be sufficiently dry. An evidence of this appears in the fifteenth mile of the meridian, where a large tract of the swamp having been burned, was quite dry, and the heavy growth of moss having been cleared, and mixed with the muck, makes a highly productive soil. This moss prevails to a considerable extent in the lower tracts, and is from ten to sixteen inches thick.

There is very little rock, only five outcrops of granite were found on the lines. No other rock was seen, except at the rapids in the larger streams. There were no indications of mineral.

The timber on the higher ground is chiefly poplar, white birch, balsam, with a few balsam of gilead, and white spruce, and is usually tall clean timber, from six to twenty-four inches in diameter. On the most northerly line there are some large cedars on the higher lands. In the low lands the timber is principally red spruce and dead tamarac up to twelve inches in diameter. Away from the streams and in the very wet muskegs the timber is spruce in places and scrubby. It was observed that the small tamaracs seemed fairly thrifty, with some traces of decay, but whether they are also dying, or recovering from the scourge peculiar to them, we could not make out.

The Mattagami River, is a fine stream. It averages about seven chains in width and twelve feet deep in low water, with banks about fifteen to twenty feet, and slow current.

The Muskego River, which empties into it from the west is about two chains wide, and ten feet deep, and fifteen foot banks, with usually a slow current.

The Driftwood Creek, which empties into the Frederick House River, is much the same as the Muskego.

A large stream, about one chain wide and four feet deep, between the meridian and Frederick House River could probably be used to advantage in the survey of those townships.

The Frederick House River is usually about three chains wide and from ten to twelve feet deep in low water. There is a good deal of swift water on it,

which, in high water, would make it difficult to ascend. The Indians prefer to go up the Driftwood Creek and across to the Mattagami in high water. They say that there is a creek above the portage from the Driftwood, which in high water makes it quite easy to cross over to the Mattagami. In low water it is better, if not the only way, to go by the portages, as shown on the map.

There appears to be plenty of large game, except caribou. Also partridge, duck, beaver, muskrat, mink, rabbit. We saw, on our return, all along the banks of the Mattagami River, where the bears had torn down the red willows while eating the willow berries, of which they seem to be very fond. Our canoemen shot some sturgeon in the Frederick House River. We caught also pike and pickerel.

There is an abundance of raspberries, strawberries, goose berries, red and black currants, cranberries and high bush cranberries.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. J. Patten,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commisisoner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 19.)

BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Bracebridge, Ontario, October 31st, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of base and meridian lines in the District of Nipissing, under instructions from your Department, dated the sixteenth day of May, A.D., nineteen hundred and four.

Soon after receiving the instructions, I was joined at North Bay by the members of my party, and we journeyed, by way of the usual canoe route, to Lake Abitibi, then continued down the Abitibi River about six miles to the meridian line run by Ontario Land Surveyor, T. B. Speight, in nineteen hundred and two, at which point we arrived on the twenty-second day of June and made preparations for the commencement of the survey.

On the twenty-third day of June I began the first meridian, which forms the east boundaries of the townships of Knox and Moody, commencing the work at the iron and cedar posts planted by Mr. Speight near the Abitibi River, and marked by him "XLV M, 14 chains 54 links". From this point I ran due north a distance of nearly nine miles, planting at the end of every mile, a substantial wooden post, and iron posts at every third mile, all of which posts were marked with the number of miles they are distant north of the township of Eby.

I then proceeded to the twenty fourth mile post on Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's base line, at the northeast angle of the township of Walker, and ran the second meridian north from this point a distance of twelve miles; this line forms the west boundaries of the townships of Rickard and Wesley and the east boundaries of Teefy and Edwards.

After returning to the Abitibi River I travelled westerly along Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's base line to his twelfth mile post, at the southwest an-

gle of the township of Calvert, and then ran my third meridian due north between the township of Calvert and McCart, and between Aurora and Newmarket.

Along the second and third meridian lines wooden posts were planted at the end of every mile, and iron posts at every third mile, and were marked with the number of mile north of Ontario Land Surveyor Patten's base line; the sixth mile posts were also marked with the names of the adjoining townships.

Then, proceeding to the one hundred and fiftieth mile post on the District boundary between Algoma and Nipissing, I ran a base line due east on the six mile chords of a parallel of latitude, to the west shore of Lower Lake Abitibi; this line forms the north boundaries of the townships of Mann, Newmarket, Aurora, Edwards, Wesley, and Moody. Along the base line wooden posts and iron posts were planted and marked with the number of miles from the District boundary.

When surveying the base line, the third and second meridians were continued north twelve miles in each case to intersect Mr. Speight's base line, which line had been run before I reached these intersections.

All of the lines were well opened out and blazed in the usual way; at all river crossings and at the shore of Lake Abitibi I was careful to have a number of trees blazed so that the lines can readily be seen from the water.

The magnetic variation was fairly uniform at from seven degrees thirty minutes to eight degrees thirty minutes west, the only marked local attraction being near the district boundary in the township of Mann.

GENERAL FEATURES.

In many places along the Abitibi River and extending back for about one mile the land is rolling and somewhat broken by ravines cut through the clay by the running streams, while the remainder of the country, which would be about seventy-five per cent of the lands travelled over, is quite level or undulating. The surface of the ground is generally at an elevation of from ten to twenty-five feet above the level of the water-ways, affording good opportunities for drainage when the country is opened up.

Many spruce swamps occur in the level tracts along the base line and to the north of this line; these swamps are capable of being made into excellent land by drainage, and in most cases the streams are so numerous that no very long drains will be required. In all these swamps the surface is covered with a thick coating of moss, and where soundings were made I found the soil to be a black vegetable mould, always underlaid by clay at a depth of from three to six feet.

SOIL.

The soil is excellently suited for agriculture and is clay loam, and clay, and in many parts is extremely rich in vegetable matter. Much of the clay appears to contain a percentage of sand, and will no doubt make a profitable soil with cultivation. Sandy soil was found at some points along the lines; the most extensive stretch of this soil being along the third meridian in the townships of McCart and Calvert.

The abundant growth of small fruits, raspberries and currants, give evidence of the great productiveness of the soil over the larger part of the country.

TIMBER.

Along the streams, and on the rolling lands, the timber is of fair size and quality, comprising spruce, balsam, white birch, poplar, tamarac, with some balm of gilead, cedar and banksian pine. The tamarac is now mostly killed by insects. In the swamp lands is a more stunted growth of spruce and tamarac.

MINERALS.

Outcroppings of rock chiefly of Huronian formation occur at the different falls and rapids along the Abitibi and the Mistogo Rivers; these exposures are covered before extending far inland. No fixed rock was observed along the meridian lines, and exposures occur at only four points along the base line, namely, at the west shore of the Frederick House River; a low ridge on the sixth mile, a prominent outcrop on the twenty-second mile, and a narrow ridge on the forty-second mile.

The geological features of the country were examined during this season by Mr. J. G. McMillan for the Bureau of Mines.

All of the townships within the limits of the survey contain a large percentage of excellent land, and upon the opening of railway communication this whole tract will afford splendid openings for settlement.

Very little of the timber has been destroyed by fire and large quantities of spruce, poplar and other woods are available for pulpwood and other purposes.

With this report I forward plan of survey and field notes made out in the usual form.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W. Galbraith,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 20).

BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Toronto, Ontario, 27th December, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of certain base and meridian lines in the District of Nipissing, pursuant to instructions from your Department, bearing date the sixteenth day of May, A.D., nineteen hundred and four.

On the twenty-fifth of May I left Toronto, taking six men, and on arriving at Mattawa secured four others.

The remainder of the party were engaged at North Temiskaming and New Liskeard, making a total of nineteen all told.

Dr. Joseph Workman, representing the Bureau of Mines, accompanied us for the purpose of making a special report on the geological features.

One detachment of supply men with about half the season's supplies went by way of the Abitibi River to Abitibi Post, where the goods were to be stored.

With the remainder I proceeded up the Blanche River and Black River route and completed the subdivision of the township of McCann, as already reported. During the progress of the subdivision work my supply men were engaged in forwarding provisions for use on the base line work and in opening out the necessary trails between Abitibi River and the district boundary.

Having completed the survey of the township of McCann, we travelled down the Black and Abitibi Rivers to about the latitude of the first base line covered by my instructions, and went thence overland to the district boundary.

While on the last stage of this journey a lamentable accident befell my supply men, who at that time were forwarding provisions for temporary storage in a log house near the head of the Long Sault Rapids, about eight miles down the Abitibi River from our point of departure.

Four men, William Default, David Lacelle, Joseph Burns and Arthur Fleury, started from our camp on the morning of the thirteenth of July with our largest canoe, containing about one thousand pounds of provisions and two hundred pounds of iron bars for the store house referred to. The three first named had been sent by me down the river on the previous day to examine it, and the report brought back was favorable. It was therefore without any thought of risk that I despatched them on the thirteenth, with the cargo mentioned.

About two P.M. Default and Burns returned to Camp with the sad tidings that Lacelle and Fleury had been drowned in the rapid at the head of the Long Sault, and that they themselves narrowly escaped a similar fate. We at once set to work to improvise grappling irons to search for the bodies of the unfortunate men, and with two canoes continued until the evening of the fourteenth our fruitless quest.

From the report of the survivors it appears that their journey was uninterrupted by any rapid of importance until they reached the second island in the river, and, from the Departmental map, a copy of which I had furnished them with, the Long Sault was supposed to be still at least two or three miles down the stream. They took the left hand channel and soon found themselves approaching a chute with a sheer drop of about four feet. It was then too late to turn back or effect a landing, so the canoe was headed for the fall. At the foot it swamped and capsized. Lacelle reached the top of the upturned canoe, but was unable to maintain his hold and sank. Fleury had even less chance, as he was thrown quite clear of the canoe when it capsized, and sank immediately. Default managed to seize the bow line, to which he clung until the current carried him into quieter water, when he managed to right the canoe and make his way ashore. Burns grasped a case of evaporated potatoes floating near him, and it proved to have sufficient buoyancy to support him until he was cast ashore about half a mile down stream.

All the contents of the canoe having been lost, the survivors improvised paddles and made their way back to camp as stated.

I have since learned that the body of Fleury was found some weeks later at a distance of twenty miles below the scene of the disaster, and after having been identified by his relatives, was buried by them near where the body was found. It has been said that poor Lacelle's remains were seen by Indians on the river bank near where the Frederick House River enters the Abitibi.

Both Fleury and Lacelle were residents of Mattawa; the latter left a widow and several children.

The survey of my first base line was begun at the end of the one hundred and sixty second mile on the district boundary as run by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven in eighteen ninety-eight, at which point I found an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted beside a tamarac post, both

bearing the marks CLXII M. on the south side, N. on the east side and A. on the west side.

Having taken an astronomical observation, and verified the course of the district boundary, I laid off from it the required angle of eighty-nine degrees and fifty-seven minutes, and ran east twenty-four miles, on six mile chords of the parallel of latitude passing through the initial point, planting a wooden post of as durable material as could be obtained at the end of each mile, and marking on the west side of each post the number of the miles from the district boundary. At the ends of the sixth, twelfth, eighteenth and twenty-fourth miles I planted iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, marking them similarly to the wooden posts, and at the ends of the third, ninth, fifteen and twenty-first miles I planted iron posts one and one quarter inches in diameter and having marks similar to those on the respective wooden posts beside which they were planted.

We returned to the twelfth mile post and ran due north twenty-four miles, planting posts similar to those on the base line as above described as far as the twelfth mile only, when the supply of iron posts ran low. I planted an iron post at the eighteenth mile on this line and reserved the sole remaining iron post for the sixth mile on the second base line.

Returning to the twelfth mile on the meridian line as above described, we ran west on six mile chords of a parallel of latitude, and closed on the district boundary at the one hundred and seventy-fourth mile post. As my second base line struck only four links south of this post, I did not plant a new post to mark the westerly extremity of the base line.

The disaster of the thirteenth of July had, naturally, a very depressing effect on the spirits of the party, and when we reached the Abitibi River with the first base line, five men determined to return to Mattawa. Others left later as opportunity offered, and the best I could do towards replacing them was by engaging local Indians by temporary arrangement, as they were obliged to leave me at the first of September to prepare for the hunting season.

To bring in more men from Mattawa would have involved a month's delay, so I was reluctantly compelled to withdraw from the survey, notwithstanding the fact that I had ample supplies to complete the work covered by my instructions.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The country traversed by the three lines comprised by this survey, and which for the purpose of reference are designated the first base line, the second base line and the meridian, is for the most part level with occasional swamp areas of considerable extent, caused by slight depression below the general elevation.

In the vicinity of the rivers and larger creeks the surface tends to rolling. Only one lake of open water was crossed by any of the above lines.

The Abitibi River with its tributary streams carries the water to James Bay.

SOIL.

Heavy clay forms the chief soil of the whole section. Clay loam appears in places, particularly along the streams. The swampy areas above referred to result from comparatively slight depressions which hold sufficient water to promote the growth of moss. The moss, in turn, prevents the escape of the water, and peaty deposits result, in many cases from one to two feet in depth. These swamps are, as a rule, easily convertible into good farm land by slight expenditure for drainage. There are a few small ridges of sand, but of limited extent.

TIMBER.

Spruce, white birch, balsam, white poplar, balm of gilead and tamarac, in the above order of prominence, constitute the forest of the district, a few bankian pines and cedars occurring at intervals. In and about the valleys of the Abitibi River and smaller streams, spruce in fairly large quantities attains a diameter of from fifteen to twenty-four inches and will some day become an important asset in the way of lumber. White poplar and balm of gilead also reach a diameter of twenty to thirty inches in the more favorable spots. It is a fair assumption that this region will yet be found of considerable importance in the production of pulp. In the parts more remote from streams, and particularly in the moss grown areas the timber growth is more stunted. Brule was met with on the third, fourth and fifth miles of the meridian line. the result of a fire probably six or seven years ago. It extends to about a mile to the east and three or four miles to the west of that line. Nearly all the older growth tamarac in the whole district is dead from the ravages of the pest, but the trees of a more recent growth seem to be escaping.

MINERALS.

With the exception of occasional rapids in the streams, no rock outcrop was observed by me, and I have therefore no economic mineral to report. Dr. Joseph Workman, representing the Bureau of Mines, will, however, make a special report under this head.

WATER.

As above noted, the main waterway is the Abitibi River, which has an average breadth of perhaps three hundred feet and depth varying from eight to twelve feet, except where rapids occur. Its immediate banks rise to an average height of about ten feet, but at a distance of from two hundred to three hundred feet from the channel the valley's banks reach an elevation of from fifty to seventy-five feet. The Long Sault Rapid which is crossed by the second base line in the eleventh mile, extends about four miles south of that line and probably two miles north, and has a total fall of seventy-five to eighty feet. While at present a very disagreeable obstruction to navigation, this fall is capable of being developed into a valuable water power when circumstances warrant it.

Chin River is the only other stream (within the area included by my survey) which is navigable for canoes. Its breadth is from one to two chains, and depth about five feet. Numerous rapids obstruct its course, particularly in the part to the north of the second base line. Some of these will be useful for smaller water powers when required. In all the streams referred to the usual turbid appearance characteristic of the clay belt was noticed. Navigation is rendered unusually dangerous by reason of this quality, as obstructions six inches below the surface of the water are invisible. The almost complete absence of lakes is a peculiar feature of this region.

GAME AND FISH.

Moose, bear and beaver are fairly numerous. Mink, martin and fisher are present in smaller numbers. Pike, pickerel and perch were occasionally taken, but were scarce.

SUMMARY.

Not less than sixty per cent. of the country embraced by this survey is good soil, well adapted for agriculture. To this may be added a further twenty-five per cent. of wet land requiring but little drainage to make it available for that purpose.

Sufficient timber for all local needs, with a fair surplus for export, is distributed fairly evenly.

The climate, so far as our observations of the summer of nineteen hundred and four go, is not unsuited to the profitable carrying on of farming. The rainfall was much less than that reported in older Ontario, and frost was noted once in July and twice in August, but on no occasion was it such as to injure crops.

When the proposed railway lines are completed, I feel confident that a large addition to the agricultural possibilities of the Province will be found in this region.

Until access to and through the district is made possible by means of railway facilities, it must of necessity remain dormant.

Accompanying this report are a general plan and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. B. Speight,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 21).

TOWNSHIP OF MURPHY, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Morrisburgh, Ontario, December 20th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, my plan and field notes of the survey of the township of Murphy, in accordance with instructions from your Department under date of June thirtieth, A. D., nineteen hundred and three.

I began this survey about the ninth of August, commencing at the iron post planted at the south-west corner of Hoyle as instructed, and completed my work on the twenty-third of September. This township, like Hoyle, is generally level, except that in a few places it is intersected by low rocky ridges, and the soil is also clay, very similar to that of Hoyle, but has occasional patches of sand upon which are found growths of jack pine, the rest of the township being wooded with spruce, with the usual marginal belts along the lakes and streams, of balm of gilead, white birch and poplar. There are two or three very pretty lakes, and one of considerable size, with clear water, and apparently well stocked with pike. Here, as in Hoyle, were abundant evidences of beaver.

A creek of some size runs northeasterly across the northern part of the township, and discharges into the Porcupine River. This is a township of excellent land, though probably not equal to Hoyle.

After completing my survey, before returning home I traversed a considerable portion of the Porcupine River, which may be characterized as an ex-

tremely crooked creek, until it reaches a point in the fifth concession of Hoyle, where it develops into a fine stream, with high banks.

Both townships being so level, it is needless to say that there are no water powers.

The natural outlet of these townships is by the Porcupine River, Night Hawk Lake, and its outlet at the north-west corner, northerly by Frederick House River. The agricultural capabilities of Hoyle and Murphy, and their vicinity to the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, (if indeed that railway does not pass through these townships), mark them out as being particularly valuable, and desirable for settlement, especially as by means of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, they will be so easy of access.]

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Geo. L. Brown, .

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 22.)

TOWNSHIP OF HOYLE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Morrisburgh, Ontario, December 29th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan and the field notes of my survey of the township of Hoyle under instructions from your Department, dated June thirtieth, A. D., nineteen hundred and three.

I started on the twenty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and three, but as canoes for transportation could not be obtained, I had to remain at Metagami Station until I built punts. This and the uncommon difficulties of the route delayed me so that I did not reach my location until the nineteenth day of August, and so was unable to complete my work that season. I began at the southeast corner of the township of Hoyle, where I found Ontario Land Surveyor Niven's one hundred and twenty-sixth mile post on the district boundary between Nipissing and Algoma, and ran a line westward, twelve miles, forming the southern boundary of the townships of Hoyle and Murphy, to a post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight, which I struck within nine links. On the way, at the sixth mile, I planted, as instructed, an iron post, marked Hoyle on the northeast side, Whitney on the southeast side, Tisdale on the southwest side, and Murphy on the northwest side, and Con. I on the North side XII. on East side and I., on West side. I then prosecuted the survey of the township, until the increasing frost warned me to return home.

This year, I made light skiffs for transportation purposes, and took them with me, leaving home with men and equipment, on the twenty-seventh day of June, reaching Mattawa on the twenty-eighth, where I took the train for Temiskaming, and there the steamer for Haileybury. Thence I portaged seven miles by wagon road to Bay lake, an arm of the Montreal River. We ascended this river to the height of land, which having crossed, we availed ourselves of various lakes and streams to Night Hawk Lake. This we crossed in the night, as even a light wind makes it dangerously rough. We then ascended the Porcupine River, a tributary from the northwest to a point half a mile east of Hoyle and about three miles north of its south boundary, hav-

ing made the trip from Bay Lake in ten days. The portages by this route are somewhat numerous, but short, and the trails are smooth and dry. I found the skiffs I had made very much superior to canoes in loading capacity, safety on the water, and in running rapids, and the route much less arduous than the former one from Metagami Station by the Spanish River, and the Metagami River and Lakes.

I completed my survey of the township of Hoyle on the eighth day of August. This township is covered with an unbroken but open forest, almost wholly of spruce, except near the margin of the streams, where there is almost invariably a heavy growth of magnificent balm of gilead, white birch and poplar, with tall straight and smooth trunks. The spruce run from five to twenty-four inches in diameter. There are no clearings or settlers in this township. The surface is very level, well watered with small streams, the southeastern portion sloping towards Night Hawk Lake, and the rest of the township sloping towards the north and east. The soil is clay with a thin over-layer of muck, covered with moss, most excellent agricultural land, with hardly an acre of poor land in the whole township. The Porcupine River runs northerly and easterly through the township, and although one of the most tortuous of crooked streams, maintains a perceptible current throughout and with its tributaries gives excellent facilities for drainage. The water of this river and of the streams is much colored, no doubt from the surface muck, and contains few fish.

Partridge were very plentiful, and moose, numerous. My men, one morning on the line started up a herd of six moose. Everywhere on the streams were evidences of the recent presence of beaver.

The growing season is of course shorter than in Old Ontario, but vegetation, I judge, is rapid during the summer months. On the nineteenth of August we sampled potatoes in a patch on an island in Night Hawk Lake and found them to be of good size, plenty in the hills, and the tops yet green. Fine wild red currants were abundant all through the township, and we picked ripe red raspberries in July, August and September.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Geo. L. Brown,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 23.)

TOWNSHIP OF GOWAN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Simcoe, Ontario, December 29th, 1904.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to submit my report on the survey of the township of Gowan, in accordance with instructions dated the sixteenth day of May A. D., one thousand nine hundred and four.

I began work in this township immediately on the completion of the township of German, which I had not been able to complete the previous season.

The work was easy of access by way of Porcupine River which touches the southern boundary a little more than a mile from the southeast angle of the township, thus placing me in a good position to begin work at once.

This township is very level except for one large outcropping of rock near the southwest corner. On the line between the fourth and fifth concessions I do not think two points could be found which would show a difference in level of over five feet. [Nearly one-half of the township is open swamp, perfectly level, with small trees from two to four inches in diameter and free from underbrush.]

With the exception of the rocky hill mentioned the township is almost perfectly level and nearly all swamp. [The surface is covered with moss and vegetable mould, while the sub-soil is mostly hard clay though pockets of sand occur. That part covered with open swamp and comprising about one-half of the area would be unfit for agriculture.] It has at some time been fire swept leaving only the hard clay subsoil on which moss has formed and which supports a growth of small scattering trees. [The other half of the township could be drained but even then could not be called good agricultural land except less than ten per cent. of the total area which is slightly higher than the surrounding land.]

[About fifty per cent. of the township is covered with a heavy growth of spruce with some balsam and a small amount of poplar and white birch. The spruce comprises ninety per cent. of the whole amount and is of good quality. The remaining half of the township is sparsely covered with small spruce and tamarac. The small tamarac are alive and are the only trees of this kind I saw living in the northern area.]

Beyond the Porcupine River and one of its tributaries which touch the south boundary very little water exists in the township. A very small creek runs southerly through the central part of the township but this is dry at times.

There is only one outcrop of rock and that is of the Huronian formation. No traces of economic minerals were found.

Iron posts one and seven-eighth inches in diameter are planted at each of the angles of this township marked with the names of the townships facing the proper angles.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter are planted on the south boundary at the intersection thereof with the side line between lots six and seven, and similar posts are planted on the front of the fourth concession at its intersection with the east and west boundaries, and also with the side line between lots six and seven, and also at the intersection of the side line, between lots six and seven with the north boundary.

Moose, bear and deer are found but are not plentiful. Beaver have been plentiful but the abandoned beaver farms show that they have suffered depletion lately. Partridge are numerous.

The magnetic variation in this township was constant at eight degrees and forty-five minutes west.

I enclose a general plan, timber plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. H. Fairchild,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 24.)

TOWNSHIP OF TULLY, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Orillia, Ontario, October 22nd, 1904.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions bearing date of May sixteenth, A.D., nineteen hundred and four, for the survey of the townships of Tully and Prosser in the District of Algoma, we proceeded as soon as preliminary arrangements could be completed to carry out the work outlined therein. Leaving the flag station of Metagama on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in canoes, on the third day of June, we ascended the waters of the Spanish to the height of land and thence descended the waters of the Metagami, passing the old Hudson Bay Post of that name, to a point a few miles below the base line run by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven in eighteen hundred and ninety eight where the portage trails cross the township of Tisdale to Porcupine Lake. Traversing these portages and passing through Porcupine Lake we descended the shallow creek of the same name into Night Hawk Lake, and thence down Frederick House River and Lake to the foot of the westerly bay extending into concession five of the township of Evelyn. As no further use could be made of our canoes they were cached at the latter place and the whole outfit of supplies and other impedimenta packed across the township of Evelyn to its northwesterly corner, this being the starting point for our work. This route after leaving the Matagami, as may be seen by the map, is long and circuitous, but owing to the nature of the country was deemed to be the best that could be obtained. With a portion of our supplies we reached the starting point of survey operations on the twenty-eighth day of June and at once commenced work.

After obtaining an astronomical observation we commenced the survey of the south boundary of the township of Tully from the one hundred and thirty-eighth mile post on the District Boundary, and thereafter developed the work of subdivision in the usual manner, keeping in mind the details given in the instructions above referred to. The side lines were run due north astronomically and the concession lines due east and west astronomically dividing the township into blocks of one square mile or thereabouts, these blocks being marked for further subdivision into lots of three hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts by posts planted on the south boundary and the several concession lines at the front of each concession. No posts were planted on the north boundary except at the intersection of the side lines, each post was marked with the lot numbers and concession numbers to which it had reference in keeping with the system of single fronted concessions; the posts planted at the intersection of concession lines with side lines being marked on the east and west sides with the numbers of the lots and on the north and south sides with the respective concession numbers, while the posts planted on the concession lines midway between the side lines were marked on the east and west sides with the lot numbers and with the concession number on the north side only. The lots were numbered from one to twelve beginning at the east and the concessions from one to six beginning at the south.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory points at this place on the district line, the line between concessions three and four was run due east astronomically from the chained point on side line two and three and was found to intersect the district line nine links to the north of the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven to mark the one hundred and forty-

first mile. A wooden post was accordingly planted at this intersection and marked with the concession numbers on the north and south sides and with the lot number on the west, the iron post being also inadvertently marked in a similar manner by our chainman. The iron post at the southeast angle of the township and marked CXXXVIII M., was marked with the name Tully on the north-west side, Con. I. on the north side and I. on the west side. The iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten at the north-east angle of the township was marked on the south-west side with the name Tully, on the south side Con. VI., and on the west side I. Three iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long, forged at the top and pointed at the bottom were planted alongside the wooden posts on the side line between lots six and seven; one at its intersection with the south boundary being marked on the east side VI., on the west side VII., and on the north side Con. I.; one at the intersection with the line between concessions three and four being marked on the east side VI., on the west side VII., on the south side Con. III., and on the north side Con. IV.; and one at the north boundary being marked on the east side VI., on the west side VII., and on the south side Con. VI. An iron post of similar dimensions was also planted at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the west boundary being marked on the east side XII., on the west side I., on the north side Con. IV., and on the south side Con. III. Iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter were planted, one at the southwest angle of the township marked on the northeast side with the name Tully, on the north-west side with the name Prosser, on the north side Con. I. on the east side XII., and on the west side I.; and one at the northwest angle marked on the south-east side with the name Tully, on the south-west side with the name Prosser, on the east side XII. on the west side I. and on the south side Con. VI. Bearing trees were in all cases marked and their positions noted with regard to the several posts.

This township might be shortly described as comprising thirty-six square miles of clay flats, the undulations being so gentle and of so small altitude as to give the impression to a person travelling over it of an almost perfect level. This impression would of course be corrected by observing the streams which flow regularly to the north and northwest, showing the country to dip in that direction. The soil throughout is a heavy greyish clay burning to light red in the fire, and although it usually has but a slight covering of mould, there was found to be in some locations a deposit of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould. It is also free from stone. A notable feature of this part of the country is the presence of considerable areas of open peat swamp. These appear to be almost perfectly level. The surface presenting the smooth even appearance of a lawn, mosses of various colors taking the place of grass. In such places there is usually found to be a deposit of from one to three feet of peat overlying firm clay soil, the timber being composed of spruce and tamarac thinly dispersed and rarely exceeding four or five inches in diameter. That these swamps are capable of being economically drained would appear from the fact that they do not occupy the lowest parts as it was observed that on descending a gentle slope after passing through such a swamp the advantage of ample drainage was at once apparent from the firm clay soil and large timber. With reference to agricultural operations the chief need would be thorough drainage, and this being carried out would in our opinion render more than ninety per cent. of the entire area of the township valuable to the farmer and stock raiser.]

Two main creeks cross the township flowing from south-east to north-west, the first taking its rise in the small lake at the southeast corner and passing

across the north boundary at the line between lots eight and nine; the second entering across the south boundary on lot nine and passing across the west boundary in concession five. The volume of water found passing through these creeks during the present season was extremely small in comparison to the capacity of their channels, the water being held throughout their entire courses by beaver dams placed at short intervals. Owing to the manner in which these streams and their smaller branches traverse the township the drainage of the entire area becomes a simple matter, the creek channels affording ample carrying capacity for main drains leading into them, and the comparatively level nature of the country permitting these to be constructed at a minimum of expense. The beds of the creeks lie well below the level of the country and ample fall will be obtained to afford effectual drainage.

The water in the streams is generally clear, excepting in the northerly part of the creeks above mentioned where it is somewhat muddy; and is excellent for drinking. Only two small lakes were encountered within the boundaries of this township, and these from their small area and shallowness might more properly be called ponds.

Among the trees composing the forest growth the spruce predominates, being largely in excess of any other species. Tamarac has also formed an important part but the trees of this species are now nearly all dead, due doubtless to the same cause that has caused a similar result in the older parts of the province. Poplar, balm of gilead and white birch occur on the higher lands and in relative importance stand in the order named. White cedar was met with rarely in tree form and then scrubby and valueless. It occurs frequently however as a tangled undergrowth in the swamps. Alder, willow, dog maple and hazel all contribute in various localities to form a thick undergrowth. Although large examples of spruce and poplar are met with, the average diameter of the trees is small, probably not more than eight or nine inches but the thick growth would yield a large quantity of pulp wood per acre, and of the kinds most valuable for that purpose.

In the open meadows along the streams grasses grew in rank luxuriance, the variety commonly known as blue joint being most conspicuous.

Berries were found in great variety and abundance, raspberry bushes taking possession of any open spot in the woods caused by windfall or dead trees, and putting forth an abundant crop; while wild strawberries were found to be ripe on July sixteenth and lacked none of the delicacy or flavor belonging to their southern congeners. A peculiar berry which we have not observed further south was found in the open peat swamp and known to the Indians as the "flagatoma." It resembles in appearance the yellow garden raspberry and in flavor suggests the cranberry or the grape being slightly acid and pleasant to the taste. A single berry grows upon each productive plant, the latter bearing two five lobed leaves and rising about six inches above the moss. The berries which are partially enclosed in four or five bracts until ripe are first white, then scarlet, turning yellow or salmon colored on maturity. Both low and high bush cranberries were plentiful. Two varieties of the red currant were observed, one commonly known as the skunk berry, and the smooth well flavored variety common to our more southern gardens, the latter growing to great perfection. There were two varieties also of the black currant, one being hairy and of slightly acid flavor, and the other large, smooth and possessing to the full the strong flavor so well known in our garden black currants.

Among the wild flowers common to more southern localities were noticed the brier, lily of the valley, golden rod, pink and yellow orchids, marsh marigold and blue flag.

Of the large game the moose is fairly abundant and also the red deer, while occasional signs of the presence of the caribou were observed. Not many signs were seen of the bear for which we had no regret as we could ill afford to present him with the freedom of our caches, but numbers we understand are taken here by the Indians. In fur bearing animals the beaver is chiefly in evidence and the dams built by these industrious workers are very numerous along the creeks giving them an exaggerated importance in the apparent volume of water. Mink, Otter, and Martin were also met with. The hare frequents some localities and the red squirrel everywhere. As there are no considerable lake areas within the boundaries of the township and only small streams the occurrence of fish was not to be expected, the small grass pike being the only kind observed.

Although much pessimism will doubtless be indulged in regarding the economical possibilities and future prospects of the region of which the above township forms so small a part especially by persons who do not make a due allowance for the difference of conditions that obtain between a section of the country settled and cleared, or partially so, and one where the hand of man has yet to be stretched forth to subdue and reclaim from a state of nature; we are of the firm opinion that when the usual pioneer operations have been completed it will prove a valuable addition to the agricultural wealth of the Province and be found fully as productive as the older sections.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) Cavana & Watson,

Ontario Land Surveyors.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 25.)

TOWNSHIP OF PROSSER, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Orillia, Ontario, October 22nd, 1904.

SIR,—In furtherance of your instructions given under date of May sixteenth, nineteen hundred and four, we proceeded to carry out the survey of the township of Prosser in the District of Algoma, the route taken to reach the site of the work being described in our report of the survey of the township of Tully, lying immediately to the east. Attention was first given to the survey of the south boundary and using this as a base, the survey was carried out in the usual manner, the several concession lines being an extension on the concession lines of the township of Tully leaves no jogs on the boundary between the two townships. Lots of forty chains in width were laid out on the south boundary till the line run by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten forming the west boundary was reached, and from the points so located between lots two and three; four and five; six and seven; eight and nine; and ten and eleven; side lines were run on a course due north astronomically. The concession lines were run due east and west astronomically, thus dividing the township into blocks of one square mile, its further sub-division into lots of three hundred and twenty acres being provided for by posts planted on the concession lines at the front of each concession, wooden posts of the most durable material obtainable were planted at all lot corners on the boundaries and several conces-

sion lines with the exception of the north boundary where posts were planted only at the intersections of side lines surveyed. The starting point of the line between lots seven and eight, in concession five, falling in a small lake or beaver pond was marked by squaring and properly marking a balsam tree on the line at the northerly shore of the pond. The posts planted for the township of Tully upon the dividing boundary between the two townships were marked I. on the west side and serve for both townships. All posts were marked with the proper lot number on the east and west sides and those planted at the lines between lots two, three; four, five; six, seven; eight, nine; and ten, eleven on the several concession lines were also marked with the numbers of the concessions on the north and south sides; while those planted between lots one, two; three, four; five, six; seven, eight; nine, ten; and eleven, twelve were marked with the concession number on the north side only.

Three iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter three feet long, forged at the top and pointed at the bottom were planted alongside the wooden posts, one at the south-east angle of the township marked on the northeast side with the name Tully, on the northwest side with the name Prosser, on the north side Con. I., on the east side XII., and on the west side I.; one at the north-east angle marked on the south-east side with the name Tully, on the south-west side with the name Prosser, on the south side Con. VI., on the east side XII., and on the west side I.; and one at the south-west angle marked on the northeast side with the name Prosser, on the north side Con. I., and on the east side XII. Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and otherwise similar to the above were planted on the line between concessions three and four, one at the intersection of the east boundary, one at the intersection with the line between lots six and seven and one at the west boundary; and upon the line between lots six and seven a similar iron post was planted at its intersection with the south boundary and another at the north boundary, all marked with concession and lot numbers similarly to the wooden posts at the respective points.

This township has a generally level or gently undulating character, the only elevation affording an extensive view being the rocky hill situate on lot eight in the second concession which rises to an altitude of about one hundred and fifty feet. The soil throughout is heavy clay, in places covered by a shallow deposit of vegetable mould, or in the level open, undrained swamps by one to three feet of peat. On lots eight and nine in concession four and five the soil is in places somewhat lighter owing to an admixture of sand. Almost the entire area would be available for agricultural purposes, the few rock outcrops probably not covering in the aggregate an area of more than three hundred acres. For successful cultivation drainage would be necessary over the greater part but would offer no difficulties in the way of outlet. The drainage is through small creeks flowing to the north and west with numerous dams and small beaver ponds along their course. The water in these streams is usually clear and the current good. No lakes or streams of a navigable character were met with.

The timber growth is chiefly spruce and tamarac, the latter mostly dead, with poplar, white birch, balm of gilead and balsam on the higher lands. In the latter positions there is usually a thick undergrowth of alder and occasionally of hazel or moosewood. A few scattered white pine were observed on the rocky rise on lot twelve, concession four, and five, but in no other locality. The timber here would be chiefly valuable for pulpwood. Considerable areas of windfall occur in the westerly part, one especially notable extending from the west boundary in concession four in a northeasterly direction across the township, almost the entire forest growth having been laid prostrate before a southwesterly wind.

Small fruits such as red and black currants, raspberries, cranberries and many other varieties of berries peculiar to the region were found in profusion.

The rocks met with are apparently of igneous origin and consist of traps and breccias with occasional thin seams of quartz, but as far as could be observed carry no minerals of economic value.

Among fur bearing animals the beaver is of chief importance being fairly numerous and making full use of the small streams. Marten, Otter, Mink and Muskrat also occur in fewer numbers. In the larger game signs of moose, red deer, caribou and bear were observed but are probably not so plentiful as in some of the districts further to the south.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) Cavana & Watson,

Ontario Land Surveyors.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 26).

TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Peterborough, Ontario, November 16th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Little, on the Frederick House River, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions from your Department dated May sixteenth, A.D., nineteen hundred and four.

I commenced the survey as instructed at the south-east angle of the township by measuring westerly along the south boundary planting the posts at every forty chains to form the front of the first concession, my chaining on this line agreeing with that of Mr. Patten's.

Returning to the south-east angle of the township and having taken the necessary observations etc., I ran the east boundary due north astronomically six miles giving the concessions on this line a uniform depth of eighty chains, all the concession lines I ran west astronomically from the east boundary, and the side lines north astronomically from the south boundary; the north boundary, as instructed I ran east astronomically from the post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor A. Niven to mark the one hundred and forty-fourth mile on the boundary line between the districts of Nipissing and Algoma.

On the iron post planted at the southeast angle of the township, I marked Little on the north-west side, Con. I. on the north side, Lot I. on the west side. On the iron post planted at the southwest angle of the township I marked Little on the north-east side, Con. I. on the north side, it had already been marked Lot 12 on the east side. On Ontario Land Surveyor Niven's one hundred and forty-fourth mile post at the north-west angle of the township I marked Little on the south-east side, Con. VI. on the south side, Lot 12 on the east side. At the northeast angle of the township I planted an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, three feet long marked Little on the south-west side, Con. VI. on the south side and lot I on the west side. Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long, were planted on the line between concessions three and four, one at the intersection with the east boundary marked on the north side Con. IV., on the

south side Con. III., on the west side lot I.; one at the intersection with the west boundary of the same concession line marked Con. IV. on the north side, Con. III. on the south side, Lot 12 on the east side.

The iron posts at the intersection of side line six and seven with the south boundary planted by Mr. Patten I marked Con. I., on the north side, it had already been marked lot six on the east side and lot seven on the west side. An iron post of the same dimensions was also planted at the intersection of concession line three and four with side line six and seven marked Con. IV., on the north side, Con. III., on the south side, Lot six on the east side, Lot seven on the west side, also one at the intersection of side line six and seven with the north boundary marked Con. VI. on the south side, lot six on the east side, lot seven on the west side.

Regarding the general character of the township it may be described as a generally level or gently undulating country, timbered with spruce, dead and decaying tamarac, poplar and white birch with alder and willow underbrush and considerable windfall. The average size of this timber is from two to ten inches with a very few spruce and poplar running up to eighteen inches. A few small areas aggregating about ten per cent. of the total, lying in the south-westerly part of the township are covered with jack pine and white birch from two to ten inches in diameter. On these areas the soil is sandy and stony with many drift boulders.

About thirty per cent. of the township might be called swampy, but as these swamps have a considerable elevation above the Frederick House River and are traversed by numerous creeks with a good fall, they are very easily drained.

The soil in the swamps is a rich black muck from eight to ten inches in depth with clay subsoil and will be found when drained as seen in some of the eastern sections of Manitoba to be land of the very first quality.

On the uplands which comprise about fifty per cent. of the total area, the soil is a rich black loam from eight to ten inches in depth with clay subsoil and entirely free from stone.

Only a few very small outcroppings of rock (Huronian) were met with and no indications of mineral were noticed throughout the township, fully eighty per cent of which I would consider suitable for settlement.

The Frederick House River which enters the township from the east in concession two and flows in an north-westerly direction, is a muddy sluggish stream with an average width of six or seven chains and depth of from four to twelve feet with banks from two to five feet and vegetation as a rule to the waters edge. No falls or rapids occurring on its course through the township. There are a few small lakes in the westerly portions of the township some of which are without inlet or outlet being fed by springs, all contain good clear water. The magnetic variation I found fairly constant at eight degrees and thirty minutes west.

Frequent observations for azimuth were taken during the progress of the work. I would consider the country favorable for the growth of either roots or cereals, the weather during the summer being very fine with the exception of a slight frost in the latter part of August, such as might be experienced in any of the unsettled portions of the Province.

Wild fruit, such as raspberries, strawberries and currants were very plentiful.

Fish of the usual kind chiefly pickerel were taken in the rivers and lakes.

Moose and partridge are numerous, but there are no red deer or wolves in this locality, and with the exception of a few otter, no fur bearing animals. I made a careful traverse of the Frederick House River, and Lakes.

I beg to submit herewith plans, field notes etc., all of which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. Fitzgerald,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 27).

TOWNSHIP OF MANN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Peterborough, Ontario, November 16th, 1904.

SIR,—The instructions appointing me to survey the township of Little dated May sixteenth, A.D., nineteen hundred and four, also authorized me to survey the township of Mann which lies immediately north of it.

I commenced the survey at the south-east angle of the township by measuring westerly along the south boundary giving the lots a uniform width of forty chains, with the exception of lot twelve, where, owing to the convergence of meridians a deficiency occurs.

All the concession lines I ran east astronomically from the west boundary and the side lines north astronomically from the south boundary. The east boundary of this township, being a production of the east boundary of the township of Little, I ran north astronomically to Ontario Land Surveyor W. Galbraith's base line which it intersects one chain and forty eight links west of his sixth mile posts, or about sixteen links east of the theoretic point.

On the iron post planted at the southeast angle of the township I marked the word Mann on the north-west side, Con. I. on the north side, Lot I. I had already marked on the west side. On the iron post at the southwest angle of the township I marked the word Mann on the north-east side, Con. I on the north side, I had already marked lot 12 on the east side. On the iron post at the northwest angle of the township, planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven to mark the one hundred and fiftieth mile on the district boundary, I marked the word Mann on the south-east side, Con. VI. on the south side, Lot 12 on the east side. At the north-east angle of the township I planted an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, marked Mann on the southwest side, Con. VI on the south side, Lot I. on the west side. On the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven to mark the one hundred and forty-seventh mile on the District line, this point being the intersection of concession line three and four with that line, I marked Con. IV. on the north side, Con. III. on the south side, Lot 12 on the east side. An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long was planted on the east boundary at its intersection with concession line three and four, marked Con. IV. on the north side, Con. III. on the south side, Lot I. on the west side. Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long were also planted, one at the intersection of side line six and seven with the south boundary, marked Con. I. on the north side, lot six on the east side, lot seven on the west side, one at the intersection of concession line three and four with side line six and seven, marked Con. IV., on the north side, Con. III., on the south side, lot six on

the east side, lot seven on the west side and one at the intersection of side line six and seven with the north boundary; Marked Con. VI., on the south side, lot six on the east side, lot seven on the west side.

With regard to the general aspect of this township it may be described as a generally level or gently undulating country, timbered with spruce, dead and decaying tamarac, poplar and some scattered white birch, balsam and jack pine, with alder and willow underbrush, and considerable windfall, the average size of this timber ranges from two to ten inches in diameter, with scattered spruce and poplar up to fourteen and sixteen inches.

About twenty-five per cent. of this township is swampy, the level of these swamps, however, being considerably above that of the Frederick House River, they are readily drained, and as the soil is a rich black muck from eight to ten inches in depth with clay subsoil will be found good arable land

On the more elevated portions of the township the soil is a rich black loam from eight to ten inches in depth free from stone with clay subsoil. Only a few very limited outcroppings of rock (Huronian) were noticed. I would consider fully ninety per cent of the township will eventually be found suitable for cultivation. The Frederick House River, which enters the township on lot eight concession one and flows in an north-westerly and northerly direction crossing the north boundary of lot eleven ranges in width from two to fifteen chains with an average width of six or seven chains, with the exception of that part of the river on concessions five and six where the current is fairly strong and the shores rocky, it is muddy and sluggish, with a depth of from four to ten feet and banks of from two to five feet.

At "First Falls" which occur on lots eight and nine concession one the river has a drop of forty-two feet eight inches in a distance of three chains; these falls are divided and broken by eleven islets. The second fall occurs on lot twelve, concession four, here the river has a drop of five feet five inches in a distance of about ten feet, this fall taken with the rapids which occur on lot twelve concession five and are about thirty chains in length, would make a total drop of about thirty feet in a distance of fifty-six chains. Both of these falls are capable of yielding considerable energy. I made a careful survey of each of them the results of which will be found in the traverse notes.

Pickereel Lake on lots nine, ten and eleven, concession four, is the only one worthy of note in the township. It is a shallow lake with low shores and covers about two hundred and twenty acres the waters of the lake are clear and teem with pickerel.

The magnetic variation in this township I found very erratic, averaging about eight degrees and fifteen minutes west. No minerals, however could be found.

Wild fruit such as raspberries, strawberries and currants were abundant. Moose and partridge very numerous.

Accompanying this report are plans, field notes and account, which I hope will be found complete and satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. Fitzgerald,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 28.)

TOWNSHIP OF DUNDONALD, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING..

Woodstock, Ontario, December 1st, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from your Department and dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and three, I have completed the survey of the township of Dundonald, in the District of Nipissing.

[Probably three fourths of the land in this township are suitable for cultivation, consisting of a dry clay soil thickly covered with timber and a heavy undergrowth. There is, however a considerable part of this good land that is more or less swampy, but it admits of comparatively easy drainage and will, doubtless, ultimately become good farming land. The only part which is wholly unsuitable for cultivation is a ridge of rocky hills crossing the township from the south boundary of lot five, in the first concession, to the eastern boundary of concession three. There is, besides, a tract of about five square miles in the northeasterly part of the township consisting largely of coarse sand containing many drift boulders. Little of this is fit for cultivation, but on it is growing some valuable red pine.]

[The whole township is thickly timbered, principally with spruce less than nine inches in diameter, but there are many large spruce up to two feet and over in diameter besides a considerable quantity of large poplar and some white birch of good size.] The most valuable timber, however, is the pine. A strip of heavy timber about a mile wide and four miles long runs across the westerly part of the township, as shown on the timber map accompanying this report. This strip, while covered principally with large spruce and poplar along with dead tamarac, contains much excellent white pine, from one to three feet in diameter. At the southern end of this strip along the shore of Frederick House Lake there is a small quantity of red pine. There is, besides this, much good red pine in the easterly part of the township, as shown on the timber map.

I found no sign of any economic mineral except a very strong variation of the compass along the ridge of rocks already mentioned. Near this ridge, between lots two and three, concession one, the compass varied from six degrees west to thirty-five degrees east in the course of less than half a mile. Native rock, apparently some kind of diorite, crops out along the shore of Frederick House Lake in concessions three, four and five, and on the small island in that lake.

As shown on the map there are many small lakes in the township. All of these contain beautifully clear water, a great contrast to that in Frederick House Lake which is always very muddy. These lakes contain generally an abundance of large pike.

Partridge are very abundant, and fresh tracks of moose and bear are seen all over the township. Fresh tracks of wolves were also seen on the shore of one of the small lakes.

Wild fruit in great variety is abundant and was observed to be well matured. There is no cultivated land in this township, but across the lake in the township of Evelyn, as mentioned last year in my report of that township, good potatoes are grown by an Indian who has a small clearing. These I found well matured, in spite of some early frosts which occurred in August.

Herewith I send you a copy of my field notes and a plan and timber map of the township.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. D. Griffin,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 29.)

TOWNSHIP OF MCCART, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Woodstock, Ontario, December 12th, 1904.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from your Department and dated May sixteenth, nineteen hundred and four, I have completed the survey of the township of McCart, in the District of Nipissing.

About three-fourths of the land in this township are suitable for cultivation, consisting of level or slightly rolling clay land, mostly dry, needing little or no drainage. Some of this good land is more or less swampy but can be drained without great difficulty as there are throughout the township numerous creeks with good fall and high banks. Of the one-fourth that I consider useless for agricultural purposes about one-half consists of muskeg covered with moss, peat and a few small scattered spruce from one to four inches in diameter. About two square miles consists of an outcrop of native rock as shown on the plan accompanying this report. In the south-east corner of the township there is about a square mile of coarse sand containing many drift boulders.

There are in this township four lakes covering from fifteen to sixty-five acres each, besides about a mile and a half of the Frederick House River covering about 50 acres, in all less than three hundred acres of water. There is a large creek ranging from two to four rods in width, crossing the township from the lake on the east boundary of concession two to the Frederick House River on the west, with a branch from the lake in lot nine of the second concession. This creek is from two to six feet deep and is navigable for canoes from the latter lake to the Frederick House River. With a little cutting out of fallen trees it could be made navigable clear across the township.

The timber is mostly spruce, much of it large and valuable, many of the trees being as much as two feet in diameter. There is also on the drier land of the township much large poplar and white birch, besides considerable balsam and tamarac, the last all dead or nearly so. Near the middle of concession one there are a few large white pine. The sandy land in the south-east of the township is covered with small red pine mostly less than six inches in diameter, though there are in some parts of it a few trees reaching eighteen inches in diameter.

There are no indications of any economic minerals. The outcrop of native rock, mentioned above, reaches in places elevations of from fifty to seventy-five feet, and appears to be some kind of diorite.

There are indications in the township of many moose and some caribou. Of fur bearing animals there are a considerable number, principally beaver and muskrat.

Wild fruit in great variety, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, blueberries and cranberries, are very abundant, and all well matured.

Accompanying this report I send you a plan and a timber map of the township and a copy of my field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. D. Griffin,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 30.)

TOWNSHIP OF MATHESON, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Simcoe, Ontario, December 29th, 1904.

SIR,—I beg leave to report on the survey of the township of Matheson in accordance with the instructions dated June the thirtieth A.D., nineteen hundred and three, for the survey of the townships of Matheson and German.

I proceeded to Sudbury on July the twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, where I procured my supplies and the majority of my men. I was detained at this point owing to the delay in the transmission of my canoes which had been shipped from Peterborough some three weeks before. At Matagama Station I was again delayed for two days owing to my supplies having been delayed in transmission from Sudbury to Metagama.

I proceeded from Metagama along the route recommended to me in the instructions, via the east branch of the Spanish River and the Metagami River. I found this a splendid route as far as the point where I branched off from the Matagami River. The portages however, between the Matagami River and Porcupine Lake were a veritable sea of mud, owing to heavy rains previous to this time.

On my arrival on the ground I immediately proceeded to subdivide the township in the usual way. Owing to rainy weather and cloudy skies great difficulty was experienced in taking observations and some valuable time lost. I found the magnetic variation to be almost constant at about eight degrees and forty-five minutes west.

Iron posts one and seven-eighth inches in diameter are planted at each of the angles of this township, marked with the names of the townships facing the proper angles.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter are planted on the south boundary at the intersection thereof with the side line between lots six and seven, and similar posts are planted on the front of the fourth concession at its intersection with the east and west boundaries and also with the side line between lots six and seven.

The township is very level and swampy except in the vicinity of the Porcupine and Frederick House Rivers and Night Hawk Lake where the ground is drier and rolling enough to permit of natural drainage.

Where the ground is undulating the soil is clay loam with clay subsoil and would make excellent agricultural lands. The level ground which comprises the greater portion of the township has a very hard clay bottom covered with moss and vegetable mould. While it could be drained I do not consider

that it would be good farming land, owing to the extreme hardness and viscous qualities of the clay.

The township is covered with a heavy growth of spruce and balsam with some poplar and white birch. The spruce, which predominates, is tall straight and sound. Large areas of dead tamarac exist. The dead trees are now falling, and this combined with the dense growth of alders makes travel through the township very difficult.

The township is well watered by the Porcupine River, Night Hawk Lake and Frederick House River, and also a creek running from the northerly central part of the township southerly to Night Hawk Lake. The Porcupine River is from one to two chains in width and varies greatly in the different seasons, the volume of water in the dry summer months being very small. Night Hawk Lake is a large body of water but is very shallow. The bottom is clay and in consequence of the high winds prevailing in this district the water is very turbid. Frederick House River, between Night Hawk Lake and Frederick House Lake is from six to fifteen chains in width and partakes of the nature of a long narrow lake. There is no perceptible current and the waters are the same as those of Night Hawk Lake. The land is generally from six to ten feet higher than the water in the streams, thereby permitting of easy drainage.

Large game is not very plentiful, though moose, deer and bear are found. Pike and pickerel are found in the lakes and rivers.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. H. Fairchild.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 31.)

TOWNSHIP OF GERMAN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Simcoe, Ontario, December 29th, 1904.

SIR,—I beg leave to report as follows on the survey of the township of German in accordance with instructions dated the thirtieth of June A.D. nineteen hundred and three to survey the townships of Matheson and German.

The township of German lies immediately east of the township of Matheson and was easily reached from this township by Night Hawk Lake on the south and Frederick House Lake and River on the north.

The township is varied in regard to its general features. A large number of small inland waters exist, nearly all of which drain into Frederick House Lake. Part of the township is undulating, particularly that portion adjacent to the waters, and part is level and swampy.

The soil varies from stiff clay to light sand. The sandy soil for the most part is undulating and covered with an open growth of banksian pine; it occupies about one fourth of the area of the township. The clay soil in places is undulating and here is a good clay loam with clay subsoil. The level swampy parts of the township are very hard clay underlying moss and veg-

etable mould and even though drained would not be suitable for agriculture except it be for grazing purposes.]

The timber is varied, spruce predominates and is of excellent quality, unsound spruce being of rare occurrence, while the trees are very tall and straight with a maximum diameter of twenty-four inches. A considerable area of jack pine exists as shown on the timber map. Poplar, white birch, balsam and dead tamarac are also found. The poplar grows to a large size but as a rule is unsound. A few scattering red pine were observed in this township, the trees as a rule being of good quality with a maximum diameter of thirty-six inches.

The township is watered by Night Hawk Lake and Frederick House Lake and river, while numerous small lakes are found in the northern and central parts. The inland waters are clear and of good depth, in contra distinction to the waters of the large lakes which are dirty and shallow.

The magnetic variation in this township was not constant, varying from eight degrees west to ten degrees west.

Iron posts one and seven-eighth inches in diameter are planted at each of the angles of this township, marked with the names of the townships facing the proper angles.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter are planted on the south boundary at the intersection thereof with the side line between lots six and seven, and similar posts are planted on the front of the fourth concession at its intersection with the east and west boundaries, and also with the side line between lots six and seven.

Large game occurs but it is not plentiful. Moose, deer and bear are found. Partridges are numerous. Pike and pickerel are found in all waters.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W. H. Fairchild,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 32.)

TOWNSHIP OF CALVERT, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Leamington, Ontario, December 24th, 1904.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from your Department, dated May sixteenth, A.D., nineteen hundred and four, I have made a survey of the township of Calvert, in the District of Nipissing, and have the honor to submit the following report thereon.

Having previously arranged to meet some of my men on the way, I proceeded by rail with most of my party from here on July the twelfth by way of Toronto, North Bay and Mattawa to Temiskaming Station, thence by steamer to North Temiskaming, travelling from there along the waggon road to Klocks farm on Quinze Lake, where I had arranged for supplies for the survey of the two townships being shipped, most of which I found there in store for me. On Monday July eighteenth, the party left Klocks farm with all supplies, etc., in canoes, following the regular Hudson Bay Company's

route by way of Quinze, Long, Island and Abitibi Lakes and down the Abitibi River to where the river is crossed by the north boundary of the township of Walker, arriving there in the forenoon of Monday July the twenty-sixth.

Proceeding west along this boundary the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor T. J. Patten marked XVIII-M. on the west side, Walker on the south-east side and Clergue on the south-west side was found standing to mark the north-west angle of the township of Walker. From this post which also marks the south-east angle of the township of Calvert I commenced my survey as instructed, running a line due north astronomically therefrom a distance of nearly six miles from the east boundary of the township, planting posts thereon at regular intervals of eighty chains apart for the depth of the concessions. From these posts the several concession lines were run due west astronomically for the front of the concessions and posts planted on each line as directed.

The base line run by Ontario Land Surveyor T. J. Patten in nineteen hundred and three, between the twelfth and eighteenth mile posts planted thereon, forms the south boundary of the township. Along this base line from the iron post above referred to at the south-east angle, west, to the iron post marked XII-M. at the south-west angle of the township, posts were planted at regular intervals of forty chains apart to mark the front angles of the lots in the first concession. From each alternate post, which are identical with Mr. Patten's mile posts, the lot lines were run due north astronomically.

The meridian line run this year by Ontario Land Surveyor William Galbraith from Mr. Patten's twelfth mile post, to the sixth mile post planted thereon, forms the west boundary of the township. The iron post at the sixth mile marking the northwest angle, from which a line for the north boundary was run due east astronomically, to its intersection with the east boundary, where an iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter was planted to mark the north-east angle of the township.

Each of the iron posts at the corners of the township were marked with the names of the townships cornering thereon, the name being marked on the side facing the township. Wooden posts similarly marked were planted alongside the iron posts at the several corners.

At the intersection of the centre lines with the boundary lines, also at the intersection of the centre lines, small iron posts were planted alongside the wooden posts.

The township is comparatively level, except where traversed by small streams that have cut the land through which they flow into deep narrow ravines. Judging from the dense growth of grasses, the luxuriant matured growth of gooseberries, currants and raspberries found in the open places I would say the land is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

The soil in the east and south parts of the township is a rich clay, in places mixed with sand. In the north-west part the soil is a redish sand and gravel mixture.

The timber is of fair size, principally green, consisting of spruce, poplar, balsam, birch and cedar very dense, with some fine balm gilead in the vicinity of the streams, some large jack pine exists in the west part of the township and some sound dead tamarac was found in the swamps. A large amount of this timber is suitable for pulpwood, railroad ties and lumber.

Abitibi River, averaging in width from five to six chains enters the township on lot one in the fifth concession, flows northwest with a sluggish current and leaves the township on lot six in the sixth concession. By this river, numerous small streams, well distributed, and a few lakes the township is well watered.

Outcropping of Huronian Rock rising to a considerable height above the surrounding country was met with in some of the lots in the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions but no indications of minerals were found during the progress of the survey.

No large game was seen during the survey, but signs of bear and moose were plentiful. Partridge were frequently obtained and a few fish were caught in the river.

Observations for azimuth were frequently taken when weather would permit and the mean variation of the magnetic needle found to be nine degrees and twenty minutes west.

Accompanying this report will be found field notes of the survey, plan of the township and account.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Alex. Baird,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 33.)

TOWNSHIP OF AURORA, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Leamington, Ontario, 27th December, 1904.

SIR,—As directed by instructions from your Department, dated May sixteenth, A.D. nineteen hundred and four, I proceeded with the survey of the township of Aurora, in the District of Nipissing.

It adjoins the township of Calvert on the north, which, under the same instructions was surveyed by me and recently reported upon.

On the completion of the work in Calvert the survey of this township was immediately started, from the posts marking the northeast angle of Calvert, and my instructions followed as in that township.

The south half of the township is practically of the same character as the south part of Calvert. The timber generally being of much larger growth.

The land, otherwise, level, is cut by numerous small streams into deep ravines in the vicinity of the Abitibi River, which flows almost northerly through the township. These ravines are strewn with fallen timber in all imaginable forms, making the work of survey very difficult to perform.

The soil is a rich clay and sand mixture and apparently very productive. During the time taken to perform the work that was accomplished, observations were taken when the weather would permit and the magnetic variation was found to be nine degrees west.

Owing to the unusual time taken in performing the work, on account of its difficult nature, my supply of provisions ran out although the quantity taken with me was much greater than is generally required for the survey of two townships. The lack of provisions forcing me to come out before completing the survey of this township, it being extremely difficult to get provisions to this locality.

All the lines in the first, second and third concessions, also the lines in front of these and the fourth concession were run, well opened out and blazed, and posts "properly marked" were planted to mark the front angles of the

lots in these concessions. One line was finished and another partly finished in the last named concession.

A survey of the Abitibi River through the south half of the township was made by Micrometer and Compass.

I submit herewith a copy of my field notes of the part of the township surveyed, also a tracing of the plan.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Alexander Baird,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 34.)

TOWNSHIP OF CLERGUE, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Peterboro, Ontario, December 10th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the following report on the survey of the township of Clergue, surveyed by me this year under instructions bearing date July 3rd, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

The township was subdivided into lots of three hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts. The concession lines were run east and west astronomically and the side lines north and south astronomically.

The lines were well opened out and blazed.

A single row of posts was planted along the concession lines to mark the several angles of the lots. Those planted between lots one and two, three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, eleven and twelve, were marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the number of the concession on the north side thereof. Those planted at the intersection of the side lines between lots two and three, four and five, six and seven, eight and nine, ten and eleven, were marked with the numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the numbers of the concessions on the north and south sides thereof. A single row of posts was also planted along the south boundary, properly marked, at the several angles of all the lots, and on the north boundary posts are planted at its intersection with the several side lines.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter is planted on the line between concessions three and four at its intersection with the east boundary; another at its intersection with the side line between lots six and seven; and another at its intersection with the west boundary. The iron posts referred to on the east and west boundaries are those planted by Ontario Land Surveyor, T. J. Patten, on his Meridian Lines in nineteen hundred and three.

An iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter is also planted on the side line between lots six and seven, alongside the wooden post, at its intersection with the south boundary and another (by Mr. Patten in nineteen hundred and three, on his Base Line) at its intersection with the north boundary.

The iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted by Mr. Patten in nineteen hundred and three at the north-east angle of the township is marked "Clergue" on the south-west side, "Walker" on the south-east side, "Teefy" on the north-east side, "Calvert" on the north-west side, "Con.

VI." on the south side "Con. I." on the north side, "XII." on the east side, "I" on the west side. Another at the south-east angle of the township is marked "Clergue" on the north-west side, "Walker" on the north-east side, "Stock" on the south-west side, "Taylor" on the south-east side, "Con. I." on the north side, "XII" on the east side, "I" on the west side. Another at the southwest angle of the township is marked "Clergue" on the northeast side, "Dundonald" on the northwest side, "Stock" on the southeast side, "German" on the southwest side, "Con. I" on the north side. "I" on the west side, "XII" on the east side. Another at the north-west angle of the township is marked "Clergue" on the south-east side, "Dundonald" on the south-west side, "Calvert" on the north-east side, "Con. VI." on the south side, "Con. I." on the north side, "XII." on the east side.

The township is generally undulating to rolling land. About thirty per cent. of the land is swampy, but with a good clay sub-soil and can be easily drained. The balance of the township being clay loam, sandy loam and sand.

The sandy loam and sand are chiefly in the north-west and westerly parts of the township. It is safe to say that nearly seventy-five per cent. of the township will prove good agricultural land.

The timber on the two concessions across the south end of the township is chiefly spruce, poplar, and balsam and varies from small to medium size. In the swampy parts nearly eighty per cent. of the timber is good spruce, poplar and balsam.

The four northerly concessions are well timbered with spruce, poplar, balsam, birch, balm of gilead and banksian pine of good quality and from medium to large size.

In the south half of the township occur ridges of rock chiefly of pyroxene, containing quartz veins, with some iron pyrites.

The township on the whole is well watered by numerous creeks which drain into the Black and Driftwood rivers. There are no lakes in the township, but the Driftwood river cuts lot number one in the first concession.

The variation of the needle is nine degrees west, but in places throughout the township the amount of change in magnetic declination is remarkable.

Moose, fur-bearing animals and partridges are plentiful.

Accompanying this report is a plan of the township, field notes and timber map.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) A. J. Cameron,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 35.)

TOWNSHIP OF TEEFY, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Peterborough, Ontario, December 28th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Teefy, made by me this year under instructions of date May sixteenth, A.D. nineteen hundred and four. I proceeded to the work over the same route as used last year, namely, by Quinze Lake through the Province of Quebec, across Lake Abitibi down the Abitibi River to the Black River.

The township was surveyed into lots of three hundred and twenty acres

more or less. The concession lines were run due east and west astronomically and the side lines due north and south astronomically. The lots number from the east and the concessions from the south. The posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor William Galbraith, on his meridian line (the east boundary of the township of Teefy) were adopted as the starting points of the concession lines. Those planted by Ontario Land Surveyor T. J. Patten, in nineteen hundred and three, on his base line (the south boundary of the township of Teefy) were adopted as the starting points of the side lines. A single row of posts was planted along the concession lines. Those planted between lots one and two, three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, eleven and twelve, were marked with the proper numbers of the lots on the east and west sides and the number of the concession on the north side only.

Those planted at the intersection of the several side lines, namely, between lots two and three, four and five, six and seven, eight and nine, ten and eleven, were marked with the proper numbers of the concessions on the north and south sides.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches diameter were planted alongside the wooden ones, on the line in front of the fourth concession. One at the intersection with the side line between lots six and seven, marked on the north side Con. IV. on the south side Con. III. on the east side VI. on the west side VII. and one at the west boundary marked Con. IV. on the north side, Con. III. on the south side, XII. on the east side. Another iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted alongside the wooden one at the intersection of side lines between lots six and seven, with the north boundary marked Con. VI. on the south side, VI. on the east side, VII. on the west side. The iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor William Galbraith on the east boundary at the end of his third mile was marked on the north side Con. IV. on the south side Con. III. on the west side I. The iron post on the east boundary planted by Ontario Land Surveyor William Galbraith, at the end of his sixth mile was marked on the south side Con. VI. on the west side I. on the south-west side Teefy. From this point I ran the north boundary due west to the west boundary where another iron post one and seven-eighths inches diameter has been planted, marked Teefy on the southeast side, Con. VI. on the south side, XII. on the east side. The iron posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor T. J. Patten in nineteen hundred and three along the south boundary are marked. The one at the end of his eighteenth mile, being the southwest angle of the township, is marked Con. I. on the north side, Con. VI. on the south side, XII. on the east side, I. on the west side, Teefy on the northeast side, Calvert on the northwest side, Walker on the southeast side, Clergue on the southwest side. The one at the end of his twenty-first mile is marked VI. on the east side, VII. on the west side, Con. I. on the north side, Con. VI. on the south side. The one at the end of his twenty-fourth mile, being the southeast angle of the township, is marked Con. I. on the north side, Con. VI. on the south side, I. on the west side, XII. on the east side, Teefy on the northwest side, Walker on the southwest side, Wilkie on the southeast side. The lines are all well opened out and blazed.

The township is very rough, being broken throughout by deep ravines. The soil is chiefly clay, and about fifty per cent of the township is good for agricultural purposes, the other fifty per cent being too rough for good farming purposes. There is about five hundred acres of muskeg and only about two thousand acres of swamp in the township. Eighty per cent of the township is covered with good spruce, balsam, birch, poplar, balm of gilead and banksian pine in general from medium to large timber, twenty per cent is from small to medium size but of good quality.

The Abitibi River enters the township on lot number one in the fifth concession and runs in a southwesterly direction, entering the township of Walker in lot number seven in the sixth concession, entering the township again on lot number ten, in the first concession, it runs in a northerly direction through concessions one, two, three and four, leaving the township on lot number twelve in the fifth concession. The Abitibi River has an average width of about five chains and there is a fairly good water power on lots three and four in the third concession. There is also a good water power on lots eleven and twelve, in the fourth concession, known as Iroquois Falls. This water location has already been surveyed and numbered W D three hundred and one.

No minerals were met with. The variation of the needle is north 8 degrees thirty minutes west, but is not at all constant.

Accompanying this report is a plan of the township timber map and field notes.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Alfred J. Cameron,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 36).

TOWNSHIP OF STOCK, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Alvinston, Ontario, December 30th, 1904.

SIR,—I beg to report that in obedience to instructions issued June thirtieth, A.D., nineteen hundred and three, for the survey of Stock and Taylor townships, I proceeded from New Liskeard with a party, on twenty-second July nineteen hundred and three, arriving on the return at Tomstown on October first without accomplishing much survey as explained in my report of thirtieth November, nineteen hundred and three.

This year I again made up a party leaving Alvinston May twenty-fourth, making up my party at Mattawa and North Temiskaming immediately on arrival but was prevented getting up the White River by a log boom owned by the Ottawa Lumber Company until June fifth. On June sixth, I left in canoes from Tomstown with a party of sixteen arriving with the majority of my provisions in about sixteen days and returning to Tomstown in three and a half days on twenty-sixth September, nineteen hundred and four, completing the balance of Stock and the townships of Taylor and Carr. At Tomstown, New Liskeard and Mattawa, during the following three days I paid off the party and proceeded homeward.

I found an iron post one and seven-eighths inches at the southwest angle of this township, marked "Stock" on the northeast side "German" on the northwest side.

At the northwest angle of Stock I found an iron post one and seven-eighths inches, marked on the northeast side "Clergue," on the southeast side "Stock"; on the southwest side "German," and on the northwest side "Dundonald", and on the north side "VI M".

At the northeast angle of Stock there is an iron post one and seven-eighths inches marked on the northwest side "Clergue"; on the northeast side "Walker"; on the southeast side "Taylor"; on the southwest side "Stock"; "Con. I." on the north side; "lot XII." on the east side.

On the west boundary of Stock at the line between concessions three and four, there is an iron post one and one quarter inches marked "IX M" on the north side.

I planted iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the following points:

At the intersection of the south boundary and line between lots six and seven marked on the north side "Con. I." on the east side "lot VI"; on the west side "lot VII."

At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with line between lots six and seven, marked on the north side "Con. IV"; on the south side "Con. III"; on the east side "lot VI."; on the west side "lot VII."

The township of Stock consists of wooded swamp generally with some low ridges. In the sixth concession there is some higher land. There is also a considerable area of muskeg. Considerable drainage will be necessary to render this township fit for agricultural pursuits. I am of opinion that when the land becomes drained the soil in this township will be good land.

The timber consists generally of spruce with dead tamarac, balsam, birch, poplar and a few balm of gilead, the sizes running generally from six to ten inches in diameter, though some poplar and birch reach as high as twenty-two inches. The timber is suitable for pulpwood and for railway ties.

The township is watered through the centre and west by the North Driftwood Creek, a small creek flowing south and east into Moose Lake in the township of Bond and on the east by Driftwood River, a stream about one chain and forty links wide with slow current. This in the sixth concession is full of driftwood impeding travel and from the shifting nature of the log jams require new portages constantly.

There is no exposure of rock in this township and the soil where dry is clay with a sufficient admixture of sand to make it easily workable.

Owing to the Base Line south of Stock being unrun, and, as the base line between Taylor and Carr had not been run as well, we proceeded to start from the west side of Stock to survey as suggested by the Director of Surveys and began to lay out regular lots forty chains in width. The field notes are however, reversed to read from east to west as per instructions.

The lines have been well opened out and blazed and particular care has been taken regarding the planting and marking of durable posts.

The whole country in this locality is covered by a heavy undergrowth generally of alders and hazel. In parts small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, black and red currants, bear berries, goose-berries and marsh cranberries, are abundant.

The game consists of partridges, duck, marten, mink, otter, bear and a few moose.

The game is more plentiful in Stock than east along the general canoe route.

The flow of streams is generally slow.

Pike, pickerel and white fish are to be caught in the Driftwood River, but must be caught with nets.

I submit herewith plans and field notes of Stock.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. S. Code,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 37.)

TOWNSHIP OF TAYLOR, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Alvinston, Ontario, December 30th, 1904.

SIR,—I beg to report that in obedience to your instructions issued June thirtieth, A.D. nineteen hundred and three, for the survey of Stock and Taylor townships, I proceeded from Tomstown on June sixth, nineteen hundred and four, with a party of sixteen men made up from Mattawa and North Temiskaming, and, after canoeing and portaging for sixteen days arrived in Taylor with the greater part of our provisions and proceeded as per instructions to lay out from the east boundary lots forty chains in width. After completing the survey of Taylor, the unfinished portion of Stock, and the township of Carr, we proceeded homeward; arriving in three and a half days at Tomstown on the twenty-sixth of September; I paid off the party and proceeded homeward.

The township of Taylor is a fine undulating township of clay land. The soil being mixed with a sufficient admixture of sand to make it easily workable. I estimate that about eighty per cent. of this land will be fit for agriculture as soon as cleared, and I think that with drainage nearly all of it can be made farming land. The land is cut with small ravines which afford excellent drainage. I found only one or two outcrops of rock (Huronian).

The timber consists of spruce, poplar, balsam, birch, dead tamarac, with a few balsam of gilead and pine in one locality.

The whole township is covered with a heavy undergrowth.

Driftwood River, a stream about one chain and forty links wide drains the west side of Taylor and Black River cuts the northeast corner.

Pike, pickerel and white fish are to be caught with nets in both rivers.

Partridge and some duck are found and the fur bearing animals are mink, otter, few beaver, and moose while bears are numerous.

After taking the necessary observation on Polaris I ran west on concession line between two and three subdividing concession one and two with transit chiefly, as I also did with concessions five and six and subdivided concessions three and four with transit and compass. The lines are all well opened out and blazed. Particular attention was paid to the planting and marking of posts. The following are the iron posts in this township:

At the southwest angle an iron post one and seven eighth-inches marked on the north side "Con. I"; on the west side "lot I."; on the east side "lot XII"; on the northwest side "Stock"; and on the northeast side "Taylor."

At the northwest angle there is an iron post one and seven-eighths inches marked on the northwest side "Clergue"; on the northeast side "Walker"; on the southeast side "Taylor"; on the southwest side "Stock"; "Con. I" on the north side; "lot XII. on the east side.

At the southeast angle there is an iron post one and seven-eighths inches marked on the northeast side "Carr"; on the northwest side "Taylor"; on the north side "XII M".

At the northeast angle an iron post one and seven-eighths inches marked on the northwest side "Walker"; on the northeast side "Wilkie"; on the southwest side "Taylor"; "Con. I" on the north side; "lot I." on the west side.

The north boundary of Carr strikes the east boundary of Taylor sixteen chains ninety-seven links south of the northeast angle of Taylor.

At the intersection of the west boundary and the line between concessions three and four, there is an iron post one and one-quarter inches marked on the east side "lot XII"; on the north side "Con. IV"; and on the south side "Con. III."

At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four and line between lots six and seven there is an iron post one and one-quarter inches marked on the north side "Con. IV"; on the south side "Con. III"; on the east side "lot VI"; and on the west side "lot VII".

Herewith I submit plans and field notes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. S. Code,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 38.)

TOWNSHIP OF CARR, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Alvinston, Ontario, December 30th 1904.

SIR,—I beg to report that in obedience to instructions issued May sixteenth, A.D. nineteen hundred and four, for the survey of Carr, I proceeded from Tomstown on June sixth, after having been delayed a week on account of a boom of logs in the White River, with a party of sixteen men made up from Mattawa and North Temiskaming.

After paddling and portaging for some sixteen days we arrived with the greater portion of our provisions and proceeded to survey the unfinished portion of Stock, and the township of Taylor, and the township of Carr, returning to Tomstown in three and one-half days, on September twenty-sixth when I paid off the party.

After taking the necessary observation on Polaris I ran the east boundary of Carr, and proceeded to subdivide the township in the usual manner. I again took observation at the line of lots four and five and ran a transit line north to the concession line three and four, where I again took observation and ran east. I again observed Polaris on the east boundary and ran north striking the south boundary of Wilkie seven chains and forty-eight links west of the line between Wilkie and Coulson. After running west I ran lot line six and seven north from concession line three and four after an observation on Polaris and then proceeded from these lines to subdivide with transit and compass lines the whole township. I also commenced at the end of the south boundary of Wilkie as run in nineteen hundred and three and ran astronomically west striking the boundary of Taylor and Carr, sixteen chains and ninety-seven links south of the sixth mile post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Patten.

At the northwest angle of Carr I planted an iron post one and seven-eighth inches marked on the south side "Con. VI"; on the northeast side "Wilkie"; on the southeast side "Carr", and on the east side "lot XII."

At the northeast angle there is an iron post one and seven-eighth inches marked on the south side "Con. VI"; on the west side "lot I"; on the southeast side "Beatty", and on the southwest side "Carr." There is a jog be-

tween this northwest angle and the southeast angle of the township of Wilkie, which lies seven chains forty-eight links east.

At the southwest angle there is an iron post one and seven-eighths inches marked on the northeast side "Carr"; on the northwest side "Taylor"; on the north side "XII M."

At the southeast angle there is an iron post one and seven-eighths inches marked on the northeast side "Beatty"; on the northwest side "Carr"; on the southeast side "Hislop", and on the southwest side "Bowman".

At the intersection of the south boundary with the line between lots six and seven, an iron post one and one-quarter inches marked "Con. I." on the north side: "lot VI" on the east side: "lot VII" on the west side.

At the intersection of the west boundary with the line between concessions three and four, there is an iron post one and one-quarter inches marked on the east side "lot XII"; on the north side "Con. IV"; on the south side "Con. III".

At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the line between lots 6 and 7, there is an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked on the north side "Con. IV"; on the south side "Con. III"; on the east side "lot VI"; on the west side "lot VII."

At the intersection of the east boundary and line between concessions three and four, there is an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked on the north side "Con. IV"; on the south side "Con. III"; on the west side "lot I."

The land in the township of Carr is a fine sandy clay having a sufficient admixture of sand to make it easily workable. About eighty or eighty-five per cent. will be workable when cleared.

The timber where green consists of spruce, dead tamarac, poplar, balsam, birch and a few balm of gilead. The brule' as shown on the timber map is an area of burnt standing timber very sound and hard. The hardening process of fire is well shown here as some of the dead trees cut like bone. The whole township is covered with a heavy undergrowth. The land is cut with gullies which effectually drain the soil. There is plenty of water in the creeks as a rule.

The Black River flows through this township. It is a stream about fifteen feet deep and averaging two chains and forty links wide with slow current.

McDougall's falls on Black River on the south part of lot four, concession one, will make a fair water power. The falls are fourteen feet high and will afford about seven hundred and fifty horsepower. Two chutes discharge the water through waterways in the rock of thirty square feet on the north and twenty-two square feet on the south sectional area. I would recommend that thirty acres adjacent be reserved for the water privilege having a width east and west from lots line three and four of twenty chains and north and south from the south boundary of fifteen chains.

An outcrop of Huronian rock occurs along Black River above the falls in places and there is a slight variation of the needle at the falls. There is also a similar variation of the needle on the east boundary at concession line four and five.

Herewith I submit plans and field notes of the township.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed). A. S. Code,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ontario.

(Appendix No. 39).

TOWNSHIP OF BOND, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

North Bay, Ontario, December 28th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Bond, in the District of Nipissing, made under instructions from your Department dated July third, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

Having finished the survey of the Township of Egan, I proceeded to the southeast angle of the township of Bond where I took an observation on Polaris for azimuth on the second day of August, and ran the south boundary of the township of Bond west astronomically, planting posts at regular distances of forty chains. Each of the side lines were run from the posts so planted along this line at distances of one mile each. The concession lines were all run from the posts planted by me last year on the west boundary of the township of Currie. The township was then laid out in the regular manner, observations for azimuth being taken whenever possible. A single row of wooden posts of the most durable timber obtainable in the locality were planted at the intersection of all side lines with concession or boundary lines. The posts so planted at the intersection of concession and side lines were marked on the north and south sides with the number of the respective concession and on the east and west sides with the proper lot numbers. Wooden posts were also planted on the concession lines and on the south boundary to mark the division lines between the lots in each block. These posts were marked with the number of the lots on the east and west sides and with the number of the concession on the north side only. In addition to the wooden posts above mentioned iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter and three feet long, were planted one on line between concessions three and four at the intersection of the said lines between lots six and seven, marked on the north side Con. IV, on the south side Con. III, on the east side VI, and on the west side VII, and one at the intersection of the south boundary with the side line between lots six and seven, marked on the north side Con. I, on the east side Con. VI, and on the west side VII. The iron posts one and three-quarter inches in diameter which I had planted last year to mark the southwest angle of the township of Currie and marked on the north side Con. I, on the northeast side Currie, on the east side XII, on the southeast side Egan, on the southwest side Sheraton, on the west side I, on the northwest side Bond was taken up by me and the township names on the southeast and southwest sides namely, Egan and Sheraton carefully obliterated. This post was then driven in the same place. On the iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted by me last year at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the west boundary of Currie, I marked I on the west side in addition to the marks put on last year, namely, Con. III on south side, Con. IV on north side and XII on east side. The iron post planted at the northeast angle of Bond by Mr. Speight, Ontario Land Surveyor, had been marked Con. VI on the south side and XII on the east side by me last year, and had also been marked Bond on the southwest side and Currie on the southeast side. On this Post I marked I, for the number of the lot in Bond.

As the line between lots six and seven, concession six, did not strike the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight at the fifteenth mile

post on his base line of nineteen hundred and three, I did not plant any iron post here as none was furnished me by your department.

I found an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the northwest angle of Bond which had been planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight and marked Bond on the southeast side. On the east side of this post I marked XII for the number of the lot and Con. VI on the south side for the number of the concession.

Owing to the fact that the line between concessions three and four intersecting the west boundary of Bond at the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight at the third mile, I marked the iron post planted by him XII on the east side, Con. III on the south side, and Con. IV on the north side.

On the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight on the north shore of a small lake at the southwest angle of the Township of Bond at chainage six miles eleven chains, and marked Bond on the northeast side, I marked I on the north side and XII on the east side for the number of the concession and lot.

The magnetic variation in the township of Bond ranged from five degrees west to fifteen degrees west and could not be relied on for running lines except in the northeast corner where the deflection remained nearly constant at nine degrees fifteen minutes west.

As will be seen on the accompanying plan the Driftwood River and its tributaries drain almost the entire township. Moose Lake is a very shallow body of water with a soft spongy bottom. The greater portion of the land in this township is very swampy and much of it is but a few feet above the surface of Moose Lake and Driftwood River, and it would be necessary to lower the surface of the lake and river to render the land fit for agriculture. This can be done very easily by blasting and removing the rock in the first rapids down the river. As it is now only thirty per cent. of the land is suitable for agriculture, but if the above mentioned improvements were carried out about seventy per cent. can be made good agricultural land.

There is a small area of sandy land in the southwest corner and also a ridge of rocky land southeast of Moose Lake, neither of which, in my opinion, will ever be suitable for farming. This rocky ridge is of Huronian formation, but no signs of economic minerals were observed.

Small spruce, dead tamarac, alders and willows are to be found in great abundance on the low lands adjacent to the river and lake, but on the higher lands spruce, poplar, birch, balsam and cedar attain large sizes. In the southwest corner there is a considerable area on which the timber is chiefly banksian pine, some of which has attained a size of fifteen to twenty inches in diameter and is of good quality.

Game, consisting of moose, bear, mink and muskrat, is very plentiful, and the fresh work of the beaver was noticed in several places.

The waters abound in fish, pike and pickerel being the most plentiful. Accompanying this report are plan, field notes, timber map and account.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN H. SHAW,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honourable,

The Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto.

(Appendix No. 40.)

TOWNSHIP OF BOWMAN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

North Bay, Ontario, December 22nd, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Bowman, in the District of Nipissing, made under instructions from your Department dated May sixteenth, A.D. nineteen hundred and four.

Having finished the survey of the township of Bond, I proceeded to the northeast angle of the township of McCann where I commenced the survey of the township of Bowman. I ran the east boundary of the township north astronomically from this point planting posts at regular intervals of one mile apart for a distance of three miles, the remainder of the distance to the northeast angle being run a few days later. The first four concession lines were run west astronomically from the posts so planted on the east boundary but the fifth was run east and west astronomically from the fourth side line. The first four side lines were run north astronomically from the posts planted by me at intervals of one mile apart on the south boundary, but the fifth which had been run for one mile while we were camped in the township of Egan was run from the post planted by T. B. Speight, Ontario Land Surveyor, between lots ten and eleven, concession six, McCann. The survey was then carried out in the usual manner, astronomic observations being taken whenever possible.

A single row of wooden posts of the most durable timber to be obtained were planted on the lines running east and west, only at all intersections of all lot corners. The posts planted at the intersection of all side lines with concession lines or boundaries were marked on the north and south sides with the numbers of the respective concessions, and on the east and west sides with the numbers of the lots. Those planted to mark the division line between the lots in each block were marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides, and on the north side only with the concession number in keeping with this system of survey.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted beside the wooden posts on the side line between lots six and seven, one at the intersection of the south boundary marked VI on the east side, VII on the west side, and Con. I on the north side. One at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four marked VI on the east side, VII on the west side, III on the south side, and IV on the north side, and one at the intersection of the north boundary marked VI on east side, VII on west side and Con. VI on the south side.

I also planted iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, one at the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the east boundary and marked it Con. III on the south side, Con. IV on the north side and I on the west side and one at the intersection of the west boundary marked III on the south side, IV on the north side and XII on the east side.

At the southwest angle of the township I found the iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted last year by Mr. Speight, Ontario Land Surveyor, and along with the necessary marks for the other townships whose angles coincided with this angle of the township. I found the post marked Bowman on the northeast side. I marked XII on the east side. This post had been marked Con. I on the north side last year. At the northwest angle of the township I found an iron post marked Bowman on the southeast side in addition to the necessary marks for the township of Currie. I marked XII on the east side, Con. VI having been put on the south side last year in the survey of the township of Currie.

At the northeast angle of the township I planted an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and marked Bowman on the southwest side: Hislop on the southeast side: "I" on the west side and Con VI on the south side. The thirtieth mile post on Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's base line in nineteen hundred and three, which line forms the north boundary of the township of Bowman, was two chains and fourteen links east of the northeast angle of the township of Bowman. At this point (the thirtieth mile post) I found an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted beside a wooden post, both of which were marked Hislop on the southeast side and Bowman on the southwest side. I destroyed these marks on both the iron and wooden posts.

At the southeast angle of the township I found a wooden post planted but no iron post. I marked the wooden post Con. I on the north side: I on the west side and Bowman on the northwest side. My instructions did not call for planting an iron post at that point, nor was it furnished me by your Department.

The magnetic variation ranged from two degrees east to eighteen degrees west and was so unreliable that no use could be made of the magnetic needle in running lines.

With the exception of a gravel ridge which extends in a southerly direction from lot three, concession six, to the south boundary, and a large area of rocky land in the southwest corner, the surface of this township is fairly level. About sixty per cent. of the land is well adapted for agriculture, being level or gently undulating clay land. It is well watered by numerous small creeks and along the trail leading south from Black River there are a number of small lakes. There is a considerable area of sandy land covered with small banksian pine. This area extends from lot four, concession four, to the south boundary and includes the above mentioned gravel ridge.

The timber is chiefly spruce, poplar, birch, banksian pine, balsam and dead tamarac. Some of this timber attains a large size and is of good quality. In the northern and eastern parts of the township there is great quantities of fallen timber rendering the bush difficult to travel through.

The rock formation in this township is all Huronian but no economic minerals were seen.

Game is abundant, moose, bear and partridge being plentiful, and traces of beaver, mink and muskrat were seen.

As there is a fairly good water power on Black River just north of lot four, concession six, and as there is some probability of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway being constructed near that point, I consider that lots three, four and five, concession six, may be specially valuable as a town site.

An Indian named McDougal has a house built on lot four, concession six, and as he has lived there for along time his right as a settler should be recognized. There is also a small Indian Cemetery on lot four, concession two, which should be considered private property.

In conclusion I may say that in view of the early development of this part of the country, I think this township should be opened for settlement at once.

Accompanying this report are plan, field notes, timber map and account.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John H. Shaw,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 41).

TOWNSHIP OF EGAN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

North Bay, Ontario, December 28th, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Egan, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions from your Department dated May sixteenth, A.D. Nineteen hundred and four.

Leaving North Bay on the sixth of June, I proceeded along with my party of nineteen men in all, by rail and steamer to Tomstown where we loaded our canoes and proceeded via the Blanche and the Black Rivers and arrived at McDougals, an Indian settler's place on Black River, some nineteen miles from its junction with the Abitibi River, on the twenty-second day of June. Here I divided my party sending part of my men in charge of my assistant down the Black and up the Driftwood Rivers with supplies intended for the survey of the township of Bond, while with the remainder I packed supplies to the township of Egan. The route followed was southward along an Indian trail, a distance of six miles, then along the north boundary of the townships of McCann and Egan some five miles to the Wataybaeg River. Here I met my assistant and his gang who had cached their provisions at a suitable place near the Driftwood River.

Owing to the great difficulties in transportation, I was obliged to begin the survey by starting at the northeast angle rather than the southeast angle of the township as called for in the instructions. I ran the first two side lines south astronomically from the theoretical points on the south boundary of the township of Currie and ran these lines through the first concession first by trial lines, which were not blazed, then by true lines, so as to strike the posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith on the south boundary.

All the concession lines were run from the several mile posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight on the meridian line run by him last year, which line forms the east boundary of the township of Egan, and all the remaining side lines were run north from the posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith on the south boundary, which line I chained and found correct. I also ran the west boundary north astronomically from the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith to mark the southwest angle of Egan.

The survey was then performed in the usual manner. I turned off the necessary angles from the boundary lines and took observations where possible in the interior of the township. A single row of wooden posts was planted on the lines running east and west only at all intersections and lot corners. The posts planted at the intersections of all side lines with the concession lines or boundaries were marked on the north and south sides with the number of the respective concessions and on the east and west sides with the number of the respective lots. Those planted to mark the division line between the lots in each block were marked with the lot numbers on the east and west sides and on the north side only with the concession numbers, according to the practice in this system of survey.

Iron posts were planted beside the wooden posts on the line between concessions three and four, one at the intersection with the east boundary which was marked I on the west side : Con. III on the south side, and IV. on the north side. One at the intersection of the side line between lots six

and seven marked VI. on the east side : VII. on the west side : Con. III. on south side and Con. IV. on the north side and one at the intersection of the west boundary marked XII. on east side : Con. III. on the south side, and Con. IV. on the north side. I planted an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the intersection of the side line between lots six and seven with the north boundary and marked as follows: VI. on the east side: VII. on the west side and Con. VI. on the south side. At the northeast angle of the township I found an iron post which had been planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight last year and which I had marked Con. I. on north side: I. on west side last year, while engaged in the survey of the township of Currie. On the south side of this post I marked Con. VI. and I found it was already marked Egan on the southwest side. At the northwest angle of the township I planted an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and marked Egan on the southeast side, Sheraton on the southwest side: Con. VI. on the south side and XII. on the east side. At the southwest angle of the township I found an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith already marked Con. I. on the north side : Egan on northeast side: XII. on the east side : Timmins on the southwest side: I. on west side and Sheraton on northwest side. At the southeast angle of the township I found an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter planted and marked XII. M 1.34 on north side: XII. M 5.10 on west side: Egan on northwest side, and McCann on northeast side. On this post I marked I. on west side and Con. I on north side. At the intersection of the side line between lots six and seven with the south boundary, I found an iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith on which I marked Con. I. on north side : VI. on east side and VII. on the west side.

The magnetic variation ranged from six degrees west to fifteen degrees west and could not be depended on for azimuth. I therefore, ran nearly all the lines with the transit.

The land is swampy in many places, but in general may be classed as undulating except in two or three instances where rocky hills rise to a height of two or three hundred feet above the surrounding country. The east and west portions of the township are drained respectively by the Watabaeg and the little Driftwood Rivers, both of which on account of many log jams are useless as canoe routes.

Almost the entire township is heavily timbered with large spruce, poplar, balm of gilead, birch, balsam, banksian pine with some cedar and dead tamarac. Much of this last timber is still sound enough for railway ties. About two thousand acres of the southwest part of the township has been burned over about ten or twelve years ago, and in this tract a few scattering **ing green white pine** of fair quality are to be found.

Wild fruit, consisting of strawberries, raspberries, blue-berries, cranberries and currants, is abundant, while flowers of many varieties including even the moccassin flower and lady slipper were noticed.

The rock formation is all Huronian, cropping out in considerable areas, but no indications of economic minerals were noticed.

Game is abundant in this section, moose, bear, beaver, mink, muskrat and partridge abound, while traces of caribou and wolves were noticed.

About sixty-five per cent. of the land in this township is suitable for agriculture and when improved will make a good farming section. The greater part of the land in the first concession is unfit for settlement, and in my opinion the land in the unsurveyed territory to the south is also of poor quality.

Pulpwood is in considerable abundance in the township, but apart from this there is no timber but can be used to advantage by settlers and for other local purposes.

Accompanying this report are plan, field notes, timber map and account.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) John H. Shaw,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix 42.)

TOWNSHIP OF WARDEN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Bruce Mines, Ontario, November 30th, 1904.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and three, I beg to report that I have completed the survey of the township of Warden, in the District of Nipissing.

The survey of this township was commenced in September, nineteen hundred and three, immediately after the completion of the survey of the township of Milligan. However, on account of the almost continuous rainfall, I was unable to keep my men, and the survey had to be abandoned for the season. I returned to complete this survey in June, nineteen hundred and four, leaving Bruce Mines on June eighth and arriving at the township of Warden on June twenty-eighth. The survey was commenced the next day and continued without interruption until completed.

The township was surveyed in the usual manner, the concession lines being run due west and the side lines due north (astronomically). The regular lots are of three hundred and twenty acres each approximately. The posts were carefully marked and made of the most durable timber available, and bearing trees were marked whenever possible. Iron posts were planted according to instructions and are noted in the field notes as follows :—

At the northeast angle of the township an iron post one and seven-eighths inches, marked "Warden" on the southwest side; "Milligan" on the southeast side;

At the northwest angle of the township an iron post one and seven-eighths inches, marked "Warden" on the southeast side;

At the southwest angle of the township, an iron post one and seven-eighths inches, marked "Warden" on the northeast side; "Beatty" on the southwest side; "Coulson" on the northwest side; "Munro" on the southeast side.

At the southeast angle an iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, marked "McCool" on the southeast; "Milligan" on the northeast; "Munro" on the southwest and "Warden" on the northwest.

Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted on the line between lots six and seven, at its intersection with the south boundary, the east boundary and concession line between concessions three and four; also on the east and west boundaries at their intersection with the line between concessions three and four.

The township as a whole is a splendid one from an agricultural standpoint. Along the eastern boundary is an area of sand and gravel, which runs towards the west along the south boundary. Along the front of concession one, the land becomes very rough and rocky. These sandy and rocky portions have been burnt over about seven years ago, and are now growing up with small jack pine, poplar, birch and cherry. The remaining portion of the township is composed largely of clay land, just sufficiently rolling to afford good drainage. It is inclined to be low in places, but about seventy-five per cent. of the township is available for farming purposes. There is practically no muskeg. The swampy portions are covered with a heavy growth of moss, covering a thick layer of rich black mould, but one invariably strikes the clay underneath. These portions when cleared will make most productive land.

With the exception of the small burnt portions previously mentioned, the whole township is heavily timbered with spruce, balsam, poplar, white birch, jack pine and tamarac. The tamarac, however, is all dead, and much of it is fallen. Throughout the whole township, is a dense undergrowth of alders, hazel and moose maple. These together with a large amount of fallen timber, make travelling very difficult.

The township is well watered with small streams running through it. None of these streams, however, are large enough for canoe travel, in addition to which they are all badly blocked with fallen timber. There are no water powers.

Moose and deer were seen occasionally while beaver and bear are very plentiful. Partridge are also numerous.

No minerals of any value were seen, and in fact rock exposures were very scarce. The magnetic variation is fairly constant at about nine degrees thirty minutes west.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber plan, field notes and accounts in triplicate duly attested.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) James S. Dobie,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 43.)

TOWNSHIP OF BEATTY, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Bruce Mines, Ontario, December 14th, 1904.

SIR,—I beg to report that in accordance with your instructions dated May sixteenth, nineteen hundred and four, I have completed the survey of the township of Beatty, in the District of Nipissing.

I commenced the survey of this township immediately after completing the survey of the township of Munro, and completed the survey on the twenty-ninth day of September, nineteen hundred and four.

The township was surveyed in the usual manner, with the exception that there are thirteen lots in each concession instead of twelve. The southern boundary of this township is the base line run by Ontario Land

Surveyor Speight in nineteen hundred and three, the west boundary is the east boundary of the township of Carr, and the east boundary is the meridian line run in nineteen hundred and two by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight. As the distance along Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's base line from the southeast corner of the township of Carr to Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian line run in nineteen hundred and two, is six miles, fifty-two chains, seventy-four links I was instructed to run my side lines from Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's mile posts, and to make lot one of a width of fifty-two chains, seventy-four links, the other lots being of the usual width of forty chains approximately, consequently the side lines run between lots three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, eleven and twelve. Otherwise the township was surveyed in the usual manner. Substantial wooden posts of the most durable timber available were carefully planted and properly marked. Bearing trees were marked and noted in the field notes. Iron posts were planted and marked as follows:—

First. At the southeast corner of the township marked Beatty on the northwest side; Hislop on the southwest side; Con. I. on the north side, and I. on the west side.

Second. At the northeast corner of the township marked Coulson on the northwest; Beatty on the southwest; Con. VI. on the south, and I. on the west.

Third. At the southwest corner marked Beatty on the northeast corner; Carr on the northwest; Bowman on the southwest; Hislop on the southeast; Con. I. on the north; XIII. on the east; and XXX M. on the west.

Fourth. At the northwest corner of the township marked Beatty on the southeast; Carr on the southwest; Con VI. on the south and "XIII" on the east.

Fifth. At the intersection of the east boundary with the line between concessions three and four, marked Con. III. on the south; Con. IV. on the north; I. on the west.

Sixth. At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the line between lots seven and eight, marked Con. III. on the south; Con. IV. on the north; VII. on the east, and VIII. on the west.

Seventh. At the intersection of the line between concessions three and four with the west boundary, marked Con. III. on the south; Con. IV. on the north; XIII. on the east.

Eighth. At the intersection of the line between lots seven and eight with the north boundary, marked Con. VI. on the south; VII. on the east; VIII. on the west.

Ninth. At the southern extremity of the line between lots seven and eight, marked Con. I. on the north; VII. on the east, and VIII. on the west.

The township as a whole is a good one from an agricultural standpoint, it is nearly all undulating land, of a good quality of clay and clay loam, inclined to be swampy in some places. Along the east boundary there are some ridges of rock, but on the whole these are not of great importance, and the valleys between are mostly of excellent land. The western portion is very level. There is a large amount of valuable spruce, poplar, balsam and white birch, with a great amount of dead tamarac. Fire has over-run a few scattered portions, but on the whole these areas are not of great importance.

There are no rivers of any importance, and consequently no water powers.

No traces of economic minerals were seen, although the rock exposures were of the Huronian formation principally of diorites and greenstones.

The magnetic variation was fairly constant at an average value of nine degrees, thirty minutes west.

Not much game was seen, although moose and deer appear to be fairly plentiful. Partridge are quite plentiful and beaver are very numerous.

Enclosed herewith you will find a timber plan, general plan, field notes and account in triplicate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) James S. Dobie,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 44.)

TOWNSHIP OF MUNRO, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Bruce Mines, Ontario, December 14th, 1904.

Sir,—I beg to report that in accordance with your instructions dated May sixteenth, A.D. nineteen hundred and four, I have completed the survey of the township of Munro, in the District of Nipissing. The survey of this township was commenced during the season of nineteen hundred and three by W. A. McLean, Ontario Land Surveyor of Toronto, but was not finished by him. As Mr. McLean was unable to go back to finish his survey this season, arrangements were made whereby I finished the survey of this township, and also a portion of the township of McCool. Mr. McLean had run the north boundary and the lines between concessions two and three, and between concessions four and five, marking all his posts on four sides, as for double fronted concessions. Acting on your instructions of May sixteenth, nineteen hundred and four, I continued the survey by running the side lines, and the remaining concession lines, and removing the marks from the south side of such posts as had been improperly marked on that side. Mr. McLean had planted posts every forty chains on all the lines run by him, and I was instructed to run the side lines north astronomically, and where the side lines did not intersect the concession lines run by Mr. McLean, at the posts planted by him, I was to move his post to the point of intersection, noting the distance the post was moved. This distance was added to or subtracted from the chainage of the fronts of the adjoining lots, thereby giving the chainage to the half mile posts. In cases where my side lines intersected within one chain of Mr. McLean's posts, I was instructed that it was not necessary for me to move the half-mile posts. However, I found after running the side lines between lots two and three, and lots four and five, that the intersections were becoming farther from Mr. McLean's posts. I, therefore, moved all of his posts west of the side line between lots four and five, so as to give an approximate frontage of forty chains to all the lots, otherwise the township was surveyed in the usual way." Wooden posts of the most durable timber available were planted in the proper places, and were carefully marked. Iron posts were planted as follows:—At the southeast corner of the township marked "Munro" on the northwest; "McCool" on the northeast; "Michaud" on the southeast, and "Guibord" on the southwest.

Second. At the southwest corner marked "Munro" on the northeast; "Guibord" on the southeast.

Third. At the northeast corner marked "Munro" on the west; "McCool" on the east; "Milligan" and "Warden" on the north.

Fourth. At the northwest corner marked "Warden" on the northeast and "Munro" on the southeast. Iron posts were also planted on the south boundary between lots six and seven, on the north boundary between lots six and seven, on the line between concessions three and four, at lots six and seven, and at the east and west boundaries between concessions three and four. These iron posts are all marked with the number of the lots and concessions, and recorded in the field notes.

The township as a whole is not suitable for farming purposes. Along the southern and western boundaries is a strip of clay land, swampy in places, with dry clay ridges, timbered with spruce, balsam, birch, poplar, and jack pine. This portion, however, is broken with rock ridges. East of this is a series of sand plains and rolling sand ridges. This area has been swept by fire about seven or eight years ago, and is now growing up with an undergrowth of cherry, alder, birch, poplar and jack pine. This *brulé* is irregular in shape, and in it are scattered patches of green bush which have escaped the fire, but on the whole there is little timber of any value. Lots four to eleven, in concession six, are very rough and rocky. A series of bare rocks running all the way across them and also across the northern portion of the same lots in concession five. These rocks are principally Huronian greenstones, but no minerals of value were noticed.

The magnetic variation is fairly constant at about ten degrees west.

There are large streams as the hills in this township form a watershed between the waters flowing towards Black River and those flowing north towards Lake Abitibi.

Very little game was noticed although bears are numerous on the *brulé*. Partridge are fairly plentiful and beaver are numerous.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber plan, field notes and account in triplicate.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) James S. Dobie,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 45.)

TOWNSHIP OF RICKARD, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, December 16th, 1904.

Sir,—I beg to report upon the survey of the township of Rickard, in the District of Nipissing, made in accordance with your instructions of May thirty-first last.

Having completed the survey of Knox I continued from the west boundary of that township. I planted posts as directed, marking also, and planting and marking iron posts as below :—

The iron posts one and seven-eighths inches at the northeast angle between Knox and Rickard; Rickard on southwest; Knox on southeast; Lot one on west; lot thirteen on east; the iron post one and one-quarter inches on the boundary between Knox and Rickard, concession three on south, con-

cession four on north; lot one on west; lot thirteen on east. The iron post one and seven-eighth inches at the southeast angle of Rickard; Rickard on northwest; Knox on northeast; lot one on west; lot thirteen on east, concession one on north. The iron post on the south boundary between lots six and seven, one and one-quarter inches, concession one on north; lot six on east; lot seven on west. The iron post one and seven-eighth inches at the southwest angle of township, Rickard on northeast; concession one on north, lot twelve on east. The iron post on the west boundary one and one-quarter inches, concession three on south; concession four on north; lot twelve on east.

The iron post one and seven-eighth inches at northwest angle of the township, Rickard on southeast, concession six on south; lot twelve on east. The iron post one and one-quarter inches on the north boundary, concession six on south; lot six on east; lot seven on west. The iron post in centre of township one and one-quarter inches, concession three on south; concession four on north; lot six on east; lot seven on west.

The remarks in the township of Knox apply equally to Rickard. The swamp being more extensive and the country generally more level, an enormous amount of windfall and dense undergrowth even in the swamps. The soil a heavy grey clay. Timber spruce and poplar, about forty per cent. arable land.

I beg to enclose plan, field notes, etc., and am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Joseph Cozens.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 46.)

TOWNSHIP OF KNOX, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, December 15th, 1904.

SIR,—I beg to report upon the survey of the township of Knox, in the District of Nipissing, made in accordance with your instructions of May thirty-first A.D. nineteen hundred and four.

I reached my work via. Mattawa, Temiskaming, Quinze Lake, Lake Abitibi, etc., and found the country no easier of access than last year. Notwithstanding my knowledge of the route, I was put to serious inconvenience and expense by the non-delivery of some of my canoes which had been shipped via Canadian Pacific Railway a fortnight before my arrival at Temiskaming. Their charges were also exorbitant for what they did deliver.

I made the survey, planted and marked the posts as directed, taking frequent observations for azimuth, also planting and marking the iron posts below.

An iron post one and seven-eighth inches at the northeast angle of the township, marked Knox on the southwest and lot 1 on the west.

The iron post on the east boundary of the township one and one-quarter inches in diameter, marked Con. III on the south, Con. IV on the north, lot 1 on the west.

The iron post denoting the northeast angle of the township of Coulson, Knox on the northwest, lot 1 on the west.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter on the south boundary:—Con. 1 on the north, lot VII on the east, lot VIII on the west.

The iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter denoting the northwest angle of the township of Coulson:—Knox on the northeast, Rickard on the northwest, Lot XIII on the east, Lot I on the west.

The iron post on the boundary between Knox and Rickard one and one-quarter inches in diameter:—Con. III on the south, Con. IV on the north, Lot XIII on the east, Lot 1 on the west.

The iron post one and seven-eighth inches on the north boundary between Knox and Rickard:—Knox on the southeast, Rickard on the southwest, Lot XIII on the east, Lot I on the west.

The iron post one and one-quarter inches in diameter on the north boundary of the township:—Con. VI on the south, Lot VII on the east, Lot VIII on the west.

The post in the centre of the township:—Con. III on the south, Con. IV on the north, Lot VII on the east, Lot VIII on the west.

The other posts were chiefly spruce and wherever possible from six inches to eight inches square.

The country is generally level though very much broken, especially near the Abitibi River, with comparatively deep ravines, the narrow runs which can hardly be dignified by the name of creeks have evidently formed these, the sides and bottoms are covered with dense underbrush, willow, alder, hazel, etc., this with the enormous amount of windfall prevalent makes travelling through the country exceedingly arduous. From the nature of the soil, a heavy grey clay, and from the manner in which these ravines have apparently been formed, I imagine this section of the country will present problems in the way of drainage for cuts and fills in the construction of roads and railways.

Where spruce and poplar grow together the spruce is large, especially near the bank of the river. In the swamps it is small. The poplar is large and very tall. Very little birch was seen and practically no cedar. The tamarac is dead.

I saw no indications of mineral. The few rock exposures were Huronian.

I found no game, even partridge and rabbits were scarce. As for fish, I naturally thought the Abitibi River would prove a valuable asset in regard to food supply. I took nets with me and caught practically no fish. The variety was large. Maskinonge, white fish, pike and one rock sturgeon, but the supply was very limited.

The country seems especially adapted for the raising of small fruits, raspberries, currants, red and black, goose-berries, cranberries, etc., these grew in abundance, also edible fungi in great profusion and variety.

I should judge that about fifty per cent. of the township would consist of arable land, and from my experience of swamp lands in Algoma, think that possibly in the future, when the country is cleared and drained, these lands will be of the best.

The weather was fine and dry, only three very wet days on which the party could not work. A heavy frost on the night of the twenty-seventh of August and more or less frost during September.

I was lucky enough to connect with the steamer Meteor at North Temiskaming, but even with that advantage it took two days to reach Mattawa.

The difficulty of access, the time occupied in going to and from the work, the enormous charges for transportation, the character of the country, the lack of game and fish, etc., made this the most expensive survey I have ever had the misfortune to undertake.

I send with this plans, field notes, etc., and am

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Joseph Cozens,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 47).

TOWNSHIP OF MCCOOL, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Toronto, Ontario, December 23rd, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of McCool in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions dated June twenty-ninth A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

This township, about six miles from Lake Abitibi, is bordered on the north, west, and south, by the townships of Milligan, Munro and Michaud, respectively, and on the east by unsurveyed lands.

Having regard to the completion of the meridian line from which I was instructed to commence the survey, I did not assemble my party at North Temiskaming, Quebec, until July fifth. From this point we proceeded to Douglas Farm (Klock's Depot) on Lake Quinze, seventeen miles, by portage road. From this point we followed the usual canoe route through Lake Quinze, Barrier Lake, Grassy Lake, Long Lake, Island Lake, Upper Lake, Abitibi River, and intermediate streams, to the Hudson Bay Company's post near the easterly extremity of Upper Lake Abitibi. From here we crossed Upper Lake Abitibi, passed through "The Narrows" into Lower Lake Abitibi, reached the southern extremity of the bay on the westerly side of Biederman's Peninsula and ascended Grassy Creek about a mile, a canoe voyage from Klock's Depot of, approximately, one hundred and fifty miles.

Under more favorable circumstances this distance could be accomplished in five or six days, but having a large quantity of supplies and equipment to carry over portages, and having been windbound at Abitibi Post for several days, it was August twelfth when we crossed Lower Lake Abitibi, or sixteen days from Klock's Depot.

Finding that it would still be one week before the base line would be completed to a point at which I could commence my survey I proceeded to open a trail and to portage in my full outfit of supplies and equipment, a distance of about five miles, to the northeast angle of McCool. On August seventeenth I commenced the northern boundary of McCool, as directed, from the sixth mile post of the Meridian Line of Ontario Land Surveyor James Robertson, turning off the angle north eighty-nine degrees west from the Meridian Line. This chord of the arc of latitude forty-eight degrees thirty-seven minutes was produced six miles to the northwest angle of McCool, from which point a second similar chord was produced to Speight's meridian of nineteen hundred and two, forming the boundary line between the townships of Munro and Warden. The remainder of the sub-division of McCool was

carried out as shown by the plan and field notes accompanying this report. All lines were run with a transit except about eight miles in the northeast section of McCool, where, owing to an accident to one of my transits, a compass was used.

The township is approximately six miles square. Concessions are single fronted, and one mile in width. They run from east to west across the township, and number from the south, one to six. Lots number from east to west along the concessions, twelve in each concession. Side lines were run from north to south across the six concessions, between lots two and three, four and five, six and seven, eight and nine, ten and eleven, thus dividing the township into blocks of one square mile, and every block containing two lots each of about three hundred and twenty acres.

Wooden posts were planted along the front of each concession to mark the intersection of side and boundary lines. Posts at the southeast angle of lot one, and between lots two and three, four and five, six and seven, eight and nine, ten and eleven, and at the southwest angle of lot twelve, were marked on the north and south sides with the respective concessions and on the east and west sides with the proper lot numbers. Posts between lots one and two, three and four, five and six, seven and eight, nine and ten, eleven and twelve, were marked on the north with the proper concession number, and on the east and west with the respective lot numbers. Wooden posts were planted along the rear of the sixth concession, at the northeast and northwest angles of the township, and at the intersection of lines between lots two and three, four and five, six and seven, eight and nine, ten and eleven, marked on the south Con. VI, and on the east and west sides with the respective lot numbers.

In addition iron posts were planted alongside certain of the foregoing wooden posts as follows:—

An iron post, three feet long and one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, at the northwest angle of the township of McCool marked on the northwest side Warden, on the northeast Milligan, on the southwest Munro, and on the southeast McCool. An iron post three feet long, one and one-quarter inches in diameter on the north boundary between lots six and seven, marked Con. VI on the south side, 6 on the east side and 7 on the west. An iron post three feet long, one and one-quarter inches in diameter, on the west boundary at the line between concessions three and four marked on the north side Con. IV, on the south side Con. III, on the east side 12, on the west side 1. Also a one and one-quarter inch iron post three feet long at the centre of the township between lots six and seven, at the front of concession four, and marked on the north side concession IV, on the south side Con. III, on the east side 6, on the west side 7.

The soil in the northeast part of the township is a variety of clay but is swampy and wet with, occasional dry ridges. In the southeast section the soil is of a similar nature, but the country is more hilly, rocky and broken. The remaining two-thirds is sandy and unfertile, and is not desirable agricultural land.

Small creeks are numerous, some flowing northerly towards Lake Abitibi, others easterly, being branches of Ghost River or its confluences. The largest stream is that passing out of the township at lot one, concession three, being a branch of the Ghost River. It is not passable for canoes in this township, nor for about three miles east in unsurveyed territory, being obstructed with alders, branches and submerged logs. The Ghost River however, affords the most convenient means of reaching the township at present. There are several small lakes up to twelve or fifteen acres in extent, and one of larger size on the west boundary between Munro and

McCool. As the soil is very sandy, the waters are clear and transparent. There are no water powers in the township.

Tracks of game were numerous, especially in the wooded part of the township. Moose, deer and caribou appear to be fairly plentiful although none were seen during the survey. Tracks of bears were very numerous, particularly in the burnt and sandy parts of the township where blueberries are exceedingly abundant. Brook trout were caught in a branch of Ghost River, and I have no doubt they would be found elsewhere, possibly in some of the lakes of the township, the waters of which are clear and cold, and favorable to their existence. An occasional wolf was heard. Spruce partridge were exceedingly plentiful.

There is much fallen timber throughout the township, particularly in the burnt district, making walking very difficult, and while moving camp and supplies was especially laborious. The spruce trees of the district are small, the roots do not descend deeply into the soil, and the soil being of a light nature, they are blown down to an unusual extent in very high wind storm. The prevailing gales appear to blow from the northwest.

The greater part of the township (about two-thirds) was burnt over eight or ten year ago, and the major portion of this brule was grown up with young birch, poplar, cherry, moose maple, and hazel. The unburned bush, occupying the eastern part of the township, is principally spruce about fifty years old, averaging six inches in diameter. Examination shows that the annual growth of these trees, as indicated by the rings, is small. This I would attribute to the wet and unfertile quality of the soil.

As shown by the accompanying timber plan, the township may be divided into three areas; the western part, principally brule, a section of the northeast, principally spruce swamp, an area in the southeast, higher land with considerable spruce, but with more birch and poplar on the rocky hills and ridges.

A few white pine (of no commercial value) were observed on lot twelve, concession four, while banksian pine are plentiful in the southern part of the township. Young banksian pine are springing up on the sandy, burnt areas in the southwesterly portion. All tamarac in the township is dead or dying, having been killed by an insect pest which attacked them about ten years ago. Cedar occurs in the township, but is faulty. The timber of chief commercial value is spruce, which is suitable for pulpwood. The branch of the Ghost River, if cleared of brush and logs, would afford ready means of getting to Upper Lake Abitibi, all the pulpwood in the township.

Rock exposures occur principally in the southeastern part of the township, the general strike being northwest to southeast. The outcropping rocks are chiefly Huronian green stones. Quartz veins were found, but no indications of gold or other valuable ores. The magnetic variation ranged from north eighteen degrees thirty minutes west to north nine degrees west, the ruling variation being about north ten degrees thirty minutes west. In the rolling sandy country, a number of hills appear to be ancient sand dunes.

A general plan, timber plan and field notes accompany this report.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. A. McLean,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 48).

TOWNSHIP OF BARNET, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Glencoe, Ontario, December 21st, 1904.

SIR,—Under instructions from you dated June twenty-third A. D. nineteen hundred and three, I beg to report in connection with the survey of the Township of Barnet, in the District of Nipissing, that the township was reached and the work carried out as already set forth in my report on the Township of Cook.

The township corners are each marked by a wooden post planted firmly in the ground, beside which is also planted an iron post. The wooden posts are about six inches square and four feet high. The iron posts are one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, and each marked as follows:—

At the southeast corner, the wooden post is of jack pine marked on the north side Con. 1, on the west side Lot 1. The iron post is marked "Barnet" on the northwest side. This corner is on a rock, and the posts are mounded with stones.

At the southwest corner the wooden post is of spruce, marked on the north side Con. 1, on the east side Lot XII, and on the west side Lot 1. The iron post is marked "Barnet" on the northeast side, and "Cook" on the southwest side.

At the northwest corner the wooden post is of spruce marked Con. 6, on the south side, Lot 1 on the west side, and Lot XII on the east side. The iron post is marked "Barnet" on the southeast side, and "Cook" on the southwest side.

At the northeast corner the wooden post is of spruce, marked on the west side Lot 1 XII M. 6.83 chs., on the north side XVIII M. 3.70 chs., on the south side Con. 6. The iron post was marked on the north side XVIII M. 3.70 chs., on the west side XII M. 6.83 chs., on the northwest side "Michaud" and on the southwest side "Barnet."

The Township of Barnet is very similar to the Township of Cook. A considerable part of the surface is comparatively level, but there are numerous rocky exposures and stony hills of greater or less elevation.

About ten to fifteen per cent. of the area might be considered rocky or stony, about an equal proportion muskeg, and the remainder about equally divided between sand and clay of variable quality, but the area of any kind in one place is apparently not large. A considerable part of the land in its natural condition is low and wet.

The Pike River runs through the northwest corner of the township, entering it from the north on lot eight in the sixth concession and leaving it on the west near the line between concessions five and six. It is a stream about one chain in width, and four to six feet deep, with high banks and a fair current in places. In addition to this stream there are numerous smaller ones distributed over the township as shown on the plan.

The timber is chiefly spruce, tamarac, balsam, birch and poplar, with cedar in places, and some scrubby jack pine on the rocky hills. Of spruce prove valuable chiefly for pulpwood purposes. While a good deal of the there is a considerable quantity of fair size and good quality, which must birch and poplar is not large there are numerous patches of these timbers of fair to large size and nice quality. The tamarac while chiefly of considerable size is practically all dead. The muskegs are sparsely covered with scrubby spruce of little or no value.

The season's work of survey was completed at the southeast angle of this township, on the second day of September, and we returned home by the same route by which we had reached it.

The usual plan, timber map and field notes accompany this report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) James Robertson,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 49.)

TOWNSHIP OF COOK, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Glencoe, Ontario, December 21st, 1904.

SIR,—I beg to report that I have completed the survey of the townships of Cook and Barnet together with my third base line, all in the District of Nipissing, which I was unable to finish last year, under instructions dated the twenty-third of June, A.D. 1903.

This season I left Glencoe for the work on the sixth day of June going by rail via North Bay and Mattawa to Temiskaming, Quebec, thence by steamer via New Liskeard to Tomstown in the Township of Ingram; thence by canoe up the Blanche river to the height of land which we crossed, and descended the White Clay and Black rivers to where the latter is crossed by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian, of nineteen hundred and two between his twentieth and twenty-first mile posts. This line from the eighteenth to the twenty-fourth mile post forms the west boundary of the township of Cook. The township of Barnet lies immediately to the east of the township of Cook. The third base line runs easterly from the twenty-fourth mile post on Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian to intersect the meridian run by me in nineteen hundred and three, and forms the north boundary of the townships of Cook and Barnet.

The meridian line run by me in nineteen hundred and three, produced southerly forms the easterly boundary of Barnet, and a line run easterly from the eighteenth mile post on Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian to intersect this line forms the southerly boundary of Cook and Barnet.

The overplus in width above six miles for each township caused by the divergence of meridians from my first base line of nineteen hundred and three is divided between the two townships and thrown into lot one of each. Five chains of this were given to the township of Cook and the remainder to Barnet.

The southeast angle of the township of Cook was fixed by measuring off six miles and five chains from Speight's meridian along the south boundary and the boundary line between the townships was run due north from the point thus determined.

The work of survey was commenced at Ontario Land Surveyor Speight's meridian on the west and carried easterly and finished at the southeasterly angle of Barnet, but in my field notes returned to the Department I show the measurements and notes recorded in the proper order and reading from east to west, and south to north in the usual way.

On the third base line I planted posts at every mile from the westerly end of the same, as directed in my instructions, as well as at the intersection of the lot lines where the latter do not coincide with the mile posts. I also removed the posts, set temporarily by Ontario Land Surveyor McCubbin in nineteen hundred and three to mark certain lot lines in the township of Michaud, to the intersection of his lines with my third base line, which now forms the south boundary of Michaud. The distances which these posts were moved and the bearing trees taken are fully set forth in the field notes.

The general aspect of the township of Cook is level, although the surface is broken by numerous rocky exposures, and small hills, and some few of considerable size which are conspicuous from a distance. It is situated in the border of the Great Clay Belt north of the height of land, and the character of the soil is not uniform. Of the total area of the township about ten to fifteen per cent. is rocky and stony, about an equal amount muskeg and the remainder equally divided between sand and clay of variable quality. A considerable portion of the township is low and wet in its natural condition and cannot at present be considered desirable for settlement. When cleared, however, and drained, much of it will no doubt be valuable for grazing and other purposes.

The township is well watered by Bolton Lake, Black River, Pike River, a tributary of the Black, and other smaller streams shown on the map. The Black River runs through the southwest corner entering the township at the south on lot eight in the first concession, and leaving it on the west from lot twelve in the third concession. Through the township it is a sluggish stream from two to three chains in width and five to ten feet in depth, with even low clay banks, and shores mostly covered with spruce and alders.

Bolton Lake is a pretty sheet of water on lots eleven and twelve in the third concession and connected with the Black River by a channel about seventy-five links wide and a few chains long.

Pike River enters the township from the east near the line between concessions five and six and runs westerly to lot seven then turns northwesterly and leaves the township on the north from lot eight in the sixth concession. This stream is about one chain in width and four to six or more feet in depth, and has high banks, and in places a good current. It is considerably obstructed in places by accumulations of driftwood, etc.

The township is practically all green, there being only a few small areas of windfall. The timber is chiefly spruce, tamarac, poplar, birch, balsam and cedar and much undergrowth of alders, etc.

Of spruce there is a goodly quantity from four to fourteen inches in diameter, and of good quality, which must prove valuable chiefly for pulpwood purposes. This timber stands fairly thick on the ground and although in patches more or less, will cover an area of about forty per cent. of the township. Mixed with the spruce is a considerable amount of tamarac of good size, practically all of which is dead, having been destroyed some fifteen or twenty years ago, it is said by the larch saw fly.

The poplar and birch grow on the higher lands and there are numerous patches of nice large trees of these timbers. Cedar is not very plentiful, although some nice patches of good quality were met with.

There are no water powers in this township, but on the Black River about a mile below the west boundary is a splendid fall, which will probably

be found to be near the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway extension when located.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber map and field notes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) James Robertson,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 50.)

TOWNSHIP OF McCANN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Toronto, Ontario, November 10th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the township of McCann, in the District of Nipissing, made under instructions from your Department dated twenty-fifth of June, A.D. 1903.

In addition to the subdivision of this township I received instructions for the subdivision of the township of Playfair, and the survey of certain base and meridian lines in the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma.

The late arrival of the instructions and the urgency of the base and meridian line work necessitated my deferring the township subdivision until the latter part of the season of 1903, and resulted in our being obliged to discontinue work when about one-third of the township of McCann had been surveyed, the remainder, together with Playfair, being untouched.

In returning to the township of McCann I left Toronto on 25th of May, 1904, and having organized a full party from various points we proceeded via Mattawa and Tomstown up the Blanche River to the height of land, and thence by means of White Clay and Black Rivers to McDougall's Falls. Leaving the Black River at this point, we followed the Matatchewan canoe route about ten miles southerly to the interior of McCann township, arriving on tenth of June. Between Tomstown and McDougall's Falls we encountered forty-six portages, and six more on the remainder of the journey.

The west boundary of McCann was run by myself in the base and meridian line surveys of 1903, and the survey of the township was based on concession lines run due east from the mile posts planted on that boundary, side lines being run at alternate lot lines throughout in accordance with the projected plan.

Except where the corner occurred in a lake or river, wooden posts of as durable timber as could be obtained were planted at every half-mile on the concession lines and marked for the several lots and concessions, those at the centre of each mile block being marked for the lots in the concession on the north side only. All lines were run by the transit and were well opened out and carefully blazed.

General Features.

The western one-third of this township is chiefly undulating, with occasional areas, of considerable extent, of flat land more or less swampy. The central one-third consists of sandy plains with lake basins surrounded

by high hills at intervals, and the remainder of the township is rugged and broken by lakes and rocky hills.

Soil.

The flat and undulating lands are for the most part clay and clay loam of fair quality. The sandy plains referred to are, in my opinion, too light to be classed as good farm lands, while the eastern one-third of the township from its broken character is not desirable for agricultural purposes, although containing numerous small areas of good clay and sandy loam, particularly in the northeastern part.

Timber.

Brulé of about thirty to forty years date covers the greater part of the township, the exceptions being near the east and west boundaries respectively, and in the vicinity of the larger lakes.

The second growth timber in the burnt part consists of banksian pine with white birch and spruce from two to six inches in diameter. Interspersed are small tracts or clumps of larger timber of good quality from ten to fifteen inches in diameter, having escaped the general conflagration.

The original jack pine forest still remains on lots one and two and eight, nine and ten in concessions one and five. This jack pine will supply a considerable quantity of excellent timber for railway ties. Mixed timber of the original forest covers the unburned parts of lots one, two and three in concessions three, four and five, also lots eleven and twelve in concessions one, two, three, four, five and six. This timber, which comprises spruce, banksian pine, poplar, balsam and tamarac, with a few cedars of excellent quality, will be found valuable as the lands in the vicinity come into demand.

Minerals.

The rock exposures are of Huronian formation and consist of diorites, schists, etc. No indications of economic minerals were seen.

Waters.

Numerous lakes and small streams of good water furnish ample water supply, but no water powers are to be found. The lakes in the central part of the township are shallow, with muddy bottoms, and low, marshy shores. In the smaller lakes, named Andrews, Grave and Stock, the water is deep, clear and of excellent quality.

Game and Fish.

Moose, bear, otter, beaver and partridge are fairly plentiful, but the absence of fish is a notable feature in this section.

Summary.

About fifteen to twenty per cent. of the whole township may be considered desirable for agricultural purposes. When railway facilities are obtained a fair amount of timber will be made available.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber plan and field notes of the subdivision and traverse.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

T. B. Speight,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 51.)

TOWNSHIP OF SHERATON, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Bracebridge, Ontario, December 27th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Sheraton, in the District of Nipissing, under instructions from your Department dated the seventh day of July, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

A portion of the work was performed in the month of September, nineteen hundred and three, and the remainder completed during this season.

At the time of commencing the survey I found it would be difficult to transport supplies to the east side of the township, on account of the extremely rainy season, and it was deemed advisable to commence near my base of supplies, at the southwest angle.

I therefore ran the side lines north from the posts on the south boundary planted by myself, and ran the concession lines east starting from the posts which had been planted on the west boundary by Mr. Speight, Ontario Land Surveyor.

Substantial wooden posts were placed along the concession lines and at the intersection of the side lines with the north boundary, the posts at all side lines being marked with the number of the concession on the north and south sides and the number of the lots on the east and west sides, while the posts at the division lines between the lots of each block were not marked on the south side.

Iron posts three feet long, and one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted alongside the wooden posts on the fourth concession line, at the east boundary, and at the side lines between lots six and seven, and a similar iron post had been planted at the west boundary by Mr. Speight.

The northeast angle of the township is marked by an iron post and a cedar post planted by Mr. Shaw, Ontario Land Surveyor, these posts were marked by me Lot 1, Con. VI, Sheraton.

The country is fairly well watered with small creeks containing water of good quality, the drainage of the easterly portion is northerly to the Abitibi River and in the westerly portion the streams flow towards Night Hawk River, the flow of water in all the streams is gradual, with no abrupt falls or rapids and there are no available water powers.

The southerly portion of the township is flat and swampy, thickly timbered with spruce, balsam, tamarac, white birch, poplar and cedar.

A considerable area of rolling, sandy land extends from concession one to concession six in the westerly part, on which area the principal timber is jack pine and spruce from four to twelve inches in diameter.

The greater portion of the township is good agricultural land. Extending north and south through the central portion is a level tract of clay and clay loam which would appear to be a continuation of the Abitibi River clay belt and is apparently well adapted for agriculture.

On this portion the timber is of fair size from six to eighteen inches in diameter, the most valuable timber being spruce, poplar and white birch.

Towards the eastern boundary the country is more broken and rocky with some abrupt exposures of Huronian rock in concessions three and four.

There are no settlers or improvements in the township.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, timber map and field notes of the survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. Galbraith,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 52.)

TOWNSHIP OF BURT, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Stratford, Ontario, December 29th, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Burt, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions from your department dated the twenty-first day of July A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

We proceeded to the township by rail via Mattawa as far as Temiscamisque, Quebec, thence by steamer to the head of Lake Temiscamisque where we transferred to a smaller steamer, and were taken up the Blanche River to Tomstown near the east boundary of the township of Evanturel, thence by canoes, still following the Blanche River and the south branch of the same with a chain of lakes, to within about five miles of the southeast angle of the township of Burt. From Tomstown to the foot of Long Lake near the westerly limit of the township of Dack is a fairly good canoe route except that from about lot ten in the fourth concession of Evanturel to about lot eleven in the fourth concession of Dack. There is a considerably swift current and several falls necessitating towing of canoes and the making of nine portages, one of which is quite difficult owing to its length and steepness. However, the new road which is about completed between Tomstown and the foot of Long Lake will remove the necessity in the future of taking the above river route. The canoeing was first class from the foot of Long Lake to the head of Lake Kushog near the southeast angle of the Township of Gross. From the head of Kushog Lake we followed the south branch of the Blanche River as far as the southerly part of lot six in the fourth concession of Gross, where we were compelled to abandon the river on account of the numerous log jams. We then cut a trail northerly striking the Township of Burt on the south boundary of lot five in the first concession. Having reached the southeast angle of the Township of Burt we re-opened and re-chained the south boundary and began the actual survey of the township from Ontario Land Surveyor Niven's second mile post between lots four and five in the first concession.

In most instances the posts were found in good condition, and as long sights could be had on the boundaries they were used as base lines from which I turned off angles and carried on the work of survey. I marked the iron posts on the northeast, southeast and southwest angles, and planted a new iron post on the northwest angle of the township, and marked them in accordance with instructions with the name of the township facing it. I also planted iron posts three feet long and one and one-quarter inches in diameter at the centres of the four boundaries, and also at the centre of the township in accordance with instructions.

A fair portion of the whole township is comparatively level, chiefly low lying. In the northwestern portion, however, and also in the southeastern portion the township is more broken, being quite rolling and rocky.

There are seven lakes in the township, but these are all small excepting one in lots eight and nine in the fifth concession. This lake is about one and one-half miles from the Blanche River and is connected with the river by quite a large stream.

The Blanche River leaves the township on lot ten in the first concession and enters it on lot twelve in the fourth concession. The river has many windings and turnings and is almost entirely obstructed by numerous log jams. If these jams were removed (which could be easily done) the river would afford an excellent canoe route. The river is about sixty feet wide and averages six feet deep with clay banks about four feet high. There is a level tract of land on each side of the river for a distance back of from twenty to thirty chains. The township is well watered by numerous small creeks and rivulets.

Only a small portion of the whole area is good agricultural land. There is sufficient sand in the clay to make the soil easily worked. There is very little of the township too wet and swampy to be utilized, while there are considerable portions too rolling for agricultural purposes, the soil being principally a shallow covering of sand over stone and rock. All kinds of soil can be had in this township, clay, clay loam, sand and gravel. The township will be generally adapted for mixed farming and grazing.

There is quite a considerable quantity of merchantable timber along the Blanche River. There is considerable spruce, tamarac and cedar, ranging from six to sixteen inches in diameter. In lots one, two, three, four and five in concession three, four and five there is considerable spruce, banksian pine, white birch, tamarac, poplar and balsam of fair size and quality. The remainder of the township being covered with a small vigorous second growth from three to eight inches in diameter, following brûlé from about twenty-five to thirty years of age.

There were no indications of minerals and the magnetic variation was uniform throughout at about eight and one-half degrees west.

The geological formations met with are the Huronian and Laurentian. The lakes abound with fish.

Partridges, moose and beaver are quite numerous.

No attempt at settlement has been made.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan, and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

Angus Smith.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 53.)

TOWNSHIP OF HOLMES, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Stratford, Ontario, December 30th, 1903.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Holmes, in the District of Nipissing, performed under your instructions dated the twenty-first day of July, A.D. nineteen hundred and three.

The survey was performed in conjunction with the survey of the Township of Burt which it adjoins to the west, and which I have already reported upon.

We reached the township as described in my report on the survey of the township of Burt, and commenced work at the southeasterly angle.

The boundaries having been surveyed previously were readily traced upon the ground. The wooden posts were found standing and in a good state of preservation, and beside each of the posts at the angles except the one at the southeast angle and the northeast angle, I planted iron posts furnished by your department for the purpose and marked them as directed in the instructions, with the name of the township facing it. I planted iron posts three feet long and one and one-quarter inches in diameter on the centre of each of the four boundaries excepting the south boundary, and one in the centre of the township, in accordance with instructions.

As long sights could be had on the boundaries they were used as base lines from which I turned off angles and carried on the work of the survey. I re-opened, re-blazed and chained the south boundary commencing at the southeast angle of the township. I began the actual survey on the south boundary running north on the line between lots two and three.

The character of the soil varies. The northeast portion of the township is of a sandy nature, that in the northwest undulating with low flat land interspersed with a rocky surface, while that in the southeastern portion is more level, the southwestern portion is rather broken, also having quite a number of lakes as shown on the accompanying plan.

About forty per cent. of the whole township is comparatively level, and is adapted for mixed farming, although the township will never be a first class agricultural township. The surface varies from swampy land and sandy and clay flats to sandy knolls and stony hills and rocky ridges, and will be best suited for grazing purposes. In many places the soil on the rocky land is very shallow.

The township is well watered by numerous streams and water courses, also the south branch of the Blanche River passes through the northeast portion of the township. There are a number of lakes in the southwestern portion of the township, two of which are quite large and are filled with different kinds of fish.

There are evidences that there was large timber in the township at one time, but this has been burned off a number of years ago, and there is now a vigorous second growth of spruce, balsam, birch, poplar, banksian pine and cedar.

Among the river flats and in the southwestern portion of the township there is the largest timber ranging from six to twelve inches in diameter. In other places in the township the size ranges from four to eight inches in diameter.

There were no indications of minerals. The rock is of the Huronian and Laurentian formation. The magnetic variation was quite regular being eight and one-half degrees west.

Partridge, moose, and bear are the principal game.

There are no settlements and there are no valuable water power sites.

Easy communication could be had with the settled portion of the district by clearing the Blanche River of drift-wood which could be done at a light expense.

Herewith are submitted a general plan, a timber plan and field notes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

Angus Smith,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 54.)

TOWNSHIP OF PENSE, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Ridgetown, Ontario, December 30th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Pense, in the District of Nipissing, performed under instructions dated June the thirteenth, Anno Domini, nineteen hundred and four.

Leaving Ridgetown on the first of August last, we proceeded by rail to Temiskaming, thence up the lake and Blanche River. Having found the southwest corner of our township, I planted an iron post marking it on the northeast side Pense, on the northwest side Ingram, on the southeast side Brethour, and the southwest Hilliard. The lot and concession on the north and east side.

I then measured east along the south boundary, planting posts to mark the lots, and ran each alternate lot line north astronomically, planting posts at their intersection with the concession lines. Iron posts of the large size one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, were planted at the other three corners of the township marking the same with the name of the surrounding townships, and the lot and concession. Three of the small iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted in the line between lots six and seven on the south boundary, on the front of the fourth concession, and on the north boundary. The other two were planted on the front of the fourth concession on the east and west boundaries respectively. The concession lines were run east astronomically from the west boundary.

The land is very rough along the Otter Creek, it being badly cut up with ravines, but apart from this section, with the exception of a few rocky outcrops, is quite level and easily drained by the numerous creeks throughout the township. The soil is of a clay and black muck nature.

The timber is of a fair size, being composed chiefly of spruce, cedar, tamarac, balsam, poplar and birch. There is a fine stretch of white and

red pine in the sixth concession. Lots one, two and three, extending into lot one, in the fifth concession.

No minerals were found during the survey but in many places local attraction was great.

Otter Creek enters the township on the fifth concession running in a southwesterly direction. It has a very swift current. There is only one small lake, it being in the fourth concession, on lots two and three.

Moose, caribou and black bear were seen. Partridges were also plentiful.

The mean variation of compass was nine degrees west of north.

Accompanying this report will be found a plan of the township, field notes of the survey and accounts in triplicate. All of which are respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) Thomas Scane,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 55.)

TOWNSHIP OF COLEMAN, DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

New Liskeard, Ontario, September 24th, 1904.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions issued to me, dated May sixteenth A.D. nineteen hundred and four, to survey the Township of Coleman, in the District of Nipissing, into lots of three hundred and twenty acres each, I beg to report as follows:—

The Township of Coleman lies south of the Townships of Bucke and Firstbrook and west of the Township of Lorrain. It is crossed by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which enters it where Bay lake empties into the Montreal River and leaves it at lot three, concession six. There is also a wagon road from Martineau Bay on Lake Temiskaming across Lorrain entering Coleman on lot one, concession five. There is also another wagon road from the Town of Haileybury through the Township of Bucke entering Coleman on lot ten, concession six, and thence to Portage Bay. This latter route affords a starting place for tourists, who can take canoe at the head of Sharpe Lake. There is a short portage into Mud Lake and another from Mud Lake into the Montreal River.

The survey was begun at the post planted by Mr. Niven, Ontario Land Surveyor, on the west boundary of the township of Lorrain where the same is intersected by the line between concessions eleven and twelve in said township. An observation was taken here and the line between concessions five and six was run due west astronomically to the west boundary of the township. The lots fronting on this line were each made forty chains in width except lot eighteen and the lots adjacent to the mining locations. There are no trees blazed on that portion of the line crossing the mining locations, the station grounds at Cobalt Lake and the town site of Cobalt. The post marking the west boundary of the town site of Cobalt was planted

two hundred and forty chains west of the west boundary of the township of Lorrain.

The west boundary of the township was run due south astronomically from the post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor G. A. McCubbin, marking the southwest angle of lot six, concession one of the township of Firstbrook, until Portage Bay was reached. The line between concession four and five was started from the post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Alexander Niven on the west boundary of the township of Lorrain where the same is intersected by the line between concessions ten and eleven of the said township. This line was run due west astronomically until the southward production of the east boundary of mining location RL four hundred and eight was reached.

The side lines were run due north and south astronomically from the proper posts planted on the line between concessions five and six to the north and south boundaries of the township respectively.

The lines between concessions one and two, two and three were located by chaining south in each case from the next concession line north.

The lines marking the northeasterly and northwesterly boundaries of Messrs. Lumsden & Booth's timber berth were reopened, reblazed and re-chained. The east boundary of the township was reopened but not reblazed. That portion of it lying south of the line between concessions seven and eight in the township of Lorrain was rechained. The east boundary of mining locations RL four hundred and two, four hundred and three, four hundred and five and four hundred and eight was reopened, reblazed and rechained. No post was found to mark the southeast angle of mining location RL four hundred and three. The south boundary of mining location RL four hundred and seven and four hundred and eight was reblazed. The north boundary of the town site of Cobalt was run due west astronomically from the post marking the southwest angle of mining location RL four hundred.

The traverse of the lakes and the Montreal River was done by means of stadia measurements and azimuths of the traverse lines were derived from and checked by the various concession lines and side lines cutting the lakes. In keeping the traverse notes, north astronomically was assumed to be three hundred and sixty degrees, and the bearings were reckoned through, east ninety degrees to three hundred and sixty degrees.

The magnetic variation in the township was found to be very irregular. When apparently under no local influence it was north nine degrees forty-five minutes west. As shown by the notes the variation frequently varies several degrees from this. Near Iron Lake, in lots seventeen or eighteen, concession six, the needle was observed to swing completely round.

The entire area of the township has been under license to Messrs. Gillies Brothers and J. R. Booth, as timber berths, consequently the red and white pine has been practically all removed. In the easterly part of the township there are several areas of good cedar. There are also considerable quantities of jack pine, spruce, balsam, white and black birch and poplar throughout the township. Portions of lots eleven, twelve and thirteen in concession six, and ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen in concession five, and lots eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen in concession four are not timbered.

The greater part of the township is rocky or extremely stony and hence unfit for agricultural purposes. However, portions of lot two and the greater part of the north half of lot three in concession six, also a portion of lots ten and eleven in concessions four and five, and part of lots twelve, thirteen and fourteen in concessions three, four, five and six and parts of lots

eighteen and nineteen in concession eleven and a portion of the reserve in concession one, may be passed as agricultural land fit to produce ordinary farm products, amounting in all to fifteen per cent. of the area of the township.

The township throughout is well watered by lakes, creeks and springs and the water is of excellent quality. There are no water powers in the township except those on the Montreal River. There is a dam on Mill creek where it crosses the east boundary of the township, but the supply is uncertain and at no time great. The fall on the Montreal River at the rapids opposite lot fourteen was found to be six feet, five inches, and one opposite lot fifteen was found to be four feet, ten inches.

Outcroppings of rock occurred constantly throughout the whole township except that portion lying near Mud Lake, Loon Lake and the upper part of Loon Creek where only occasional outcroppings were met with. Economic minerals were not met with except those on the various mining locations shown on the plan, that is, R. L. four hundred and four, J. S. fourteen, J. B. one, two, three, six and seven and a vein discovered by Mr. Longwell southwesterly from J. B. six. These locations have deposits of silver, cobalt, arsenic, bismuth, and lead. Asbestos of a poor quality was found at the southwest corner of lot three, concession six. A vein carrying cobalt was also found on the same lot. Indications of copper were also found near Bay Lake.

The islands met with in the lakes and Montreal River were numbered successively from one upwards. The numbers were marked in Roman numerals on a blazed tree in each case.

Island number one is unfit for either pleasure or agriculture

Island number two, blaze on ten inch spruce at north side of island.

Island suitable for pleasure. Area three square chains.

Island number three, blazed on eight inch pine northeast side of island. Area small, unsuited for agriculture or pleasure.

Island number four is merely a bare rock.

Island number five, blaze on twelve inch pine. Area three square chains. Island suitable for pleasure.

Island number six, blaze on seven inch spruce. Island small and swampy, and unsuited for either agriculture or pleasure.

Island number seven, blaze on nine inch spruce. This island contains about two acres and is well suited for pleasure. It is about half covered with small birch, balsam and spruce. The other half is cleared. Area one and one-half acres.

Island number eight, blaze on white birch. Area ten acres. Well suited for agriculture. It is timbered with red pine, cedar, balsam and spruce.

Island number nine, blaze on twelve inch red pine. This island contains about two square chains and is suitable for pleasure.

Island number ten, blaze on fourteen inch red pine. This island contains about two square chains and is suitable for pleasure.

Island number eleven, blaze on white pine. Area small, suitable for pleasure.

Island twelve, blaze on birch, small, suitable for pleasure.

Island thirteen, blaze on ten inch red pine. Suitable for pleasure.

Island fourteen, blaze on twelve inch white pine. Small, not suitable for pleasure.

Island fifteen, blaze on four inch cedar. Almost a point of bare rock.

Island sixteen, blaze on eight inch spruce. Island is rocky, covered with cedar and balsam. Contains one-quarter acre, suitable for pleasure.

Island number seventeen, blaze on ten inch red pine. Island is rocky. Covered with pine, cedar and balsam, suitable for pleasure. Area two square chains.

Island number eighteen, blaze on twelve inch white pine. Island is rocky covered with pine, cedar and balsam. Area two square chains, suitable for pleasure.

Island number nineteen, blaze on twelve inch white pine. Small, suitable for pleasure.

Island number twenty, blaze on six inch cedar, small and rocky, unfit for pleasure or agriculture.

Island twenty-one, blaze on six inch cedar at north end of island. Covered with pine, cedar, balsam and spruce. Well suited for pleasure. Area six square chains.

Island number twenty-two, blaze on eight inch jack pine. Rocky, covered with cedar, balsam, spruce and pine. Area four square chains. Not well suited for pleasure.

Game throughout the township is abundant. Moose, red deer, bears and wolves were common. Partridges were plentiful. The lakes, except Cobalt Lake, abound with fish.

On July sixth there was a frost, which however did no damage to vegetation. No other frost was noted during the survey.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

W. J. Blair,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 56).

TOWNSHIP OF DEWART, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Port Arthur, Ontario, January 25th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Dewart, in the District of Rainy River, as sub-divided by me during the season of nineteen hundred and three.

On September twenty-sixth I began to re-survey the north boundary of Sifton, which forms the south boundary of this township, joining the posts placed by Ontario Land Surveyor Dobie, by well blazed lines, making the front width of lots in concession one, in the Township of Dewart, forty chains, leaving all excess in lot twelve, which I found to be fifty chains ten links. I then proceeded to lay out the township in the usual way, planting posts of the most durable wood obtainable and placing stone around the posts wherever available. I also marked and planted the iron posts in their proper places at the angles of the township, with its name and that of the adjoining townships facing the proper direction.

The surface of this township is slightly undulating and toward the northeast corner, the country is quite rough and broken.

The soil is mostly clay and in places sandy with some stone. With the exception of lots five and six, concessions four and five, the northeast quarter of the township contains only small areas of good land in the depressions, principally along Splitrock River, sand and rock exposures being the chief characteristics.

There will be sixty per cent. of the total area good for agricultural purposes.

Fire has destroyed nearly all the valuable timber, but the pine on Timber Berth twenty-five, situated along the east side of the township, and narrow strips of tamarac and spruce on the low ground and the ground is now covered with a thick growth of small poplar, willow, alder, and in places tamarac and spruce. In the northeast quarter there is a dense growth of scrub jack pine on the dry land, willow and alder in the low ground.

The rock formation is granite, in the south and west is rarely exposed but to the northeast the exposures are frequent.

No minerals of economic value were met with.

Large game such as deer, moose and bear seemed to be plentiful, while rabbits and partridge were abundant. Also some beaver and wolves.

No settlers were located in this township.

Accompanying this report is a general plan, timber plan and field notes of the survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. Lougheed,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 57).

TOWNSHIP OF TOVELL, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Port Arthur, Ontario, January 29th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Tovell in the District of Rainy River, as sub-divided by me during the season of nineteen hundred and three, under instructions from your department, dated August first, nineteen hundred and three.

On Aug. nineteenth, I commenced work at the northeast corner of the Township of Sutherland, chaining west along the north boundary thereof, planting posts at every forty chains, leaving all excess in lot twelve which I found to be fifty-nine chains fifty-eight links. I then proceeded to lay out the township in the usual way, planting posts of the most durable wood obtainable, and wherever possible, piling stones around them. I also marked and planted the iron posts in their proper places at the angle of the township with its name and that of the adjoining townships facing the proper direction.

The surface of this township is generally level, with sufficient slope toward the creeks to later afford good drainage. Toward the west on concessions three, four, five and six the ground rises and is quite undulating with rock exposures at the highest points.

The soil is mostly clay of a good quality, containing in places some stone and occasional out-crop of rock. At least seventy-five per cent. of the area will be fit for agricultural purposes.

Several small streams, tributaries of the Little Grassy River, meander through the township giving a reasonable water supply. I also saw a few springs.

The westerly half of the township is thickly timbered with poplar, jack pine, tamarac and spruce, and an occasional white or Norway pine, and also along the streams balm of gilead of large size are to be found. The easterly half has been run over by fire and with the exception of a portion of lot one, concession one, where there is some green pine and cedar, and parts of lots one and two, concessions two and three where there is green tamarac and spruce, no timber of commercial value is to be found. In the swampy parts there has been a thick growth of tamarac, spruce and cedar which now forms an almost impenetrable slash, with small growth of willow and alder. The dry portions are thickly covered by small poplar, willow and alder and some jack pine of not more than fifteen years growth.

The under-lying rock formation is a granite, which has been subjected to very slight lateral pressure, the exposures rising slightly above the alluvial covering and dipping at small angles.

No minerals of economic value were encountered.

Large game such as moose, bear and deer seemed to be plentiful, rabbits, partridge and prairie chicken were abundant.

No settlers had located in this township.

Accompanying this report is a general plan, timber plan, field notes of the survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

A. Lougheed.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 58).

TOWNSHIP OF BRITTON, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Toronto, Ontario, January 25th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Britton, in the District of Rainy River, performed by me under instructions from your department, dated twenty-seventh of June, nineteen hundred and three.

This township is bounded on the south by the township of Wainwright, on the west by the township of Rugby, on the north by the township of Rowell, the sub-division of which is included in the instructions above mentioned, and on the east by unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

I organized the necessary party at Dryden on August fourth, and proceeded on the following day to the north limit of Wainwright. We took in our supplies by wagon as far as the front line of concession five, Wainwright, following the side line between lots six and seven. We then cut out

the remainder of the line between those lots and packed our supplies along it to the north boundary of Wainwright.

Beginning the survey at this point, I re-traced and opened up the north boundary of Wainwright and re-chained it, planting posts at the necessary points thereon.

At the northeast angle of the township of Wainwright I found an iron post, and on its south side a pitch pine post with the marking and bearing tree as described in the instructions. To the marking on the iron post I added the marking Lot 1 on the west side, Con. 1 on the north side, and "Britton" on the northwest side. I also planted a new pitch pine post five inches in diameter on the north side of the iron post and marked it with the lot, concession and township in the same manner as the additions to iron post.

Taking the necessary astronomical observations at the commencement, as well as at intervals throughout the work, I proceeded to sub-divide the whole township into regular lots of forty chains in breadth and eighty chains in depth, with an area of three hundred and twenty acres each, as nearly as practicable, planting posts of as durable wood as could be obtained at all front angles of lots. In addition to the wooden posts I planted iron posts one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and three feet long, as supplied by the department, at the northeast angle of this township and at the intersection of its north boundary with the eastern shore of Pelican Lake. Similar iron posts, but with a diameter of one inch, were planted at the following lot corners, namely, the northeast angles of lots one and seven respectively in concession three, the northeast angle of lot seven in concession six, and the southeast angle of lot seven in concession one.

All these iron posts were marked in a manner similar to the wooden posts, and I further added the required marks to the iron post found at the intersection of the west boundary of the township of Britton with the southern shore of Pelican Lake, as well as to that at the southwest angle of the township.

I did not re-chain the west boundary but calculated the depths of the concessions thereon from the copy of Ontario Land Surveyor Macdougall's notes furnished me and my closings upon the posts found.

All the concession lines and alternate side lines were run by the transit and well opened out and blazed.

General Features.

The southern half of this township is comparatively level and covered with scrub and second growth jack pine, while the northern half is chiefly broken and hilly, particularly in the vicinity of the larger lakes, and timbered with spruce, poplar and balsam.

Soil.

About two-thirds of the total area is good clay soil, the remainder being outcroppings of granite in concessions four, five and six, with fertile valleys between.

Timber.

There is no considerable quantity of merchantable timber,, as brule, about fifteen years standing covers the greater part of the township. More recent fires, probably about seven or eight years ago, have over-run the western and northern parts. In the western half of concessoin one and extending into the lower part of concession two, a block of second growth

jack pine, poplar, spruce and balsam comprises timber from four to ten inches in diameter, a fair proportion of which would serve for ties and cordwood. Another block similar in character, but with timber of somewhat larger growth, occupies about half of the northeast quarter of the township.

Water.

Gull River, a stream about fifty links in width and three feet in depth, with clay banks from six to ten feet high, forms a waterway through the southeast quarter of the township, and flowing southwesterly carries the waters of Gull Lake to the Wabigoon River. Its average current is three miles an hour, but the channel is so choked with fallen timber resulting from forest fires, that navigation above the north boundary of the township of Wainwright is at present impossible. No fall of any noticeable height occurs on this stream within the limits of my survey.

Pelican River, which forms the outlet of Pelican Lake, leaves the lake at the north boundary of lot twelve in concession two, and flows southwesterly through that lot, emptying into Wabigoon River in the township of Eton. Its width is from one and one-half to two chains, and depth about three feet. Sloping banks about twenty feet in height define the channel. An almost clear fall of nineteen feet occurs immediately at the outlet of Pelican Lake. From measurements and levels taken by me I estimate approximately the available horsepower at four hundred and fifty-two in its natural state. The high confining banks render this power capable of easy development. In the accompanying traverse notes I have set off an area of ten acres as a suggested reservation for the development and working of the power.

Wickens Lake, which is situate in the western parts of concessions four, five and six, is an irregular shaped body of water with low-lying shores on the north, south and southwest, but high rocky hills on the northwest and northeast, reaching a maximum altitude of about two hundred feet. Cook Lake, on lots five and six, in concessions five and six, has low-lying shores to the north, south and east, but is flanked by a high ridge on the west. Marshy Lake, which is almost bisected by the west boundary of lot twelve in concession five, is surrounded by low, marshy shores, hence its name. The water in all three of these lakes is tinged by the clay soil.

In addition to the streams and lakes above mentioned, the township is well watered by numerous small streams of fresh water, the whole being tributary to the Wabigoon River..

Minerals.

No indications of valuable minerals were seen and the magnetic variation, which was frequently noted, was found to be uniform throughout at about seven degrees and fifteen minutes east.

Game.

Moose, bear and caribou were numerous, particularly the former, and occasionally red deer, mink and fresh signs of the operations of beaver were seen. Pike and some of the smaller varieties of fish were plentiful in Wickens Lake.

No attempt at settlement has yet been made in this township, but the rich agricultural soil in the southern part and valleys of the northern part, together with the comparative proximity of the Canadian Pacific Railway

and the rapidly increasing demand for farm lands near Dryden render an early influx of population more than probable.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. T. Ward,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 59.)

TOWNSHIP OF ROWELL, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Toronto, Ont., 24th December, 1904.

SIR,— I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Rowell, in the District of Rainy River, executed by me under instructions from your Department bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, nineteen hundred and three.

This township is bounded on the south by the township of Britton, the survey of which formed a part of the instructions above referred to, and on the north, east and west by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

Having completed the survey of the township of Britton, as previously reported, about the end of September, nineteen hundred and three, I proceeded with the survey of the township of Rowell by continuing the lines from the south through the first concession in the latter township. The fronts of concessions two, three and four were then run due east from the west boundary, which had been previously surveyed by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven, and the alternate side lines of lots were turned off from the concession lines.

By the twenty-fourth of October, when about half of the township of Rowell had been surveyed, the setting in of winter closed the waterways and I was obliged to defer the completion of the work until the following summer.

I returned to the district on the seventh of August, nineteen hundred and four, and resumed the survey by taking an astronomical observation at the southeast angle of the township, and then ran the east boundary due north to close on the north boundary, which is formed by a base line run in eighteen ninety-seven by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven.

The subdivision of the whole township into lots of forty chains by eighty chains, with an area of three hundred and twenty acres each, as nearly as practicable, was effected by lines run from the various lines above described.

Concession six has, however, a surplus in depth of from sixteen to seventeen chains, as was to be expected from the notes of the west boundary furnished me.

Wooden posts of as durable material as could be procured were planted at all front angles of lots, and were marked for the various lots and concessions which they were intended to define. In addition to the wooden posts, iron tubes supplied by the Department were planted at the following cor-

ners, namely, at the intersection of the front line of concession four with the east and west boundaries of the township and at the intersection of the line between lots six and seven with the north and south boundaries. These also were properly marked.

At the southeast angle of the township and at the intersection of the south boundary with the eastern shore of Pelican Lake, I added the name "Rowell" with its concession and lots to the wooden and iron posts there found, and at the northwest angle I planted a new iron post with the name "Rowell," also lot 12, con. 1, marked thereon, the old post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven not having sufficient blank space available for the required marking. For the northeast angle of the township I planted both wooden and iron posts, marking each with the names of the township, concession and lot.

Bearing trees, wherever available, were marked and noted.

General Features.

The township of Rowell, as a whole, is rugged, broken and rocky, not more than five per cent. being available for agricultural purposes.

The Wabigoon River, by means of Pelican Lake and Pelican River, drains the section of which this township forms part.

Access from the Canadian Pacific Railway is at present to be had by two or three different routes. The shortest route is by a wagon road running north from Oxdrift Station about three and a half miles to the Wabigoon River, and thence by canoes through that and Pelican River and Pelican Lake. Another route is by canoes from Dryden Station down the Wabigoon River and thence by Pelican River and Lake. Both the river routes mentioned have the disadvantage of a number of portages, and it is probable that in the future the present wagon road running from Dryden to a point in concession five in the township of Wainwright will be extended to and through the township of Britton, thus connecting Rowell by a direct route.

Indians when travelling "light" sometimes use Wabigoon and Pelican Rivers as a short cut to Lac Seul from western points, and a trail which I opened out between Pelican and Good Lakes will improve the travelling.

Timber.

About two-thirds of the whole township is well timbered with banksian pine, spruce and tamarac, with occasional small areas of large birch and poplar.

Much of the timber will produce ties, pulpwood, fuel and some lumber of fair quality.

Recent brûlé covers the western ends of concession one and the south half of concession two, and extends eastward in diminishing breadth to lot five.

Brûlé of about thirty-five years age covers a similar stretch in concession three and four.

Soil.

As mentioned above, the greater part of this township is rocky, bluffs rising in places from one hundred to two hundred feet. In the bottoms of intervening valleys small areas of clay and occasional patches of sandy soil were seen, but generally of too small extent to be of service for farming.

Minerals.

The formation being wholly granite, no indications of economic minerals were found.

Water.

About the western half of Good Lake lies within this township and extends from the east boundary across lots one, two, three, four and five in concessions two, three and four. A creek about fifty links in width runs southwesterly in a very devious course emptying the waters of Good Lake into Pelican Lake. Sunday Lake, McDonald Lake, Narrow Lake and Twin Lakes are the only other bodies of water of any note. No water powers were met with. Three small islands in Good Lake were traversed, but they are all small and of little importance.

Game.

Moose, caribou and bear are found in considerable numbers. Beaver seem to have been very numerous in the past, but are now scarce.

Other fur bearing animals, such as mink, martin, lynx, foxes, etc., are plentiful. A few wolves still exist in this section.

Pike and pickerel are plentiful in the lakes mentioned.

There are no evidences of settlement in the township.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. T. Ward,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 60.)

TOWNSHIP OF HARTMAN, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Toronto, Ontario, December 16th, 1904.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Hartman, in the District of Rainy River, performed by me under instructions from your Department dated nineteenth September, nineteen hundred and three.

This township is bounded on the west by the township of Zealand, on the south by the township of Southworth, and on the north and east by the unsurveyed lands of the Crown. The nearest railway station is Dinorwic, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is about one and a half miles south of lot eight in concession one.

Having been obliged, by the freezing of the waterways, to leave unfinished the survey of the township of Rowell, upon which I was engaged on the receipt of the above instructions, I proceeded with my party to Din-

orwic and thence by wagon road to the township of Hartman on the seventh of November, nineteen hundred and three.

The survey was begun at the northeast angle of the township of Southworth, where I found an iron post marked "Southworth" on the southwest side standing beside a pitch pine post marked "Con. VI." on the south side, "Lot 1" on the west side. To the iron post I added the word "Hartman" on the northwest side, and at the north side of the same I planted a new pitch pine post marked "Hartman" on the northwest side, "Con. I." on the north side, and "Lot 1" on the west side, and took an observation of Polaris for the purpose of running the east boundary of the township of Hartman.

I then reopened and rechaind the north boundary of the township of Southworth, planting wooden posts properly marked at the angles of all lots in concession one of the township of Hartman, except where mining locations occurred. In these cases the posts were planted on the boundaries of the locations as directed.

Returning to the southeast angle of the latter township I ran the east boundary north astronomically, planting marked wooden posts for the fronts of the several concessions except in the case of concession six, the front of which intersected the east boundary in Big Sandy Lake. The position of this corner was defined by a post planted on the southern shore of the lake and the distance from the true corner shown in the notes. An iron post one and seven-eighth inches was planted by me at the northeast angle of the township with its name facing the southwest.

I then proceeded to subdivide the township into regular lots of forty chains in breadth by eighty chains in depth with an area of three hundred and twenty acres each as nearly as practicable, by running all concession lines due west from the points so fixed, and the alternate side lines of lots due north.

By the time I had completed the eastern half of the township, including all the necessary traversing, the great depth of snow, unusual at that time of the year, made our progress so slow that I was compelled to abandon the work for the season on the fifteenth of December.

I returned to the district in August, nineteen hundred and four, and having completed the survey of the township of Rowell recommenced the subdivision of the township of Hartman on seventh September.

The system outlined above was continued and the work, including the north boundary of the township, completed early in October.

All lines were run by the transit, well opened out and blazed, and checked by astronomical observations as frequently as required. Posts of as durable wood as could be procured were planted at the front angles of all lots and properly marked for the angles which they defined. In addition, iron posts with proper markings, were planted as follows, namely:— at the intersection of the front of concession four with the east boundaries of the townships of Zealand and Hartman, respectively, and at the intersections of the line between lots six and seven with the north boundaries of the townships of Southworth and Hartman, respectively. I also added the word "Hartman" to the iron posts found at the southeast and northeast corners of the township of Zealand and planted new wooden posts beside them with the necessary marks for the concessions and lots in the township of Hartman.

In running the front line of concession two west and the side lines south therefrom it was discovered that the north boundary of the township of Southworth did not run due west and as a consequence there is a considerable deficiency in the depth of the west part of concession one. The

north boundary of the township of Hartman being run due east from the northeast corner of the township of Zealand, a surplus in the depth of concession six is the result.

The instructions required that the position of wagon road and railway survey lines should be noted and this was done. There are, however, three railway survey lines and as I had no means of determining which, if any, is the one for final location, they are all noted in the returns.

As directed by the instructions I did not chain the west boundary of the township but noted any differences between the closings of my concession lines thereon and the posts planted in the survey of the township of Zealand, the areas of lots affected thereby being calculated from the depths of concessions shown in the field notes of the township of Zealand.

General Features.

The southern and western parts of the township of Hartman are fairly level, with spruce and tamarac muskegs of considerable extent occurring at intervals. In the central part short, rocky ridges rise to a height of sixty to eighty feet. The remainder of the township may be termed rolling.

A water shed crosses the township diagonally to the south of Little Sandy Lake and divides the streams which empty into Wabigoon Lake from those flowing into Lake Minnetakia and thence into Lac Seul.

Soil.

About sixty per cent. of the whole area is very fair farming land. Clay and clay loam cover nearly the whole of concessions one, two and three, the central parts of concessions four and five and the central and eastern parts of concession six. The western ends of concessions four, five and six are principally sand and sandy loam, with the exception of an open, wet muskeg about one and a half square miles in area on the western end of concession six. To the east of Little Sandy Lake in concessions three and four the soil is sandy and generally covered with boulders, rendering it unavailable for agricultural purposes.

Timber.

The eastern one-third of concessions one to five has been burned over in comparatively recent years and the present growth is still in the underbrush stage. In the other two-thirds, with the exception of concession six and the greater part of concession five, the timber is of about thirty years growth and of little value except for fuel. It comprises banksian pine, spruce, tamarac, birch, poplar and balsam. Ties have been taken from the muskegs, so that nothing of any value but spruce now remains. This would furnish a fair amount of pulpwood if pulp works were established in the vicinity. In concession six and the greater part of five the same varieties and in about the above order of importance are found. It is, however, of older growth, and many of the trees reach a diameter of fourteen inches, so that a fair quantity of lumber for local use may be obtained.

Not more than a dozen white or red pine trees were seen in the whole township.

Minerals.

Outcroppings of rock occur at intervals throughout the whole township, those in the southern half being principally trap and schist. In addition to the six mining locations referred to in the instructions four others were found in the township.

Outside of the mining locations mentioned, no indications of mineralized rock were seen further than an occasional piece of float quartz. In the

northern half the outcropping rocks were chiefly granite and no indications of economic minerals were seen.

Water.

Little Sandy Lake near the centre of the eastern half of the township occupies about one and a half square miles, and a portion of Big Sandy Lake projects into lots one and two in concessions five and six. These lakes have generally high banks, in some places rocky, and contain good water.

Numerous small creeks take their rise and flow through the township, providing a supply of excellent water. Jack Fish Creek, about half a chain in width and with a depth of about three feet, crosses lots one, two and three in concession six and empties the waters of Jack Fish Lake into Big Sandy Lake.

Game.

Moose, bear, caribou and a few red deer are found in this section, and fur bearing animals such as the lynx, fox, mink and muskrat are present though not numerous. Partridge and rabbits were seen in large numbers. The lakes mentioned contain pike, pickerel and trout.

In conclusion I would say that this township is well suited for early settlement. It has a good percentage of desirable farm land,* is easy of access from the Canadian Pacific Railway, having already a wagon road from Dinorwic Station and a winter road from Wabigoon. The route between Dinorwic and Lac Seul passes through it by way of Little Sandy Lake and Big Sandy Lake.

No settlers have as yet taken possession within its limits, which fact is doubtless due to the lack of survey, but the township of Zealand to the west of Hartman has already a fair number of homesteads.

Accompanying this report are a general plan, a timber plan and field notes of the entire survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) A. T. Ward.

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 61.)

TOWNSHIP OF REVELL, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Rat Portage, Ontario, July 12th, 1904.

SIR,—Under instructions dated July twentieth A.D. nineteen hundred and three, authorizing me to survey the Township of Revell, and instructions issued May twenty-first, A.D. nineteen hundred and four, to finish the work and change the posts, I have surveyed the township and changed the posts.

I found the posts planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Niven, iron and wood, at the southeast and southwest corners and at the southwest corner of lot six and northeast corner of lot one, and wooden posts at the other corners on the south boundary.

On the south boundary the land is sandy, with rock and wet swamps after the first mile. No valuable timber along this line.

On the east boundary I found sand, swamp and rock and some clay land on the last mile running into the swamp a few chains to the west. I found no trace of posts or lines of mining locations V thirty-seven or V eighty-two, everything having been burnt some years ago. I ran the line from the northeast corner of How Truss Bridge to northwest corner of mining location thirty-seven V, ran west to intersection with east boundary of Revell, putting a post in at southeast corner of mining location V eighty-two on the way and a post at the intersection of the north boundary of mining location V thirty-seven with the east boundary of Revell. I then measured south forty chains and put in a post at the intersection of the south boundary of mining location V thirty-seven with the east boundary of Revell.

I found no timber except small scrub on this line.

The rock on this line is gray granite, marked specimen number one, for about two and three-fourth miles, where it changes to a dark close grained rock, marked specimen number two, and at three and a half miles occurs another change to grey schist alternating with green schist marked respectively specimens numbers three and four. It is impossible to tell exactly where these changes occur for they seem to gradually merge, there being bands of both kinds of rock at the contact.

On the north boundary wet level muskeg, all through, except the last mile across eleven and twelve which is clay. The little lake at the northwest corner of number four has wet swamp all round it.

On line between concessions one and two, timber mostly scrub, some timber on lots seven and eight fit for firewood, clay soil on eleven and twelve clay and sand on lots numbers eight, nine and ten.

On line between concessions two and three, timber fit for cordwood on lots six, seven and eight, the remainder being scrub, clay and sand alternate on lots six and seven.

On line between concessions three and four, good spruce scattered in a narrow belt extending from the east boundary about one mile west, the balance runs through scrub. This line crosses the river several times.

Between concessions four and five some very wet boggy muskeg, no timber, no agricultural land.

Between concessions five and six level land, the eastern part being wet muskeg, and the western sandy plains with small jack pine.

I found a great deal of swampy land in the township, the portion through which the railway runs is sandy but level and should be productive with proper cultivation. The northern part is mostly muskeg, which probably would make good land if drained. The southwest part is easily cleared and will make good stock or dairy farms.

I took observations whenever the weather permitted which did not happen as often as I wished owing to the continued cloudy and sometimes wet weather.

Moose and caribou are very plentiful, and indications of their presence is everywhere apparent, also bears, beaver, partridges, and along the railway prairie chickens.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) Edmund Seager,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 62).

TOWNSHIP OF DANCE, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Fort Frances, Ontario, November 6th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the township of Dance, in the District of Rainy River, performed under instructions from your Department dated the thirteenth day of June A.D. nineteen hundred and four.

The township is bounded on the south by the township of Burriss, on the west by the township of Kingsford, on the north by line run in eighteen hundred and ninety-two by Ontario Land Surveyor Alexander Niven, and on the east by unsurveyed lands.

I commenced work on the fifteenth day of August, entering the township by way of Rainy Lake, proceeding up Wasaw Creek to Wasaw Lake, a portion of which lies within the township. Having cleared out and re-run the north boundary of the township of Burriss, I commenced work at the iron post planted by Ontario Land Surveyor Alexander Niven, and marking the northeast angle of the township of Burriss, and northwest angle of the township of Miscampbell. Having taken an observation of Polaris at elongation, I ran due north astronomically for the east boundary, and ran the several concession lines west astronomically as directed. The side lines were laid out north astronomically and all posts, wooden and iron, were marked and planted as directed, stone mounds being erected where possible and bearing trees marked where practicable.

The position of the iron posts planted is as follows:—

At the southeast, southwest and northwest angles of the township.

At the intersection of the north boundary with the water's edge of Rainy Lake.

At the intersection of the east boundary with the water's edge of Rainy Lake.

At the intersection of the line between lots six and seven with the south boundary, the front of the fourth concession and the north boundary.

Also at the intersection of the front of the fourth concession with the east boundary and with the west boundary.

The posts at the several angles of the township have the name of the township facing the township and the names of the other townships adjoining in a corresponding position.

Throughout the whole township, with the exception of the southeast corner, there is good land fit for agricultural purposes, that in the southwest corner being particularly good. Wasaw Creek drains the south portion of the township. Lost Creek drains the central portion, and the other unnamed creeks drain the northern portion.

The large muskeg at the southeast corner could very easily be drained by improving Wasaw Creek at the first rapids below Wasaw Lake. Portions of the northerly part of the township are broken by rock, but there are few lots not of value for settlement, there being first-class land between the ridges and along all the creeks.

Fires have run over nearly all the townships but little pine timber seems to have been destroyed as there are old logging works in every direction, and all the timber has been removed with the exception of that on Timber Berth G 6 where work is at present in progress.

No minerals of economic value were observed. The magnetic needle varied from eight degrees east to nine degrees thirty minutes east, there being no local attraction except on lot one, concession two, where the variation was from twenty degrees west to fifteen degrees east, apparently from magnetic pyrites.

Accompanying the report are plan, field notes, etc., etc., and rock samples from various parts of the township.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) D. J. Gillon,
Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 63).

TOWNSHIP OF FLEMING, DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Fort Frances, Ontario, November 14th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the survey of the first three concessions of the township of Fleming, in the District of Rainy River, performed under instructions from your department, dated the thirtieth day of June, anno Domini, nineteen hundred and four.

The township is bounded on the west by the township of Potts, on the south by the townships of Kingsford and Dance, and on the north by Indian Reserve seventeen B and unsurveyed lands, while the east boundary of the third concession ends in Lake Despair.

I moved into this township from the township of Dance, the survey of which I had just completed, and having cleared out and re-run the north boundary of the township of Kingsford. I chained east six miles from an iron post marking the southeast angle of the township of Potts, and thereafter surveyed the concession and side lines east and west astronomically and north and south astronomically as directed, planting posts, properly marked with bearing trees where any tree was available. Iron posts marked with cold chisel were also planted where directed, with the township name thereon, also an iron post was planted on the south boundary of Indian Reserve seventeen B, at its intersection, with the side line between lots six and seven. The north boundary of concession three was run east astronomically from the iron post marking the southeast angle of concession four in the township of Potts.

Nearly all the three concessions are very broken, rocky and hilly, and not well adapted for agriculture. There are a few good lots at the west end of the concession, also a strip between two high ridges on concession two. Practically the whole of the three concessions have been burnt over, and the land is covered with a very dense growth of small jack pine, poplar and brush, line cutting being very slow and there is no timber of value left on the land, everything which has escaped the fires having been cut.

Little game of any kind was seen, but all the muskegs are connected by well beaten moose trails, although I did not observe any fresh tracks.

No indication of any mineral was found; the magnetic needle holding a steady variation of eight degrees, forty minutes east throughout the townships.

I had considerable trouble in establishing the lines of Indian Reserve seventeen B which were run in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and I had to send to the Northwest Bay Reserve and get one of the councillors to come up and show me where the line originally was. The only places he could show me were north of the Bremner Creek, and north of Manomin Lake. I re-ran the line south from Bremner Creek, and was then able to follow old indications.

Accompanying this report are plan, field notes, timber plan and a few specimens of rock.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

D. J. Gillon,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

(Appendix No. 64.)

TOWNSHIP OF PEARSON, DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Port Arthur, Ontario, November 23rd, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have surveyed the township of Pearson, in the District of Thunder Bay, under your instructions dated June fifteenth, A.D. nineteen hundred and four.

I commenced at the southeast corner of the township of Scoble, from this I retraced the west boundary of Blake to the southwest corner, being the southeast corner of Pearson. This corner I was unable to find owing to the original timber having been destroyed by fire. From this point I searched towards the east and found some old cuttings in some low land, the line of these I produced west and found that it practically agreed with the distance I had chained from the southeast corner of Scoble. As I could find no trace of the north boundary of Crooks I observed on the elongation of Polaris, Azimuth one degree forty-nine minutes, and ran line west closely watching for traces of old lines, without success until I had run about two miles, when some old cuttings were found. To make sure that these were correct the line was continued a mile further where a few more cuttings were found on the opposite side of the line from those first found. I still continued the line and at four miles found an old blaze and some cuttings close to my line, one mile further on a side hill I found about three chains of a line of old blazes running north, these stopped close to my line. As the line I ran followed these old marks so closely I considered I was as close to the original boundary of Crooks and Pardee as could be got. When this line was continued no more old marks were found, although a close search was made on both sides, the country being all burnt over and covered by second growth poplar, jack pine and thick scrub. I then planted an iron post one and seven-eighths inches in diameter beside a wooden one at the intersection of this line with the west boundary of Blake to mark the southeast corner of Pearson, the iron post was marked Pearson on northwest, Blake on northeast, Con. I North, Lot 1 west. I then rechaind north to the southeast corner of Scoble, planting posts each eighty chains apart. I found no old posts on this line, but found lines from the east which corresponded with the northeast corners of lots one, concessions one and four. An iron post one

and one-quarter inches in diameter was planted at the northeast corner of lot one, concession two, marked Con. II. south, Con. III. north, Lot 1 west, also an iron post one and seven-eighth inches in diameter was planted alongside of wood post marking the northeast corner of Pearson and southeast corner of Scoble, marked Pearson on southwest, Scoble on northwest, lot 1 west, con. V. south. I then continued the south boundary of Pearson west twelve miles, planting posts each forty chains apart; iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter were planted between lots six-seven, twelve-thirteen, eighteen-nineteen; and one, one and seven-eighth inches in diameter at southwest corner of township. This was marked Pearson northeast, lot 24 east, Con. 1 north. The various concession and side lines were run and posted as single front concessions. Iron posts one and one-quarter inches in diameter in addition to those mentioned were planted between lots twelve-thirteen, concession three, and six-seven, twelve-thirteen, eighteen-nineteen on north boundary, also on west boundary in front of concession three, one and seven-eighth inches in diameter at northwest corner of township, marked Pearson southeast, Con. V south, lot 24 east.

The south boundaries of Scoble and Gillies were found without much trouble and reopened, in all except one place. The division lines in these townships were found and noted. The timber has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The principal exceptions to this are three spruce and cedar swamps, one covering lots five, six, seven, concessions one, two and part of three, one covering parts of lots ten, eleven, concessions one, two, three, also one covering parts of lots fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, concessions two, three, four. The rest of the township is mostly covered by a thick growth of small poplar, jack pine, birch and scrub.

In general the township is well watered, a branch of Slate River in the north, and several branches of Pine River run through the centre and west. The latter is a sluggish stream averaging forty feet wide. There are no lakes. There are numerous steep trap bluffs, ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet high. In the valleys between these the land is in general level rich white clay similar to that in the township of Gillies. The exception to this is the first concession which, particularly to the south, is very rough and rocky and useless. Lots one and two on the east boundary and a few lots in the northwest corner are also rocky. Of the rest of the township about forty per cent. is good agricultural land. I have not specified any particular lots, as with the above exceptions all the rest have more or less good land.

Roads can be easily made to all good lots to join the Government road from the Canadian Northern Railway six miles north.

Three settlers have improvements on lots twelve, thirteen, fourteen, sixteen concession five.

A number of parties were looking over the lands while the survey was going on and expressed themselves as being well pleased. I expect all the good land will be taken as soon as the township is open for settlement.

Numerous observations on Polaris were taken: Azimuth one degree forty-nine minutes, latitude forty-eight degrees thirty minutes north.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. H. Macdougall,

Ontario Land Surveyor.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK.

(Appendix No. 65.)

Algonquin Park P. O., December 31st, 1904.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

HONORABLE SIR,—I beg to hand you my yearly report on the Algonquin National Park of Ontario for 1904.

We have had the usual staff, comprised of superintendent, chief ranger and nine rangers. During the trapping seasons, the whole staff are constantly employed travelling the park, and I am glad to report that their work has been very successful. Very little trapping has been reported during the past year. During the summer months when no trapping is done, the staff are employed making canoes, cutting out portages, building shelter houses and improving at headquarters. This year in addition to cutting out many portages, three fine shelter houses have been built; one on Burnt Lake, one on Rainy Lake, and one on Long Lake. These are good substantial buildings, well finished throughout. Several shelter houses have been repaired, a good frame stable has been erected at headquarters and four bark canoes have been made. For a short time during winter, the men are employed at headquarters, cutting wood, making sleds and snowshoes, etc. Fur-bearing animals of all kinds are largely on the increase, especially the beaver, which are to be found in great numbers everywhere. From a great many places last winter reports came of the loss among the deer. I am glad to report that in the Algonquin Park they wintered splendidly, and the whole park is simply alive with them.

You will be pleased to know that the capercaillie introduced last year, have been seen in several places. They evidently made direct for the heavy pine sections. Several of them were seen at different times during the summer by parties in different sections of the park. Two of the rangers report seeing a mother with a very fine lot of chickens. They were enabled to examine them closely, seeing them on two different occasions.

We have had a great number of visitors to the park from all over the United States and Canada, and a few from the Old Country, all of whom, without a single exception, expressed themselves as delighted with the park, and the fishing, but above all, the wonderful tameness of the deer and other game.

I am constantly in receipt of letters from all over the country, expressing delight with the trips taken through the park, and consider it a pity that the people of Ontario do not know more about it and the regulations governing it.

So many say to me, "I wish I had known years ago that it was open to the public for canoe outing, and that fishing with hook and line was permitted." There could be no finer holiday, and certainly none more health giving, than a three weeks' canoe trip through our splendid lakes.

Wolves, I am sorry to say, are still numerous, notwithstanding the fact that a very great number were killed by our men last year. We make every effort to destroy them.

Of the fishing here, I need scarcely say anything, so many have written on the subject in the different sporting papers of Canada and the United States. I do not think our trout fishing can be equalled anywhere in America.

Before closing my report, I wish to say that during the past year we have found all the limit holders most anxious to assist us in the enforcement of the law. This is a very great help to the staff, and I feel that generally throughout the country there is a feeling that the park is accomplishing, and will accomplish the purpose for which it was set apart.

An addition of half a township deep along the east boundary has been made. This will be a great help in every way, completing several important water routes, and taking in a large area of rough country, fit only for a game preserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) G. W. BARTLETT,
Superintendent.

(Appendix No. 66.)

RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK.

Morpeth P.O., Jan. 2, 1905.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my report as caretaker and ranger of the Rondeau Provincial Park, for the year 1904:

Since sending in my last report, the dock has suffered great damage from the ice-jam. On April 2nd, 1904, there was a severe storm, breaking up the ice on the Eau, which drifted in large sheets with the wind and was driven against the dock—565 feet in length—and carried 65 feet of the outer end several rods from where it stood, altogether damaging 265 feet beyond repair. After reporting the damage to the department, I received instructions to have the wrecked portion of the dock cleared away. I engaged Bates Bros. to come with their heavy scow and stake puller to clear away the planking and timbers, and pull the spiles that remained in the ground. They did this, and piled the planks, broken pieces of timber and spiles, which were nearly all broken, out on dry ground, and saved nearly all the bolts that were not broken. The way is now clear for rebuilding the 265 feet that was destroyed. The 300 feet next the shore, which was left standing, will require some repairs, but that work will not be expensive. When the outer end is rebuilt, there should be sufficient stone cribbing to resist the ice pressure. Ordinary spiles will not stand it. Steps towards rebuilding the dock should be taken as soon as possible to give the contractors the opportunity to get the timber required, and have it delivered on the ground during winter.

The public still speak very highly of the new road, and think it should be continued through to the other end of the bush. If it were, the ranger would be in a much better position to guard the interests of the park.

The great necessity of a public house is becoming more apparent each year, where people could get good accommodation if they wished to come to the park for a few holidays, or a month's outing. Such a house could be leased to first-class men at a high interest on the investment. If a first-class house were built we would not have to wait long for an electric road to the park.

I hope the Government may see their way clear to taking out the large, crooked and unsightly trees that mar the general appearance of the forest here. It would give the smaller trees a chance to grow up straight and better proportioned. The undergrowth in some places is becoming so dense that it is very difficult to get through it. A proper thinning out of the old trees would be a benefit to the bush and the proceeds from the sale of same could be used to beautify the picnic grounds and give the park a much better general appearance.

We have a fine herd of eleven red deer, nine does and two bucks, in the enclosure, and about thirty running wild in the park bush. The pheasants and game birds are doing about as usual.

Judging by the number of visitors attending the park, it is becoming more popular each year. At the present time there are more enquiries for lots to lease for summer cottages, than at any previous date.

The building of the new road, and installing of two powerful gasoline lamps in the pavilion have done much to increase the interest that is now taken in the park.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC GARDINER,

Caretaker and Ranger.

(Appendix No. 67.)

List of persons holding Cullers' Licenses issued under the Ontario Cullers Act up to 31st December, 1904.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Anderson, M. M.	Almonte.	Bromley, W. H.	Pembroke.
Allan, James D.	Bracebridge.	Bowers, Isaac	Little Current.
Appleton, Erwin B.	Bracebridge.	Brown, Thomas	Barrie.
Albert, Andrew	Ottawa.	Bass, Walter R.	W. Huntingdon.
Adams, J. J.	Longford Mills.	Bates, Robert	Rat Portage.
Anderson, Patrick J.	Campbellford.	Binnie, Thomas	Port Arthur.
Anderson, J. C.	Gravenhurst.	Blair, William	Keewatin.
Allan, Alfred	Ottawa.	Bick, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.
Allen, R. A.	Bannockburn.	Burke, John Thomas	Midland.
Aikens, Geo. M.	French River.	Buchan, Sterling	L'Orignal.
Appleby, Ridley	Katrine.	Brown, Joseph A.	Spanish.
Adams, James M.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Baird, P. C.	Rainy River.
Aylward James	Peterborough.	Brill, J. W.	Mine Centre.
Archibald, John L.	Keewatin.	Beattie, Arthur W.	Arnprior.
Austin, Wm. G.	Renfrew.	Brock, H. S.	Ottawa.
Anderson, Charles	Little Current.	Benson, John Bird	Midland.
Anderson, John	Cartier.	Brennan, Richard Lawrence	Peterborough.
Adair, Thomas Albert	Gananoque.	Brown, Hugh Risside	Huntsville.
Anderson, J. G.	Alpena, Mich.	Bryan, Frank	Keewatin.
Alexander, Samuel	Arden.	Bennett, Edward Clinton ..	Ahmie Harbour.
Adams, Wm.	Westmeath.	Blaine, Harvie Thomas	Orillia.
Arkle, George	Rat Portage.	Borrett, Thomas	Barrie.
Armstrong, James Theodore	McKellar.	Bickell, James Manuel	Sault Ste. Marie.
Armstrong, Thos. J.	Arnprior.	Buisson, William	Sudbury.
Acheson, Ira M.	Westmeath.	Borrett, James A.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Albert, Alfred E.	Ottawa.	Bliss, C. Liddon	Sudbury.
Alma, John E.	Hawkesbury.	Bray, James	Kinmount.
Adams, George A.	Longford.	Bremner, Geo.	Arnprior.
Brophy, Michael Patrick ..	Massey Station.	Bromley, Samuel	Pembroke.
Boland, Abraham	Cartier.	Brown, A. C.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Brown, Singleton	Bracebridge.	Berlinquet, Julius	Opimicon, Que.
Barry, Thomas James	Hastings.	Blastorah, Fred. L.	Harwood.
Blanchet, Paul Frederick ..	Ottawa.	Burns, Clifton H.	Little Current.
Bird, W. S.	Parry Sound.	Beaumont, Ernest	Parry Sound.
Bayley, James T.	Gravenhurst.	Beattie, Alex.	Whitney.
Bell, Henry	Ottawa.	Brennan, Reginald	Gravenhurst.
Beach, Herbert Mahlom	Ottawa.	Boyd, Geo.	Gravenhurst.
Barry, Thomas	Millbridge.	Bissell, George Thomas	Trenton.
Beatty, W. R.	Parry Sound.	Baxter, Richard	Deseronto.
Brooks, Frederick William	Mackay's Station.	Breeaugh, Edward	Deseronto.
Brown, Robert D.	Port Sidney.	Boyd, George A.	Thessalon.
Breed, Arthur G.	Penetanguishene.	Buchan, Frederick	Arnprior.
Barnes, Thomas George Lee	Muskoka Mills.	Barret, Patrick	Arnprior.
Buchanan, Robert	Coldwater.	Brundage, Alfred W.	Pembroke.
Beck, Jacob Frederick	Penetanguishene.	Brougham, Thomas	Eganville.
Bird, Joseph Manly	Muskoka Mills.	Blair, Robert I.	Arnprior.
Boyd, John F.	Thessalon.	Benson, John W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Erandon, Martin W.	Peterborough.	Beck, Charles M. Jr.,	Penetanguishene.
Bell John C.	Peterborough.	Beatty, W. J.	Coldwater.
Bartlett, George W.	Warren.	Burns, C. W. Jr.,	South River.
Brown, Silas	Klock's Mills.	Bell, John Henry	Burk's Falls.
Boland, W. G.	Eganville.	Pettes, John Hiram	Muskoka Mills.
Baulke, George R.	Aylmer, Que.	Brady, John	Renfrew.
Bromley, Thomas	Pembroke.	Beattie, W. J.	Arnprior.
Bremner, John L.	Admaston.	Bromley, William	Westmeath.
		Bissell, Hartie	Trenton.

(Appendix No. 67.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Brown, Robert	Starrat.	Carter, Robert E.	Fesserton.
Reaton, Hugh	Waubauskene.	Coleman, Jos.	Baysville.
Bailey, Arthur	Parry Sound.	Cardiff, George McDougall..	Sudbury.
Burd, James Henry	Parry Sound.	Cameron, W. D.	Rat Portage.
Bailey, Santel James	Orillia.	Crandall, F.	Port Arthur.
Burton, Tinswood	Renfrew.	Campbell, James R.	Eganville.
Boyes, James	Huntsville.	Campbell, John A.	Galetta.
Brown, John	Rockdale.	Caillier, Hyacinth	Arnprior.
Brennan, Edward Scott	Sundridge.	Chamberlain, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.
Bell, John Arguey	Klock's Mills.	Cooper, David Allan	Millbrook.
Bromley, Edw. H.	Pembroke.	Cox, Henry	Ballerica, Que.
Bliss, Lawrence E.	Byng Inlet.	Currie, James	Ottawa.
Buee, Neil	Spanish Station.	Clarkson, A. E.	Midland.
Brazziel, Leonard	Spanish Station.	Clairmont, E.	Gravenhurst.
Bowie, Jas.	Bryson, Que.	Cameron, W. F.	Sturgeon Bay.
Barrie, Nicholas J.	Ottawa.	Connolly, Daniel	Gravenhurst.
Burke, J. D.	Rat Portage.	Campbell, P. C.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Bowen, Thos.	Desseronto.	Cadenhead, Alexander	Midland.
Brown, James F.	Baysville.	Carpenter, R. J.	Arnprior.
Blastorah, Bernard	Harwood.	Christie, William Pringle ..	Severn Bridge.
Campbell, Robt. John	Flinton.	Campbell, C. V.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Carpenter, John A.	Arnprior.	Clegg, Samuel	Peterborough.
Campbell, Alexander J.	Trenton.	Clairmont, William L.	Gravenhurst.
Carson, James	Bracebridge.	Cook, Sidney P. W.	Spanish Station.
Campbell, J. M.	Bracebridge.	Corrigan, John	Baysville.
Campbell, Robert	Bracebridge.	Chalmers, Alexander M. ..	Peterborough.
Clairmont, Joseph	Campbellford.	Charlton, Geo. A.	Collingwood.
Clarkson, Robert J.	Parry Sound.	Cahill, Thomas	Nosbonsing.
Carruthers, Aaron	Hintonburg.	Chew, Manley	Midland.
Calder, Wm. J.	Burk Lake.	Cooper, James Eddly	Saurin.
Chew, Joseph	Gravenhurst.	Cook, Reinhardt	South River.
Cole, James Colin	Ottawa.	Crowe, Cecil.	Bobcaygeon.
Cameron, William	Collin's Inlet.	Callaghan, Dennis	Trenton.
Cain, Robert	Midland.	Collins, James	Barryville.
Crawford, Stephen W.	Thessalon.	Campbell, Daniel N.	Buckingham, Que.
Cochrane, George	Peterborough.	Canniff, R. W.	Rat Portage.
Coburn, John	Lindsay.	Cassidy, S. C.	Dunchurch.
Crowe, Nathaniel	Bobcaygeon.	Charleson, John Baptiste ..	Ottawa.
Cameron, Alexander	Norman.	Comer, Billa F.	Tweed.
Chrystler, Frank R. L.	Webbwood.	Carter, George	Sundridge.
Callaghan, Thos., Jr.	Campbellford.	Corrigan, Robt. T.	Emc.
Carson, Hugh	Rat Portage.	Caswell, Grant	Coldwater.
Calder, George	Woodville.	Caswell, Geo.	Coldwater.
Callaghan, Dennis	Campbellford.	Chemir, David A.	Pembroke.
Corigan, Robert T.	Emo.	Clairmont, Philadelp L.	Gravenhurst.
Cameron, John H.	Rat Portage.	Crowe, Edgerton	Bobcaygeon.
Carson, Melvin	Little Current.	Crowe, Leslie	Bobcaygeon.
Cameron, John K.	Spanish River.	Campbell, Duncan W.	Stewartville.
Cassidy, William	Little Current.	Callaghan, Thomas M.	Arnprior.
Coons, George Washington.	Peterborough.	Clements, Albert James ..	Bent River.
Chisholm, George Leopold..	Sault Ste. Marie.	Doran, Frank	Barryvale.
Chalmers, George James ..	Peterborough.	Dunning, E. Percival	Parry Sound.
Caverly, David Charles	Parry Sound.	Duff, R. J.	Arnprior.
Campbell, Archibald J.	Little Current.	Durrill, John W.	Ottawa.
Glose, John L.	Arnprior.	Dickson, John	Sundridge.
Carmichael, Donald	Arnprior.	Dickson, Jas. L.	Michipic'ten H'b'r.
Carty, John	Arnprior.	Danter, R. W.	Parry Sound.
Cleary, Patrick M.	Arnprior.	Doyle, T. J.	Eau Claire.
Cuthbertson, William	Arnprior.	Dobie, Alexander R.	B'ind River.

(Appendix No. 67.)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Donally, Richard S.	Sunbury.	Ford, Charles	Wahnapiatae.
Devine, William	Cook's Mills.	Findlay, J. H.	Braeside.
Durrill, William	Noabonsing.	Fraser, Jas.	Renfrew.
Draper, Patrick	Cuyon, Que.	Fairen, Francis	Peterborough.
Davis, J. P.	Bobcaygeon.	Faulkner, Jos.	Fesserton.
Dale, John Alexander	Birkendale.	Fraser, Alexander, Jr.	Westmeath.
Dinsmore, Chas. L.	Huntsville.	Fairbairn, William	Calabogie.
Drum, Patrick	Belleville.	Fraser, Wm. A.	Pembroke.
Durham, Edgar S.	Roseau.	Fraser Foster	Pembroke.
Duquette, Charles	Webbwood.	Fraser, William.	Little Current.
Davis, William Albert	Bobcaygeon.	Fraser, Hugh Alexander ..	Pembroke.
Dickson, Robert Alexander.	Keene.	Flaherty, John	Lindsay.
Dawkins, John	Gravenhurst.	Fisher, William	Trenton.
Dorsee, James E.	Gravenhurst.	Fox, Thomas	Deseronto.
Didier, L. P.	Aylmer, Cte.	Fallis, James W.	Sturgeon Bay.
Devine, Patrick J.	Shreenboro, Que.	Fairbairn, N. H.	Webbwood.
Dinsmore, Richard	Huntsville.	Friel, John	Trenton.
Dunn, Percy E.	Longford Mills.	Fox, Charles	Trenton.
Duval, Chas.	Halfway.	Featherstonhaugh, Wm. Henry...	Penetanguishene.
Donlevy, James	Calabogie.	Friar, Schuyler	Westmeath.
Doris, Patrick	Peterborough.	Farren, Joel	Savanne.
Doris, John	Peterborough.	Fraser, Duncan	Big Toke.
Donahoe, Michael	Erinsville.	Freeston, Walter	Burk's Falls.
Doran, W.	Belleville.	Fraser, John	Bancroft.
Dickson, Robt. R.	Kippewa, Que.	Fitzgerald, D. C.	Spanish Station.
Donlevy, Wm. C.	Rockcliff.	Foster, Wm. C.	Searchmont.
Duff, Chas. A.	Stewartville.	Frazer, Jas. C.	Spanish Mills.
Dean, James C.	Rat Portage.	Fremlin, H. P.	Richards' Land'g.
Duff, Peter A.	Claybank.	Foster, Ed. G.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Duncan, Downey	Rainy River.	Farrell, Peter M.	Whitefish.
Dougherty, J. M.	Fort Frances.	Fairhall, Edward	Whiteside.
		Fraser, Levi	Bracebrige.
		Fiddes, James	Rainy River.
Emlaw, Oliver	Campbellford.		
Ebert, Andrew P.	Pembroke.	Griffith, Geo. F.	Pembroke.
Ellis, Alexander	Arnprior.	Graham, John	Arnprior.
Ellis, John	Westmeath.	Golden, Jno.	Gilmour.
Errington, Joseph	Sundridge.	Gunter, Henry M.	Trenton.
Edgington, Henry John	Parry Sound.	Goltz, Ernest	Bardsville.
Eagar, James	Parry Sound.	Green, Forman A.	Gilmour.
Elliott, Porter P.	Mine Centre.	Green, Samuel E.	Parry Sound.
Elliott, William	Cache Bay.	Grant, John	Flinton.
Edgar, J. E.	Rat Portage.	Green, Arthur	Ottawa.
Elliott, George E.	Peterborough.	Green, Norman McL.	Bancroft.
		Gillis, John J.	Whitefish.
Fraser, John A.	Rat Portage.	George, R.	Parry Sound.
Ferguson, Wm. H.	Red Bay.	Gardiner, John	Parry Sound.
Forbes, Christopher McKay	McLean's Depot.	Golden, Frank J.	Trenton.
Fitzgerald, E. Clair	Parry Sound.	Garson, Robert	Thessalon.
Farrell, W. H.	Ironside, Que.	Gropp, August	Penetanguishene.
French, Lewis William	Byng Inlet.	Grozelle, Antoine D.	Muskoka Mills.
Fraser, William A.	Mattawa.	Goulais, James	Peterborough.
Finnerty, Patrick	Rochford.	Grayson, Charles	Keewatin.
Farnand, Frank	Diamond.	Gladstone, Harry E.	Cook's Mills.
Fulton, Philip S.	Spanish Station.	Gwynne, John	Hawkesbury.
Fitzgerald, Ulyot C.	Parry Sound.	Gray, Frederick M.	Brule Lake.
Fenn, George	Bracebrige.	Graham, Edward G.	Wahnapiatae.
Fortune, Owen	Trenton.	Griffin, James	Spanish River.
Fraser, David	Norman.	Gordon, Alexander B.	Pembroke.
France, John	Collins' Inlet.	Gareau, Noah J.	Pembroke.
Ferguson, Ernest A.	Baysville.		

(Appendix No. 67)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Gordon, Robert W.	Pembroke.	Halliday, James	Springtown.
Guerstin, Nelson	Petawawa.	Hurdman, J. A.	Ottawa.
Gardener, John	Rat Portage.	Hawkins, Stonewall J.	Meldrum Bay.
Gunter, Peter M.	Gilmour.	Hinchliffe, William	Gunter.
Giennie, William	Millbridge.	Henderson, Arthur	Baysville.
Gorman, Maurice J.	Penelon Falls.	Hillis, James M.	Sutton West.
Gilbes, John A.	Braeside.	Harris, Wm. Jr.	Day Mills.
Geddin, Edward	Griffith.	Hogg, W. J.	North Bay.
Grant, Joseph	Eganville.	Hoxie, E. P.	Katrine.
Gilmour, James B.	Braeside.	Hawkins, Walter	Pembroke.
Gorman, Joseph P.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Howard, James	Eganville.
Gordon, Thomas A.	Hall's Bridge.	Howard, William	Baysville.
Gray, Albert H.	Biscotasing.	Hogan, Enos W.	Savanne.
Gadway, John	Parry Sound.	Horne, John T.	Fort William.
Garrow, Edward	Webbwood.	Hamilton, Chas. E.	Rat Portage.
Golding, William	Dorest.	Henderson, Leonard	Baysville.
Gillies, Harry	White Lake.	Hunter, Thos.	Callandar.
Gordon, Herbert C.	Nelson.	Hamilton, Robert J.	Ottawa.
Gillespie, M. H.	Cook's Mills.	Hawkins, William A.	Pembroke.
Griffin, William	Huntsville.	Herring, Ewdard C.	Sebright.
Ganton, David	Trout Creek.	Hatch, J. W.	Dryden.
Graham, George L.	Arnprior.	Irving, Thos. H.	Parry Sound.
Graham, Frederick S.	Arnprior.	Irwin, Eli.	Rat Portage.
Gill, Outhbert	Orillia.	Irving, Edward C.	Rat Portage.
Graham, James Robert	Rat Portage.		
Graham, Thomas Jordan	Byng Inlet.		
Gaudaur, Antoine Daniel	Orillia.		
Gorman, Patrick	Eganville.		
Guy, Chas.	Fort Frances.		
Hurd, Cyrus	Parry Sound	Johns, Frank A.	Toronto.
Hartt, James	Gilmour.	Jackson, Robert	Brechin.
Hayes, James	Enterprise.	Johnson, Finlay	Bracebridge.
Humphrey, T. W.	Gravenhurst.	Jones, Albert	Victoria Harbor.
Huckson, A. H.	French River.	Johnson, Thomas	Bobcaygeon.
Handley, Robert.	Douglas.	Johnston, Archibald M.	Norman.
Howe, Alexander	Queensborough.	Julien, Charles	Trenton.
Hurd, Edwin	Hurdville.	Junkin, Henry	Marmora.
Huff, J. S. Morris	Arnprior.	Johns, Frank	Nipissing Junct'n
Halliday, Robert J.	Lindsay.	Jessup, Edward D.	Cache Bay.
Hutton, John	Hutton House.	Johnson, Frank N.	Ottawa.
Hutchinson, Wm. E.	Huntsville.	Johnston, John	Peninsular Lake.
Hogarth, Joseph Rowan	Pembroke.	Johnson, S. M.	Arnprior.
Humphrey, John	Gravenhurst.	Jones, Frederick James ..	Flinton.
Hill, Joshua	Midland.	Johnston, William A.	Castleford.
Hall, David	Lovering.	Jervis, Henry	Wisawasa.
Hartley, Charles	Peterborough.	Jones, William	Penelon Falls.
Hawkins, Henry Charles ..	Blind River.	James, Martin	The Flats.
Hines, Philip Wallace	Huntsville.	Johnston, James	Fort Frances.
Hudson, John Lewis	Combermere.		
Helferty, Dennis	Eganville.		
Hopkins, Robt.	Rat Portage.		
Hampson, Abiram	Kingston.		
Hoppins, Densmore	Kingston.		
Haystead, John	Parry Sound.		
Henderson, John Irwin	Bobcaygeon.		
Hartley, William	Millbridge.		
Higgins, John C.	Peterborough.		
Harrison, John, Jr.	Pembroke.		
Hawkins, E.	Le Breton Flats.		
Henderson, Charles	Bracebridge.		
Halliday, Frank	Parry Sound.		
		Kintree, Stuart	Little Rapids.
		Kerby, John	Belleville.
		Kennedy, Robert.	Marmora.
		Kirby, Louis Russell	Ottawa.
		Kennedy, Timothy	Enterprise.
		Kirk, Henry.	Trenton.
		Knox, Milton	Ottawa.
		Kinsella, Michael Pierce ..	Trenton.
		Kitchen, D.	French River.
		Kelly, Jeremiah	Sudbury.
		Kelly, Ferdinand	Mattawa.
		Kennedy, T. J.	Arnprior.
		Kenning, Henry	Pembroke.
		Kirby, D. F.	Belleville.
		Kirkpatrick, David	Lindsay.

(Appendix No. 67)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Kelly, Michael J.	Baysville.	Lavigne, John	Alymer, Que.
Kirk, William James	Webbwood.	Landell, Charles S.	Huntsville.
Kerr, E. G.	Thessalon.	Long, Henry Elisha.	Mattawa.
King, Napoleon	Mattawa.	Lynch, W. H.	Collingwood.
Kean, B. F.	Orillia.	Laplante, Francis.	Byng Inlet.
Kemp, Orval Wesley	Trenton.	Lindsay, Jas.	Arnprior.
Kirk, Charles Barron	Queensborough.	Labelle, Michael.	Arnprior.
Kingsland, W. P.	Ottawa.	Legree, John.	Dacre.
Kerr, John B.	Arnprior.	Lagree, James L.	Calabogie.
Kennedy, Walter.	Arnprior.	Leigh, John Chas.	Gravenhurst.
Kennedy, John	Pembroke.	Lloyd, Edward B.	King.
Knox, Wm. M.	Fesserton.	Lemyre, Bruno.	Gravenhurst.
Kingston, Robert	Wisawasa.	Lavelle, Charles H.	Canoe Lake.
Kearnan, Edward	Blind River.	Lyons, James.	Waltham, Sta., Q.
Kearney, Michael John	Buckingham, Que	Ledwood, Chas.	Ottawa.
Kendrick, John	Burk's Falls.	Lavelle, Emery.	Waltham, Sta., Q.
Kendrick, John L.	Burk's Falls.	Little, Theo.	Rat Portage.
Kennedy, Jno. W.	Ottawa.	Lehman, Joseph.	Stratton Station.
Kelly, James F.	Trout Creek.	Lafare, Mark	Cache Bay.
Kauffman, Julius	Blind River.	Leach, George.	Vermillion Bay.
Kennedy, Sylvester	Brule Lake.		
Leannoth Francis	Arnprior.	Malloy, Mark.	Baysville.
Lee, James	Warren.	Martin, Hugh.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Lloyd, Alfred	Severn Bridge.	Miller, R. O.	Gravenhurst.
Lawrie, Frank A.	Parry Sound.	Morrison, James.	Toronto.
Latimer, Jas.	Frank's Bay.	Murray, Frederick.	Huntsville.
Lemyre, Middey.	Campbellford.	Menzies, Archibald.	Burk's Falls.
Lutz, Jacob.	Parry Sound.	Manning, James.	Trenton.
Luby, John E.	Ottawa.	Martin, Philip.	Stoco.
Law, Wm. J.	Markstay.	Malone, Wm. Pat.	Ottawa.
Lummis, Daniel.	Glanmire.	Marsh, Esli Terril.	Trenton.
Lowe, W. C.	Port Arthur.	Millar, John W.	Huntsville.
Londry, S. C.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Mutchinbacker, Asa.	Rosseau Falls.
Lochnan, James.	Ottawa.	Morris, George F.	French Bay.
Link, Henry W.	Ottawa.	Murray, George, Jr.	Waubauskene.
Ladarotte, John.	Arnprior.	Maughan, Joseph.	Fort William.
Lochnan, John.	Aylmer, Que.	Margach, Wm. J.	Port Arthur.
Lozo, John.	Trenton.	Murray, George, Sr.	Waubauskene.
Loughrin, Lawrence.	Pembroke.	Maniece, Wm.	Peterborough.
Linton, J. H.	Parry Sound.	Murray, Wm.	Rat Portage.
Ludgate, James.	Peterborough.	Morgan, Richard J.	Rat Portage.
Lee, Robert.	Huntsville.	Magee, Thomas Arthur	Rat Portage.
Langford, Mark.	Baysville.	Murdoch, James.	Cook's Mills.
Letherby, Edwin.	Midland.	Mulvahill, Wm.	Arnprior.
Loving, William James	Coldwater.	Murphy, Arthur.	Ottawa.
Lane, Maurice.	Bobcaygeon.	Mayhew, Jacob.	Northcote.
Lenton, George.	Peterborough.	Milne, Archie.	Arnprior.
Lowe, Thos. A.	Renfrew.	Murray, James.	Peterborough.
Livingston, Robert M.	Huntsville.	Moore, James A. E.	Lakefield.
Londry, William E.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Merkley, William A.	Ottawa.
Labelle, James.	Waltham, Que.	Murphy, Hugh R.	Ottawa East.
Labelle, EH.	Waltham, Que.	Murphy, W. J.	Arnprior.
Ladurante, J. D.	Ottawa.	Murray, William	Markstay.
Ludgate, Theodore.	Peterborough.	Macfarlane Robt. L.	Warren.
Lucas, Frank.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Martin Edgerton.	Markstay.
Lunam, Duncan.	Collfield, Que.	Mathieson, Archie.	Fort Frances.
Lott, George.	Trenton.	Moore, Henry R.	Lakefield.
Lawrie, John D.	Parry Sound.	Mickle, Charles S.	Gravenhurst.
Loving, George Francis	Coldwater.	Mullen, James.	Webbwood.
		Morley, A. W.	Winnipeg.

(Appendix No. 67)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Munroe, Peter P.....	Commanda.	McPherson, Jas. S....	Rama.
Mason, Benjamin....	Westmeath.	McKinley, Edward C....	Toronto.
Monaghan, John B....	Arnprior.	McClelland, John....	Parry Sound.
Monaghan, M. J.....	Arnprior.	McFarlane, J. W....	Cache Bay.
Mulvihill, John....	Arnprior.	McDonald, Roderick..	Pembroke.
Moran, Andrew....	Rockingham.	McCormack, Wm....	Pembroke.
Mulvihill, Michael....	Arnprior.	McCreary, William....	Arnprior.
Mann, John....	Manitowaning.	McCreary, James, Jr..	Arnprior.
Marrigan, Richard..	Deseronto.	McPhee, Hugh....	Byng Inlet.
Monaghan, John Dorland..	Deseronto.	McCudden James....	Arnprior.
Matheson, Wm....	Chelmsford.	McLachlin, J. A....	Arnprior.
Munro, Alex. G....	Braeside.	Macpherson, John....	Ottawa.
Monro, Philip....	Braeside.	McEachren, John A....	W'st Gravenhurst.
Mangan, Patrick....	Arnprior.	McLeod, Dugald....	Gravenhurst.
Marcil, Peter....	Ottawa.	McClelland, R. H....	Parry Sound.
Main, Samuel....	Spanish Station.	McEvoy, Frank....	Campbellford.
Morley, Charles....	Huntsville.	McDermott, Peter....	Orillia.
Moore, David Henry....	Peterborough.	McIlroy, John....	Madoc.
Murphy, John.....	Arnprior.	McNab, Robert J....	Parry Sound.
Mathieson, Daniel....	Chelmsford.	McFadden, James....	Ottawa.
Milne, Wm....	Ethel.	McIntosh, James G....	Carleton Place.
Mangan, Charles....	Burk's Falls.	McInnis, Hector D....	Bracebridge.
Mooney, Lincoln....	Orillia.	McKinnon, Malcolm....	Bracebridge.
Mangan, John....	Arnprior.	McLean Daniel....	Bracebridge.
Mooney, Thomas....	Kingston.	McKinnon, Archie J....	Bracebridge.
Mason, Robert T....	Rochester ville.	McKay, D. C....	Baysville.
Moore, Wm. John....	Gravenhurst.	McDonald, James....	Parry Sound.
Morrison, Donald....	Reay.	McPherson, Allan....	Longford.
Moore, Wm....	Bobcaygeon.	McDonald, James P....	French River.
Mutchenbacher Herman	Rosseau Falls.	McFarlane, Jos. C....	Port Severn.
Moors, Norman....	Arnprior.	McNabb, Alexander....	Thessalon.
Morley, John R....	Rat Portage.	McGillivray, Archibald..	Port Arthur.
Mackay, J. A....	Big Forks.	McGrane, Edward....	Lindsay.
Miller, Robt....	Montreal.	McLeod, Donald, Jr....	Keewatin.
McCaw, Joseph E....	Tweed.	McDonald, Hector R....	Thessalon.
McLaren, Peter....	Rat Portage.	McDougall, Duncan....	Bracebridge.
McGregor, Colin F....	Rat Portage.	McNabb, Alexander D....	Warren.
McKenzie, Robert....	Rat Portage.	McCormack, John C....	Sudbury.
McFadyen, A. J....	Bracebridge.	McNamara, John....	Byng Inlet.
McCauley, Thos. J....	Goulais Bay.	McGillivray, Duncan D....	Algoma Mills.
McDonald, John C....	Spanish Mills.	McIntyre, Daniel A....	Klock's Mills.
McKenzie, Alex. E....	Ansonia.	McNamara, Lewis....	Klock's Mills.
McIntyre, John....	Arnprior.	McDonald, Sidney C....	Mattawa.
McGenigal, John H....	Whitby.	McCool, Christopher L....	Cartier.
McCart, Patrick....	Arnprior.	McCollum, Donald....	Arnprior.
McGrath, Thomas B....	Peterborough.	McDowell, Wm....	Cache Bay.
McCormick, James J....	Trenton.	McConachie, Roy Stewart..	Huntsville.
McCarthy, Wm....	Penelon Falls.	McDonell, J. K....	Rat Portage.
McAvoy, Owen....	Campbellford.	McDonald, Alex. J....	Vermilion Bay.
McConnell, Lewis....	Fesserton.	McKay, D. A....	Rainy Bay.
McMullen, George....	Spragge.	McMillan, James....	Rat Portage.
McNab, Angus....	Burnstown.	McPhee, Ronald....	Bracebridge.
McColgan, O. H....	Quyon, Que.	McKay, George Donner..	Dorset.
McCallum, Webster....	Arnprior.	McWilliams, Maxwell	
McCagherty, Robert E....	Westmeath.	Theodore....	Peterborough.
McNab, Archie....	Calabogie.	McLeod, John....	Keewatin.
McDonald, Malcolm....	Spragge.	McPherson, George....	Keewatin.
McIvor, J. A....	Fort Francis.	McDougall, John D....	Rat Portage.
McCulloch, M....	Rat Portage.	McGregor, Duncan....	Burnstown.
		McLean, Peter W....	Sand Point.

(Appendix No. 67)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
McManus, John C.	Arnprior.	McCagherty, William E.	Westmeath.
McNabb, Alexander.	Arnprior.	McDonald, John D.	Mattawa.
McFarlane, Alexander.	Renfrew.	McCagherty, Joseph T.	Westmeath.
McFarlane, J. D.	Stewartsville.	McAdam, Arch. H.	Quyon, Que.
McFarlane, Duncan.	Renfrew.	McMurphy, Dugald, Jr.	Rat Portage.
McKendry, Wm. B.	Arnprior.	McCall, Alfred.	Rat Portage.
McPhee, Hugh.	Renfrew.	McRitchie, William.	Rat Portage.
McPhee, John	Arnprior.	McRitchie, Malcolm.	Rat Portage.
McLachlin, Peter.	Arnprior.		
McLachlin, Alexander	Arnprior.	Nescott, George.	Rat Portage.
Mackey, Edward.	Arnprior.	Newton, Frank.	Gravenhurst.
McEwen, Henry.	Trenton.	Newburn, Wm.	Parry Sound.
McDonald, Alfred.	Peterborough.	Niblett, James.	Arnprior.
McGeary, John J.	Sundridge.	Niblett, Robert.	Osceola.
McDonald, Archibald W.	Gilmour.	Newall, John H.	Parry Harbor.
McCaw, John Gillen.	Queensborough.	Nolan, John.	Gravenhurst.
McCauley, Barney.	Trenton.	Newton, Charles W.	Victoria Harbor.
McDougall, James T.	Klock's Mills.	Nent, Charles.	Vermilion Bay.
McInenly, Thomas	Quebec, Que.		
McBride, Archibald.	Arnprior.	O'Neil, Thomas.	Bancroft.
McFarlane, Robert L.	Arnprior.	O'Neill, Daniel, H. H.	Arnprior.
McGowan, Wm.	Parry Sound.	O'Leary, Patrick J.	Orillia.
McLachlin, Norman.	Arnprior.	Oliver, Charles R.	Fesserton.
McDonald, Laughlin.	Pendelton.	Overend, George J.	Longford Mills.
McIvor, William J.	Collins Inlet.	O'Brien, Andrew.	Ottawa.
McKee, John P.	Sturgeon Falls.	O'Connor, John.	Hintonburg.
McGowan, Thomas.	Parry Sound.	Oliver, Darcy.	Wahnapiatae.
McDermet, Patrick	South River.	O'Connor, Wm.	Nesbousing.
McKay, Angus.	South River.	O'Neill, James W.	North Bay.
McDonald, A. J.	Longford.	O'Donnell, Wm.	Penetanguishene.
McInnis, Angus D.	Gravenhurst.	Owens, Richard.	Basin Depot.
McKendry, Alexander.	Waubaushene.	O'Reilly, Patrick.	Cartier.
McGuire, Timothy.	North Bay.	O'Neill, Mark.	Renfrew.
McGrath, John.	Peterborough.	Orrill, John.	Trenton.
McWilliams, John Bannon.	Peterborough.	O'Neill, Patrick.	Bancroft.
McCagherty, Patrick.	Westmeath.	Orde, Francis W.	Rat Portage.
McKendry, Daniel	Arnprior.		
Macdonald, D. F.	Parry Sound.	Pigott, John.	Fitzroy Harbor.
McManus, Thomas J.	Renfrew.	Pattison, Thos.	Bracebridge.
Macfarlane, David E.	Ottawa.	Price, A. E.	Arnprior.
McColgan, Edward.	Quyon, Que.	Presley, J. F.	Ashton.
McMichael, Charles.	North Seguin.	Power, James.	Bobcaygeon.
McIlroy, Thomas Davis.	Madoc.	Patzel, Adolph.	Arnprior.
McDonald, Wm. Henry.	Trenton.	Plaunt, William B.	Eganville.
McGaw, Wm. Thomas.	Callandari.	Plaunt, Joseph.	Eganville.
McMillan, L.	Callandar.	Porter, Charles C.	Longford.
McDermott, John L.	Orillia.	Preston, R. E.	Rat Portage.
McDonald, Chas. M.	Pembroke.	Petrie, George A.	Fergus.
McPhee, Benjamin.	Pembroke.	Pomeroy, Peter.	Trenton.
McGee, John Edward.	Parry Sound.	Perry, Pringle K.	Byng Inlet, North
Macfarlane, Mack.	Arnprior.	Purcell, Wm. G.	Ottawa.
MacCallum, Alexander.	Brasidie.	Purvis, John.	Parry Sound.
McRae, Farquhar.	Rat Portage.	Porter, James.	Uphill.
MacCullum, Albert.	Arnprior.	Pearson, John James	Lindsay.
McGonigal, John.	Arnprior.	Paterson, John.	Wahnapiatae.
McConachie, John.	Huntsville.	Paterson, Alexander.	Orillia.
McKay, D. G.	Rat Portage.	Parke, James.	Gravenhurst.
McDonald, James.	Peterborough.	Parquette, Oliver.	Webbwood.
McCullough, John L.	Lonsdale.	Palmateer, Sherman.	Gravenhurst.
McConnell, James.	Mine Centre.	Paget, George.	Huntsville.
McNaughton, Daniel.	Bracebridge.	Pounder, Joseph.	Westmeath.

(Appendix No. 67)—Continued.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Pell, Richard D....	Arnprior.	Ryan, James.....	Savanne.
Perry, Frederick... ..	Port Arthur.	Rusk, Oscar W.....	Cache Bay.
Paget, Charles Edward..	Novar.	Robinson, Thos. Geo..	Bracebridge.
Porter, Thomas Robert Mark	Dorset.	Rooksby, Wm.....	Campbellford.
Pountey, E. J.....	Arnprior.	Ramesbottom, Robt....	Byng Inlet.
Pyburn, David J.....	Dorset.	Roy, Lewis.....	Arnprior.
Purdy, Geo.....	Hintonburg..	Riddell, Horace A.....	Galetta.
Playfair, Andrew Wm....	Sault Ste. Marie.	Rowan, A. L.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Pipe, Taylor	Haileybury.	Ritchie, James A.....	Sprague.
Pipher, George E.....	Mowat.		
Pendee, David.....	Parry Sound.	Smith, M. D.....	Fort William.
		Scanlan, William....	Enterprise.
Quinn, William... ..	Peterborough.	Sutherland, D. H.....	Gravenhurst.
Quigley, Hugh.....	Penetang.	Spanner, John.....	Huntsville.
		Shier, James D.....	Bracebridge.
Robertson, D.	Rat Portage.	Spooner, W. R.....	Katrine.
Richardson, Frederick George	Trenton.	Simpson, Alfred E.....	Wakefield.
Richards, Richard	Tamworth.	Souliere, John B.....	Ottawa.
Riddell, George Alexander ..	Rochester ville.	Shields, James A.....	Carleton Place.
Robertson, Lewis McLean....	Dunchurch.	Spargo, George.....	Ottawa.
Robinson, Wm. F.....	Bobcaygeon.	Smyth, W. H.....	Byng Inlet North.
Reamsbottom, Wm.....	Mattawa.	Salmon, R. H.	Baysville.
Richey, Evan	Brentwood.	Salmon, Alexander C.....	Baysville.
Randall, Louis G.	French River.	Stremer, A.	Ottawa.
Richardson, Charles Mervyn.	Trenton.	Shields, Frank A.....	Parry Sound.
Rochester, Daniel Baillie... ..	Ottawa.	Stapleton, John J.....	Ogidakie.
Riddell, James.....	Ottawa.	Sloan, William H....	Fort Frances.
Rice, Asa A.....	Hull, Que.	Smyth, Job E.....	Cache Bay.
Roberts, T. A.	Huntsville.	Sage, Nelson.....	Muskoka Mills.
Ross, Andrew.....	Longford Mills.	Seymour, Edward.....	Whitefish.
Rose, Donald M.	Rat Portage.	Shaw, Thomas B.....	Waubauskene.
Rawson, Charles Edgar.....	Coldwater.	Swanston, James.....	Peterborough.
Ross, George.....	Waubauskene.	Simpson, William....	Hall's Bridge.
Roberts, Percy T.....	Keewatin.	Sadler, Thomas	Lindsay.
Ritchie, Wm. D.....	Little Current.	Smith, Patrick Albert..	Norman.
Ramsay, Robert.....	Arnprior.	Snaith, Wm. J.....	Mattawa.
Ritchie, J. F.....	Arnprior.	Sinn, Wm. F.....	Arnprior.
Ritter, Samuel G.....	Ahmie Harbor.	Sheppard, Wm. Joseph....	Waubauskene.
Robinson, Wm.....	Bobcaygeon.	Sequin, Napoleon..	Spanish Station.
Reid, Joseph B.....	Lindsay.	Scrim, Robert.....	Arnprior.
Ross, Walter M.....	Ottawa.	Sharp, James A.....	Sudbury.
Ruttle, H. A.....	Carleton Place.	Shaneyay, Harry S.....	Cook's Mills.
Richards, Benedict.....	Ottawa.	Smith, Wm.,	Ottawa.
Regan, John.....	Orillia.	Stewart, Daniel.....	Braeside.
Russell, Wm.....	Pembroke.	Sheehan, Michael H....	Waubauskene.
Ramsay, Charles.....	Sudbury.	Scott, Thomas.....	Parry Sound.
Russell, Corsan L.....	Pembroke.	Smith, Lawrence.....	W. Saginaw, Mich.
Richards, Henry.....	Dacre.	Shea, Stewart.....	Campbellford.
Ryan, Wm.....	Killaloe.	Sullivan, John.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Rooney, Wm. H.....	Campbellford	Shiels, Henry F.....	Sudbury.
Revell, J. O.....	Dryden.	Smith, Gideon Ousley....	Carter.
Rankin, Anthony.....	Cache Bay.	Smith, John Wallis.....	Burk's Falls.
Ross, Angus.....	Orrville.	Smith, Henry G.....	Thedford.
Robinson, Albert E.....	Washago.	Story, John A.....	Arnprior.
Robinson, Edward.....	Washago.	Sweeney, Benjamin....	Ottawa.
Robinson, Thomas G.....	Washago.	Sheppard, Charles H....	Massey.
Rayercroft, William T.....	Sarnia.	Sinclair, Armon D.....	Coldwater.
Roberts, Ivor M.....	Garden River.	Smith, Sidney E.....	Arnprior.
Revell, Lionel Oliver.....	W. Gravenhurst.	Sleeman, Wm.....	Ottawa.
Regan, Judd Patrick.....	Orillia.	Sheehan, Peter F.....	Rapid River.
Robins, Etna Rosedale....	Orillia.	Sleeman, Geo.....	Loring.
Regan, John, Jr.....	Orillia.		Rapid River.

(Appendix No. 67.)—Concluded.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Standish, Wm. H.	Batchawining Bay	Watson, Wm.	Huntsville.
Simpson, Wm. A.	Lakefield.	Webb, Geo. W.	Parry Sound.
Scollard, Wm.	Young's Point.	Wilcox, Thomas.	Parry Sound.
Shuttleworth, Alma.	Trout Creek.	Wheeler, J. A. McL.	Tamworth.
Shanacy, Wm. J.	Spragge.	Widdifield, C. H.	Pine Orchard.
Seely, George.	Arnprior.	Whitmore, Edgar.	Rosseau Falls.
Stewart, Alex. W.	Lanark.	Wright, L. B.	Sault Ste Marie.
Sereny, William.	Braeside.	Ward, Joseph W.	Cttawa.
Schneder, Frederick.	Cache Bay.	Wilkinson, Wm.	French River.
Smith, James D.	Rat Portage.	Waldie, John E.	Victoria Harbor.
Sullivan, Jas.	Aylmer, Que.	Wigg, Thomas G.	Thessalon.
Scully, Cornealius.	Whitney.	Wall, Patrick B.	Cheboygan, Mich.
Savoy, Eutrope.	North Bay.	Wells, John R.	Little Current.
Smith, Walter J.	Campbellford.	Whiteside, John.	Huntsville.
Seymour, Jno. J.	White Fish.	Watt, Wm.	Peterborough.
Smith, Alex. R. C.	Burk's Falls.	Wilson, George.	Lindsay.
Stewart, Richard M.	Chelsay, Que.	White, Thomas.	Parry Sound.
Souliere, John H.	Canoe Lake.	Watson, Wm.	North Bay.
Smith, Abraim G.	Quyon, Que.	Wagner, Fred.	Rat Portage.
Swallow, J. H.	Day Mills.	Wainwright, Edward C.	Huntsville.
Strave, A. M.	Mine Centre.	Wilson, Wm. James.	Deseronto.
		Weston, Frank R.	Midland.
Tait, Thomas B.	Burk's Falls.	White, James B.	Manitowaning.
Taylor, C. M.	Gravenhurst.	Wilson, James A., Jr.	Webbwood.
Thornton, W. D.	Longford Mills.	Woods, John R.	Antrim.
Trussler, Gilbert.	Trout Creek.	Wardell, Ernest C. S.	Victoria Harbor.
Thompson, Geo. S.	Lindsay.	Woods, Joseph F.	Reach's Point.
Thompson, Frederick A. H.	Callandar.	Whaley, Thomas.	Huntsville.
Thompson, Francis Henry.	Nosbonsing.	Webster, Wm. Alfred.	Bracebridge.
Train, A. C.	Rowan Mills.	Wornsdorf, Frederick Gutlep.	Pembroke.
Turgeon, George.	Cook's Mills.	Warrell, Wm.	Trout Creek.
Thomson, Alexander W.	Arnprior.	Wims, Peter.	Blessington.
Taylor, Thomas G.	Gravenhurst.	Wickware, Philip Almonte.	Cloyne.
Trowse, A.	Arnprior.	Wilson, Edward.	Deseronto.
Thompson, Daniel.	Port'ge du Fort, Q.	Whelan, P. J.	McDougall.
Thompson, Richard.	Rat Portage.	Whyte, John Thomas Goth.	Ottawa.
Thomson, Joseph H.	Bracebridge.	Watterworth, J. A.	Sault Ste. Marie.
Taylor, Edward A.	Westmeath.	White, Wm. James.	Muskoka Falls.
Tait, Ralph.	Arnprior.	Warrell, George.	Powassan.
Train, William.	Burk's Falls.	Wells, Geo. W.	Little Current.
Turner, Gavin F.	North Bay.	Wilson, Frederick Gould.	Rat Portage.
Tilson, Joseph.	Burk's Falls.	Wallace, John Thomas.	Thessalon.
Tuffy, John.	Cartier.	Wilkins, George N.	Baysville.
Thorpe, Thos.	Pembroke.	Wyllie, Byrom M.	Webbwood.
Taylor, Chas. E.	Gravenhurst.	Wood, Thos.	Parry Sound.
Tench, Arthur.	Hekkla.	White, William.	Peterborough.
Tulloch, William A.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Woods, A. L.	Rat Portage.
Taylor, Alex. M.	Burnstown.	White, John B.	Kippewa, Que.
Toner, J. A.	Port'ge du Fort, Q.	Whelan, Peter M.	Renfrew.
Thrasher Henry G.	Pembroke.		
Tooke Frank.	Bala.	Yuill, John Albert.	Braeside.
		Young, Wm.	Severn Bridge.
Udy, Dean.	French River.	Young, A. J.	Cache Bay.
Urquhart, Elias.	Gravenhurst.	Young, Samuel.	Coldwater.
Urquhart, Andrew.	Barrie.	Young, Patrick P.	Young's Point.
		Young, Francis G.	Young's Point.
Vigrass, Percy J.	Dufferin Bridge.	Yuill, Thomas.	Arnprior.
Vincent, Joseph.	Warren.	Yuill, A. D.	Braeside.
Vollin, Samuel.	Nosbonsing.	Young, C. T.	Harvey.
Vannier, Nelson Joseph.	Bobcaygeon.	Yuill, John Alex.	Arnprior.
Vincent, James.	Fesserton.	Yuill, Archibald.	Bracebridge.
Vincent, Henry T.	Port Sidney.	Yuill, Wm.	Braeside.

Total, 1,662.

AUBREY WHITE, Assistant Commissioner.

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Author Report of the Commissioner of

Title Crown Lands of Ontario, 1898-1904.

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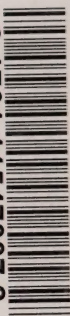
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